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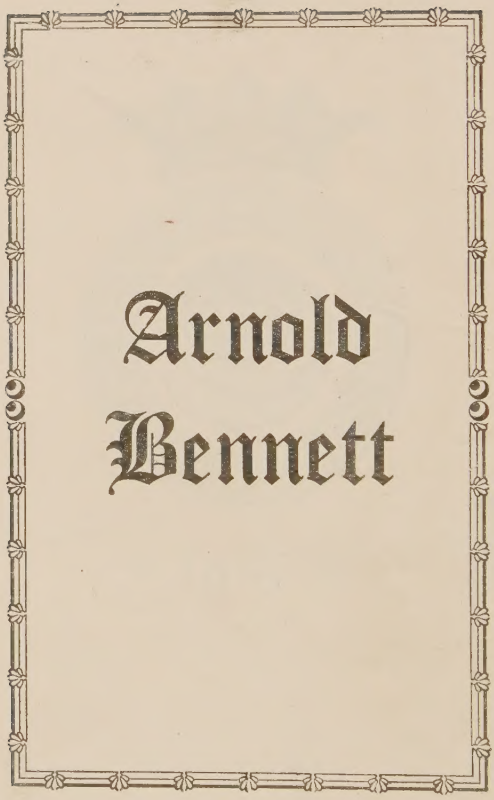

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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY

AND

POLITICS

OF THE YEAR

1853.

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ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1853.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

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BOTH Houses of Parliament met on Thursday, the 10th of February, pursuant to the adjournment on the 31st of December. In the House of Lords the Earl of Derby urged Lord Aberdeen to lose no time in laying before the House a statement of the measures which the Government intended to introduce. For himself and his friends, he was quite prepared to say, that a cordial co-operation would be given to any measures brought forward by the Government, if they were calculated to promote the public welfare.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that he had already informed the House as to the general principles on which the Government would be carried on; as for the particular measures which the Government

intended, most of them would be brought forward in the House of Commons, and under those circumstances he did not think it necessary to make any further statement.

On Monday, February the 14th, the Lord Chancellor stated at great length the intentions of the Government with respect to Law Reform.

The noble and learned Lord commenced by referring to the Common Law Procedure Act, which had passed in the preceding Session, and he expressed his great satisfaction at having found, upon communications he had had with the Judges, that those learned persons expressed an universal concurrence as to the beneficial effects of that measure. He referred to some particular instances, in proof of the advantages derived by the public from this Act, especially in the saving of fees, and in the power of issuing writs against debtors residing abroad, of which no less than 114 had been issued between the beginning of November and that time. Another fact, which showed the public appreciation of this measure, was the large increase in the number of writs issued that had recently taken place. Another report of the Common Law Commissioners was almost ready for presentation, pending which, it would be premature to take any step in proposing legislative changes. The noble and learned Lord then referred to the course that had been taken in furtherance of reform in the Courts of Equity. The credit of originating these changes was due to Lord Truro, who had issued the Commission of Inquiry. Lord St. Leonards, during his term of office, had taken up the matter with a zeal and vigour which could not have been exceeded, and had passed the two Bills for abolishing the Masters' Office, and for improving the jurisdiction in Equity. Hitherto there had not been sufficient time to judge fully of the effects of these changes, but, as far as he could learn from his own observation and from the opinions of others, he believed that they were working admirably well; under these circumstances, it would be unnecessary and inexpedient to attempt further legislation at pre sent, nor would it have been possible for him to have prepared, during the short time he had been in office, any measure for that purpose. The state of business in the Equity Courts generally, was at present satisfactory; there were no large arrears in the appellate branch of the Court, and in the other department of it there was no cause of complaint as to progress. Since he had been in office, he had received many letters urging him to throw overboard all that had been done, and to introduce a comprehensive measure for the fusion of law and equity. Such a measure, if proper to be undertaken at all, would require far more time and consideration than his short tenure of office hitherto had permitted. Another branch of legal procedure to which his attention had been directed, was the testamentary jurisdiction, which was at present in a state very discreditable to the country. The Lord Chancellor read passages from the report of a Commission appointed by Lord Lyndhurst, in reference to this subject, in which an extensive change of jurisdiction was recommended. He agreed with that report, but was not as yet prepared to bring forward a Bill for reform-

ing these Courts. He was, however, in communication with Dr. Lushington on this subject, and the Chancery Commissioners, acting on the direction of Lord St. Leonards, were still engaged in their inquiry into it. There was one class of cases comprised in this department of the law, viz. matrimonial suits, to which he had given some attention, and had formed a decided opinion: that was, as to the power of divorce—a matter which was also now undergoing the investigation of a Commission. He held that the proceeding in these cases, which was at present by a privilegium, or private statute, ought to be strictly of a judicial nature. Having now stated what subjects he should not at present deal with, it remained for him to mention those with which he did propose to deal. The first was, the transfer of land. After dwelling for some time on the difficulties with which this question was surrounded, arising from the necessity of identifying each parcel of land, and from the existing complication of titles, which was the real impediment to simplicity of transfer, the noble and learned Lord proceeded to explain the measure which he proposed to introduce, the scheme of which was in the main like that introduced by Lord Campbell, in 1851, making provision for the Registration of Titles. He would name an early day for the second reading of this Bill, refraining at present from entering into its details. Another Bill which he was about to introduce, was for the Regulation of Charitable Trusts, a subject on which more than one attempt at legislation had been made. There was another subject which he had taken in hand, and in a slight degree commenced; it was a work as important as any that could engage the attention of the Legislature—this was the reform and consolidation of the Statute Law. Lord Cranworth proceeded to give some particulars of the present state of things in reference to the Public Acts. He had ascertained, that from the first year of Edward III. to the year 1844, there had been an aggregate number of statutes, exclusive of Irish and Scotch Acts, amounting to 14,408. They were all in a most repulsive form, being drawn up in a very perplexing style, and devoid of any classification. The Judges were supposed to be acquainted with all these laws, but, in fact, no human mind could master them, and ignorance had ceased to be a disgrace. Various attempts had been made, at different times, (of which Lord Cranworth gave some account,) to digest this mass of statutes; nothing, however, had as yet been done, except some cases of partial consolidation. He had examined the statutes of several recent years, to find out what proportion of them were of a permanent nature. The result was, that he estimated that not above one-fourth of the whole number required to be dealt with in consolidation. He did not, therefore, consider the difficulties of the task to be by any means insurmountable. The method by which he proposed to commence the undertaking was this:—he had engaged Mr. B. Ker, and some other learned gentlemen, to examine the statutes at a particular period, to mark what were repealed or obsolete, and to distinguish what was local and temporary. The next step would be to reduce all the Acts on one subject into one statute, and thus prepare the way for a com-

plete classification. All this would be done under his personal guidance and inspection. If the experiment succeeded, he did not despair eventually of realising some useful results, and of producing a work of which there would be no cause to be ashamed. He believed there was no reason why this proposed step should not form the foundation of that to which he had always looked forward as most desirable; a Code Victoria, which should put us on the same footing as the Code Napoleon had placed our neighbours. The measures now commenced would at all events be attended with some benefit at every stage of their progress. The noble and learned Lord concluded his speech by laying on the table a Bill for the Registration of Assurances in England, of which he then moved the first reading.

Lord St. Leonards admitted the validity of the Lord Chancellor's apology for not yet bringing forward any material measures of legal reform. Fusion of law and equity was a misnomer: *con*fusion would be the result arrived at. With regard to the question of divorce, he was not surprised that it had not been touched upon. He had a very strong opinion, but would not express it upon that occasion. As regarded his noble friend's land registration measure, he professed himself its determined opponent, though he was to a certain extent a friend to the principle. There were far more pressing subjects on which their Lordships were agreed, and the time was not only premature, but most inappropriate, for this proposition. He had also grave apprehensions regarding the proposed digest of the statute law. The difficulty attending a digest of that kind was greater than by possibility could be conceived. At the same time, he wished his observations to be understood simply as suggestions.

Lord Campbell complimented the Lord Chancellor on his lucid and able statement; assuring him that he would have acted most indiscreetly had he attended to the "absurd clamour" which orators and newspapers were making about the fusion of law and equity. He agreed that one court ought finally to decide every case, and that the suitor should not, as at present, be driven first to the court of equity, and then to the court of common law, to his exceeding discomfort and possible ruin. As regarded trial by jury, to which the Lord Chancellor had cursorily alluded, there were matters—such, for instance, as concerned complicated accounts—for which the jury system was not intended, and was not adapted; but, certainly, in questions of libel or defamation, or actions involving facts as well as law, it was the best possible tribunal. In reference to the question of divorce, the Lord Chancellor was right in abstaining from dealing with it at present, especially as the report of the Commission would speedily appear. He approved of the measure for the registration of deeds, to which he thought the whole nation would be favourable.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th of February, Lord John Russell made a statement of the intended Ministerial measures of the present session. They proposed, he said, in the first place, to bring under the consideration of the House the estimates for the year, as soon as they could be prepared. With regard to the num-

ber of men for the army, navy, and ordnance, there would be no increase voted before Christmas; the sum to be voted would exceed that of last year's estimate, for which increase satisfactory reasons would be given. The other measures of the Government were, first, a Bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the Clergy Reserves; secondly, a Pilotage Bill, in introducing which the President of the Board of Trade would state the views of the Government regarding the various matters affecting the shipping interest; thirdly, the consideration of the disabilities of our Jewish fellow-subjects, with a view to their removal; fourthly, a proposal upon the important subject of education, which would tend to effect great improvement. The Government would likewise state the course they intended to adopt with reference to the reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a Bill would be introduced upon the subject of education in Scotland. With respect to the transportation of criminals, it was the determination of Government to adhere to the intention of the late Ministry, and to send no more convicts to Australia; but in putting an end to this system it was necessary to look most attentively to the question of secondary punishments, respecting which the Government would have a proposal to make. Immediately after the Easter recess the Chancellor of the Exchequer would bring forward his financial statement. The Lord Chancellor would, in a few days, state the measures contemplated for the improvement of the law; and the landlord and tenant questions in Ireland would be considered in a Select Committee, to be so constituted as to afford a prospect of arriving at a final settlement of this much-agitated question. With regard to another important question—that of the representation of the people—he said, that an amendment of the present system was one of the measures in contemplation. Referring to his attempts to extend the franchise in 1845, 1850, and 1851, Lord John Russell took occasion to correct an erroneous impression which seemed to exist in some quarters, that he meditated a more comprehensive measure than those which he had then proposed. At present it was the opinion of the Government that the question required the most careful consideration and inquiry, and that it would be premature to legislate upon it during the present session of Parliament. While himself believing this course to be wise, he should consider it to be the duty of the Government, immediately after the commencement of the next session, to bring forward a measure upon the subject. Alluding, before sitting down, to the numerous complaints of bribery and corruption during the late elections, he expressed the desire of the Government to prevent such complaints for the future; but considered it advisable to await the reports of the several Committees now inquiring into those abuses, before taking any steps for their remedy.

On the 17th of February, Mr. Kinnaird moved an Address to the Queen on the subject of the persecution of the Protestants in Tuscany. The case of the Madiais, he observed, was not an isolated one. It indicated a religious reaction and a determination on the

part of the hierarchy of the Church of Rome to put down Protestantism by force, wherever the civil power enabled them to do so, and on this ground he asked the House to call upon Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the governments of Prussia and Holland, to remonstrate, not dictatorially or menacingly, but in the name of religion and humanity, with the Grand Duke. He gave the details of the arrest of several Florentines, for no other offence than reading the Bible, to show that the persecution was systematic; thousands, he said, were living in Tuscany under a reign of terror. The objection that, this being a matter between a government and its own subjects, we had no right to interfere, had been disposed of in the admirable despatch of Lord J. Russell, and precedents were not wanting for such interference.

Lord D. Stuart seconded the motion, and justified the peaceable interference of this country, which ought, he said, as a Protestant nation, to raise its voice against the persecution of Protestants.

Mr. Lucas could not agree with the resolution, because, according to the papers laid before the House, it did not state the facts of the case correctly. It appeared from those papers, that the Madiais had engaged in a system of proselytism at the bidding and instigation of foreign emissaries and agents. The sentence against them declared, that they had not disproved the facts alleged against them; that they had been guilty of the crime of proselytism by the instrumentality of money supplied from abroad—that was, from England. But, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Tuscan Government were to be blamed for punishing the Madiais for the crime of proselytism, what had been the conduct of this country in respect to Roman Catholics persecuted in different parts of the world? Who ever heard of our Secretary of State remonstrating with the Emperor of Russia for persecuting and torturing Roman Catholic nuns? Had not Lord Palmerston actually recommended the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland? The conduct of that noble Lord in the case of Tahiti was, he contended, exactly parallel with that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. If he believed that the resolution expressed the facts of the case, he could not adopt it, because he never could recognise the doctrine that the exercise of humanity and philanthropy was to be all on one side. At this moment, acts of persecution were going on against Roman Catholics in Protestant countries quite as deserving of our interference as the case of the Madiais, and he should bring some of them before the House. The system of law in Sweden was quite as persecuting as that of Tuscany, and in Mecklenburgh Catholic priests had been conducted by the police across the frontier, for the crime of saying mass in private.

Lord J. Russell professed himself totally at a loss to know whether Mr. Lucas approved or not of persecution for religious opinions. His (Lord John's) conclusion was, that if a Protestant State should condemn persons because they had become Roman Catholics, or taught others to become so, such conduct was morally wrong. Mr. Lucas alleged, that the Madiais were punished, not

because they had become Protestants, but that, being Protestants, they endeavoured to convert others to Protestantism at the instigation of a foreign agent; whereas the foreign agent had left the country, and the Madiais had followed their own convictions. But, be it as the Tuscan tribunals said, that those individuals had endeavoured to induce Roman Catholics to read the Bible, and to believe that certain doctrines were not authorised by the Bible, he still said it was a moral crime to punish them. Mr. Lucas had said we were not justified in considering ourselves friends of religious liberty while we were indifferent to persecutions against Roman Catholics. But it could not be maintained that such was our general conduct; in no part of our dominions were persons punished for endeavouring to induce Protestants to become Roman Catholics. Having vindicated Lord Palmerston from the charge of countenancing religious persecution in Switzerland, the South Seas, and Sweden, he insisted that the Government of this country had done nothing which misbecame it, in the representations it had addressed to that of Tuscany. Persecution for religious opinions was odious and detestable, and the Government of England was justified in raising its voice against it. Holding this opinion, he recommended the House to leave this case in the hands of the Government. Its voice had been heard, and he trusted that, although the Madiais and others might suffer, the general opinion of the world would secure religious liberty.

Mr. Bowyer entered into the details of the case, and contended that the Madiais had been convicted, not of a spiritual, but of a civil offence; he complained of the attacks which had been made in this country upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and deprecated discussions of this nature, which he said were calculated to give offence to foreign States, and disturb the harmony of nations.

Mr. Drummond observed that religious persecution, even by the Inquisition, was always justified by the plea that the offence was against civil society. Before the Roman Catholics were condemned, however, he recommended that we should look to our own conduct.

Mr. J. Fitzgerald regretted that the Roman Catholic clergy had been dragged into this discussion. So far from the law applied to the Madiais being that of the church, it was a law which had destroyed the power of the ecclesiastical tribunals. As a Roman Catholic, he disapproved of the punishment of these persons, and he should ever raise his voice against persecution of every kind.

Lord Stanley explained, and justified the course of proceeding adopted in this matter by the late Government.

Sir R. Inglis maintained that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government, expressing the sentiments of a Protestant people, and armed with the moral force of a Protestant country, to represent peaceably, but firmly, the wrongs of our Protestant brethren, inflicted by a foreign sovereign.

Mr. Kennedy spoke shortly in opposition to the motion.

Lord Palmerston repelled the imputations cast upon him by Mr. Lucas, in respect to the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland,

and to the transactions at Tahiti. He complained that that hon. Member had made a partial representation of the facts in the former case; and in the latter the noble Lord justified the treatment of the Roman Catholic priests, who went, he said, to disturb the tranquillity of an island already pacified, for the purpose of turning Protestants into Catholics, instead of endeavouring to turn Heathens into Christians. Those priests had, however, not been put into "comfortable prisons," like the Madiais, but had been merely told to go about their business.

Mr. Kinnaird withdrew his motion.

On the 18th of February, in pursuance of a notice, Mr. Disraeli called the attention of the House to the subject of our relations with France. This, he observed, was the most important subject of modern politics. Peace had now subsisted for nearly 40 years between Great Britain and France; during this interval the social relations between the two countries had multiplied, and, with enlightened legislation, their commercial intercourse was susceptible of infinite development. Having every security for the peace we desired, it was extremely strange, and even startling, he said, that we should be supposed to be on the eve of a rupture with France. The dogma that there was a natural hostility between the two nations was repugnant to the opinions of the wisest of our statesmen, who had held that an alliance with France should be the keystone of our foreign policy. The increase of our armaments was erroneously connected with certain incidents which had occurred in France; its origin was of a date much more remote; it was to be found chiefly in the changes wrought in science, in the revolution in the art of war, which had deprived us of one of our natural sources of defence. Mr. Disraeli then referred to the plans of the late Government, which would, he said, furnish a Channel fleet of 15 or 16 sail of the line, with an adequate number of smaller vessels. But there was no foundation for the too prevalent belief that this increase of our naval means of defence was occasioned by any political changes in a foreign country. Whoever might sit upon the throne of France, and however tranquil might be the condition of Europe, those who were responsible for the conduct of affairs in this country would, sooner or later, have felt it their duty to place it in a state of defence. Other causes of apprehension had been alleged: the troubled state of France, it was said, had terminated in a revival of a military dynasty; but it did not follow that the descendant of a conqueror should be a rival, and the present Sovereign of France was not by profession a military man. Then France was supposed to be governed by the army; but it was a great error to assume that the army was anxious to conquer another country. There was no doubt a considerable prejudice in this country against the present ruler of France, but it was extremely difficult to form an opinion upon French politics, and so long as the French people were exact in their commercial dealings and friendly in their political relations, it was just as well that we should not interfere in the management of their domestic concerns. Mr. Disraeli read an extract from the speech of Lord John Russell,

on the 3rd of February, 1852, upon the subject of the then recent change in the Government of France, and, expressing his concurrence in the soundness of its sentiments, desired, he said, to ascertain whether they were at all modified, and whether similar opinions were entertained by the noble Lord's present colleagues. He instanced various proofs of the cordial co-operation of France with this country in objects of general benefit, remarking that a nation which had thus entitled itself to the sympathy, respect, and good-feeling of the people of this country, was not to be treated as a corsair and a bandit. In seeking to discover the views and opinions of the Government of Lord Aberdeen, he referred to the declarations of some of its members. Sir James Graham, he observed, had described the ruler of France as a despot, who had trampled upon the rights and liberties of 40,000,000 of men, thus holding up to public scorn and indignation both ruler and people. Another Cabinet Minister, Sir Charles Wood, had accused the Emperor of the French of gagging the French and Belgian press, though, "of course," without meaning the slightest offence to the Emperor. Upon these indiscretions, as he termed them, Mr. Disraeli commented with much severity and still more humour, observing that they suggested grave doubts as to the foreign policy of the present Cabinet, which were not removed by the programme of Lord Aberdeen, and, in these circumstances, it was the absolute duty of the House to obtain something more satisfactory—a frank explanation from the Government upon this important question; he was, therefore, entitled to ask what was the system on which our foreign policy was to be conducted, and what was the state of our relations with France.

Lord John Russell said, if Mr. Disraeli had wished to obtain an explanation from Government respecting its foreign policy, he might have confined his observations within much narrower limits; for the statement made by him (Lord John Russell) the other night, that we were on terms of intimate friendship with France, might almost have sufficed for a member of that House, anxious to obtain some assurance on that important point; he thought it a calamity if an attempt were made to convert this into a party question, and said, that Mr. Disraeli, in bringing it forward in the spirit manifested in his speech, had taken a part which became a mind deeply imbued with faction. He now repeated, that the British Government was on terms of amity with that of France. He was glad to hear it was not for us to interfere in the domestic concerns of France. It would have been well if those sentiments had prevailed in that House in February, 1793. Mr. Disraeli, he remarked, had referred to certain speeches delivered on the hustings. For what purpose was this done, except to excite irritation and provoke suspicions, and this by one who professed to have nothing more at heart than a cordial understanding between the two countries? Nothing was further from the intention of the speakers than to disturb that good understanding; and with reference to the programme of Lord Aberdeen, it contained a clear announcement of the foreign policy of the Government. He retorted the charge of inconsistency and aberration from

principles upon the Protectionist party, and defended, against the strictures of Mr. Disraeli, the temperate progress meditated by the present Government. With respect to himself, he said there were two questions respecting which he felt great interest—the further education of the people, and the amendment of the representation; but he should not push on any measure which he thought out of time, or not likely to meet with success. He thought measures of this kind should be duly weighed; and if he could contribute to the stability of a ministry formed of men honestly intent upon the good of the country, and to bring forward wise measures with due deliberation, he should glory in doing so.

Mr. Cobden contended that it was not newspaper articles or speeches made, but our great naval preparations, which really endangered our understanding with France, and caused uneasiness at home. If a friendly note were to be exchanged with the French Government on the subject, he had no doubt that it would be responded to in a manner that would banish all suspicion. If it did not, he would be ready to vote 100,000,000*l.* to resist a French invasion. The Government professed to trust the friendly sentiments of France, while it went on increasing our armaments, which were of no effect, since for every ship we built the French built another, so that the relative forces remained the same. While we were thus lavishing money on our defences, our population was diminishing by emigration. If the Government refused to adopt the suggestion of diplomatic action to check the increase of armaments in both countries, he should suspect them of being actuated by sinister objects.

Sir J. Graham did not believe that a diplomatic note would be attended with the effect Mr. Cobden expected. When we reflected upon the slight occasions which might give rise to unexpected hostilities, he could not be a party to leaving this country unprepared for defence. No one could be more attached to peace and economy than he was; but being a friend to peace, and thinking that armaments should not be needlessly increased, he deeply regretted the course pursued by Mr. Disraeli. He denied, that in the speech referred to by that right hon. gentleman, he (Sir James) had called the Emperor of the French a despot or a tyrant. He explained what he did say on that occasion, observing that, although he was most desirous to maintain friendly relations with France, and although not one word had fallen from him calculated to disturb these relations, if it should be the opinion of the House that neither there nor on the hustings was he at liberty to give expression to his conscientious feelings, he was not fit to be a minister.

After some observations by Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Baillie, and Lord D. Stuart, the discussion terminated.

On the 4th of April, Lord Campbell, in the House of Lords, called attention to the address presented by a deputation from merchants in the City to the French Emperor. He inquired whether the deputation, which, in the name of the English nation, had presented an address to the Emperor of the French on the relations of peace and war between the two

countries, had been sanctioned by the Government of Her Majesty. He had no desire to blame the individuals composing that deputation. Their motives were doubtless patriotic and disinterested; that if they had acted without the authority of the Government, he apprehended "they had been guilty of an offence perhaps against the law of the land, and, at all events, against the law of nations." It was the established rule, and he quoted Vattel in support of his view, that the intercourse between independent nations should be carried on through the medium of ambassadors. He referred to what took place in 1791, when there was a deputation sent from England to the Empress Catherine, by the English party who wished to preserve relations of peace and amity. Burke then laid it down that that proceeding was "in law, not very remote from an offence, and undoubtedly a most unconstitutional act, and a high treasonable misdemeanour." Now those principles ought to govern the transaction to which he had called attention. He concurred in the sentiments of the address, but he should have thought the declaration of them wholly unnecessary, for all classes and parties concurred in them. He was happy to find that his Imperial Majesty entertained sentiments of peace and amity; but suppose there was a republic in France, and a deputation of Socialists and United Irishmen went over to ask, in the name of the English people, for fraternisation? Did not the deputation of Smith O'Brien and the Irish sympathisers create great alarm? No doubt the deputation who presented the late address were actuated by disinterested motives; but might not these demonstrations be got up for mere stock-jobbing purposes?

The Earl of Clarendon stated that the authority of Government had neither been given nor asked. A gentleman had shown him the address, which he thought perfectly unobjectionable, and such as every right-minded man could have no possible objections to sign. But when asked, he objected to instruct the British Ambassador to be present when the address was laid before the Emperor; and Lord Cowley was not present. The address had made a good impression; but had he been asked, he would have objected to such a transaction as "perfectly unnecessary," because the feelings of this country towards France were of the most cordial description, and no misapprehension existed among the French people. There was no comparison between the late and the Irish deputation of 1848. —The Earl of Ellenborough was glad to hear from Lord Campbell that this transaction was as illegal as it was repugnant to the feelings of every Englishman. He dissented from the complimentary terms used in the address, and the whole transaction filled him with "unqualified disgust."—The Lord Chancellor hoped it would not go forth that the deputation was illegal. Such proceedings were not quite unusual. A deputation, not national, indeed, but as national as they could make it, had not long ago waited on the Grand Duke of Tuscany. — Lord Campbell explained that it would be necessary to define the word "illegal." If it meant the subject of an indictment, it would not amount to a misdemeanour, unless there was a *malus animus;* but if illegal meant that which the law did not sanc-

tion, and for which a Member of Parliament might be impeached, then the deputation was illegal. The deputation to the Grand Duke of Tuscany had not a national object; had nothing to do with peace or war.

The discussion then terminated.

On the 22nd of February, the House of Commons was occupied by a discussion upon the system of education pursued at Maynooth College. The debate was continued by adjournment over the 24th of February and the 2nd of March. It originated in a motion by Mr. Spooner for a Committee of the whole House to consider the Act relating to Maynooth College. In the course of his speech he shortly referred to the grounds he had offered for his former motion on this subject, observing that he had been met on that occasion by personal abuse and the imputation of sinister motives; but not by a denial of the truth of his statements as to the system of education pursued at Maynooth and the books used there, which took away the necessity for further inquiry; and he now asked the House to do its duty to the country, the Sovereign, and itself. As fruits of the doctrines inculcated at Maynooth, he appealed to recent proceedings of Roman Catholic priest in Ireland, details of which he read from Irish journals, and he contended that these examples proved unanswerably that the college had not corresponded to the expectations and intentions of the founders. From the writings of Thomas Aquinas, Bellarmine, and other Roman Catholic authorities, he cited passages which, he insisted, made it a crying sin on the part of a Christian community to permit an establishment to continue, and even to pay for its continuance, where principles were disseminated which were destructive of allegiance to the Throne, and which even justified rebellion.

Mr. J. Macgregor seconded the motion, but suggested that instead of a Committee of the whole House, a Select Committee should be appointed to consider the subject.

Mr. Scholefield moved, as an amendment, to extend the consideration of the Committee to "all enactments now in force, whereby the revenue of the State is charged in aid of any ecclesiastical or religious purposes whatsoever, with a view to the repeal of such enactments." In making this motion, he said, he was not called upon to enter upon controversial topics; be the statements of Mr. Spooner true or not, this amendment was equally entitled to the support of the friends of religious freedom—not that freedom which meant persecution in another country. Sharing with Mr. Spooner in his desire to get rid of the Maynooth endowment, he did not share in his apprehension of the danger it threatened to our Protestant institutions. His amendment was founded upon the principle that all sects should be placed on an equal footing, and there were other endowments of a similar character to Maynooth. If his amendment should be negatived, he should vote against the original motion, which was based upon a narrow sectarian ground.

The amendment was seconded by Sir William Clay, who observed that the corner-stone of our faith was the right of private judgment, which right was incompatible with the endowment of any particular religion by the State. The time was coming when it would be ne-

cessary to revise our entire religious system, and in Ireland he was not quite clear that the time had not arrived. In the event of the amendment being rejected, he should follow the course of Mr. Scholefield.

Colonel Greville defended the endowment, and opposed the motion.

Mr. Miall understood that, if he voted with Mr. Spooner, he should in effect constitute the State the judge of religious professions, and aim a blow at a certain form of such professions; but he could not give a vote which would have the effect of defining what is religious truth and what is not. He would get rid of this endowment as of all ecclesiastical endowments; but he would not be severe to the weak, and tender to the strong; he would not go with Protestantism when it did wrong, and was not ashamed to stand by Roman Catholicism when it did right.

Mr. Ball supported the motion, and remarked that the whole question resolved itself into this inquiry: Had the money annually voted to the Roman Catholics of Ireland realised the object for which it was given? If it had not, Mr. Spooner's motion was a perfectly fair one.

Mr. Duffy did not consider the sources of Mr. Spooner's evidence to be accredited. He had never seen the alleged facts in the Irish newspapers, from which they were said to be quoted; and, at best, those journals were thorough partisans against the Irish priesthood, and entitled to very little consideration. On general grounds he claimed religious equality for Ireland, and asserted that if this grant was withdrawn, the established church in Ireland would not long outlive it.

Sir J. Young regretted that Mr. Spooner had brought forward a proposition which could answer no useful purpose, but must prolong the feelings of alarm and discontent on religious subjects, and exasperate sectarian animosity in Ireland. In discussing the two grounds upon which the proposition was based — namely, the policy upon which Maynooth College was founded, and the conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy at the recent elections in Ireland—he reviewed the original scheme of the institutions, and the reasons which influenced Sir Robert Peel in augmenting the grant; and with respect to the second ground, without denying or defending, he said, the excesses which had occurred at the Irish elections, he warned the House not to be hasty to condemn, and to look at the circumstances of the election. This motion, he believed, was the retrograde policy, a policy which experience had condemned, and which had been the cause of the greater part of the evils of Ireland. He had the highest authority on his side, and especially quoted the opinion of the late Duke of Wellington, who condemned even the appearance of persecution. It was this wise principle which he hoped would govern the Protestants of this country.

Mr. Stanhope supported the original motion, and dwelt upon the conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, and their close connection with the Church of Rome.

The debate was now adjourned to the following day, the 23rd of February, when it was resumed by Mr. Fagan, who opposed the amendment as well as the original motion, and denied the relevancy of the charges brought against the Roman

Catholic clergy for their alleged conduct at the late elections in Ireland, which, if true, had nothing to do with Maynooth, or with its system of education. These topics had been introduced, he said, in order to imbue the minds of members of election committees with certain extravagant notions. The religious excitement exhibited at the elections he attributed to the acts of the late Government. The motive for the endowment of Maynooth was, he insisted, from the first political; but the people of Ireland received it, as a boon, with gratitude. He combated the objections to the grant founded upon its policy, upon the doctrines of the Catholic religion (which would apply to endowments in Canada and India), and upon the moral teaching at Maynooth. Upon the last head, he avowed, as a Roman Catholic, that he did not hold himself bound by doctrines put forth by enthusiastic writers, and he repudiated the opinions cited from Bellarmine and Aquinas. As a lover of peace, he hoped the motion would fail, since its success would light up a flame of agitation in Ireland.

Mr. A. Mills said it was not because he believed the doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith to be false, but because the system was politically and socially mischievous, that he would not be a party to endowing with public funds an institution for the maintenance of such a system, and which was not, as alleged, founded upon the principle of religious toleration.

Mr. J. Ball opposed the motion, and appealed from Mr. Spooner's exposition of the doctines taught at Maynooth, to the report of a Royal Commission which had minutely examined the moral teaching at that institution.

Lord Lovaine felt bound to vote against the motion, which went at once to abolish a grant in which he believed the honour and good faith of the Legislature were involved, unless it were shown, after full inquiry, that it ought to be withdrawn.

Mr. Fortescue considered that the question should now be settled once for all. He deprecated the present discussion and the sentiments of religious intolerance it had called forth.

Lord Stanley, though he deprecated the agitation of this question, was unwilling that the debate should close without the expression of an opinion by a member of the late Government upon the motion, to which he could not give his support. Briefly tracing the history of the Maynooth grant, he observed, that the intention of Sir R. Peel was, that the settlement of 1845 should be permanent and unconditional, and that it would be impossible now to replace the question in the same position as that in which it stood prior to 1845. He then argued against the amendment, which, he remarked, opened a question too wide and important to be discussed as an amendment. Had the motion been for inquiry, he should have supported it, for Parliament had a right to see whether the money had been appropriated to the purposes for which it was granted.

Mr. Lucas was opposed to both the amendment and the original resolution. The former was as objectionable to those who shared his religious opinions as the latter; he considered it, indeed, the same in a different shape, and dictated

by the same feeling of religious bigotry. Let the question be put fairly upon the principle of justice; let the amendment include all religious endowments in Ireland of whatever kind, including that most flagitious of all endowments—conceived in fraud and brought forth in robbery—the Established Church in Ireland, and he would support it. One of the objects of Sir R. Peel's policy in this grant had certainly failed—that of preventing angry discussions about Maynooth. He declined to refute the offensive accusations of Mr. Spooner, who had aspersed, he said, everything sacred and holy in his (Mr. Lucas') estimation. The question was not whether Maynooth was a good college or not, but whether the Roman Catholic religion was such as not to be entitled to any endowment whatever.

Mr. Drummond said, his constituents had desired him to vote against this grant, but he had refused, offering, however, if a case was made out and an inquiry was asked, to vote for it. He exposed the dangerous doctrines of the Jesuits, which were now for the first time, he said, authorised by the Catholic Church, observing that he wished to treat this, not as a religious question, but as a question of a conspiracy of these men against the rights of mankind.

Sir Robert Inglis remonstrated strongly against the expressions used by Mr. Lucas with reference to the Established Church of Ireland.

Mr. Lucas disavowed any expression offensive to any Member, or to his Church. He had spoken of the Established Church of Ireland, he said, as a political institution, not in its character of a Church.

Mr. Serjeant Shee declared that Mr. Lucas did not speak for him on the subject of the Established Church in Ireland.

Sir J. Shelley denied that, in voting for the amendment, he was actuated by religious bigotry.

The House then divided upon the question, whether the words in the original motion proposed by the amendment to be left out, should be retained, which was negatived by 192 to 162, and the debate was then again adjourned to the 2nd of March.

On that day, the adjourned debate (now confined to Mr. Scholefield's amendment) was resumed by Mr. Hadfield, who, as a nonconformist, supported the amendment, regarding it as a motion against all endowments whatever, and as a protest against the injustice of taxing people for the maintenance of principles they believe to be erroneous, and not founded on the word of God.

Colonel Sibthorp opposed the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Dunlop, who expressed his belief that the Established Church in Ireland was an obstruction to the progress of religion, and that its abolition would be the commencement of a better state of feeling in that country.

Mr. Napier defended the Irish Church Establishment, which had not, however, he said, any connection with this question. Church property was one thing and a grant from the consolidated fund another, and it was the duty of Parliament to see that such a grant was applied to the object proposed, and that such object was wise and beneficial. With regard to the voluntary principle, which had been alluded to in the course of the

debate, he complained that its advocates wished to make it compulsory upon all, and that, he thought, was an inconsistency in this case.

Mr. Hume held church property to be public property, given for the promotion of religion and education, and what Parliament gave it could take away. But this question was of so much importance, that, in his opinion, it should not be dealt with in this incidental way, and he recommended Mr. Scholefield not to press his resolution to a division now.

Mr. Bellew, approving of the principle of the amendment, should vote against the motion, because it did not deal out a measure of full justice, especially in Ireland.

Mr. Stapleton had opposed the original motion, as sanctioning robbery; but, in dealing with the amendment, he was not disposed to recognise a distinction between those who derived a revenue from the Established Church and from the consolidated fund. Logically, the resolution did recognise this distinction, and he regretted that he could not vote for it.

Mr. Maguire considered that, if he supported the amendment, he should inflict a gross injustice upon the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. W. J. Fox said, the resolution, which proposed to consider grants of public money under acts of Parliament or by annual votes, did not touch the Established Church, or involve the voluntary principle. The sole question was, whether taxation drawn from persons of all religious denominations, was to be applied for the benefit of a particular sect; and upon this ground he claimed Mr. Spooner's support of the amendment, which would extract the bitterness of sectarian hostility, and raise the resolution to the dignity of a general protest against all similar grants, which were not only partial, but open to objection on the score of morals.

Mr. J. Ball opposed the amendment, and doubted whether the House ought to discuss the ecclesiastical arrangements of Ireland upon such an amendment.

Sir J. Shelley, after repelling the charge made by Mr Lucas, that those who supported the amendment were guilty of religious bigotry, expressed a hope that the resolution would not be withdrawn, inasmuch as votes had been given against the original motion, in the belief that the amendment would go to a division.

Mr. Lucas was ready to acknowledge, that liberal members who supported the amendment, did so on grounds perfectly fair, although he did find that there were representatives of liberal constituencies who, having the alternative of voting for the amendment, had supported the original motion. He had not the slightest wish, he added, to import needless irritation into this debate, and he promised Mr. Scholefield, that if he would fairly raise the question of abolishing all endowments (which was not done by this resolution), he should receive his support and that of the friends with whom he acted.

Mr. Phinn said, he had voted against Mr. Spooner's motion, because it was conceived in a spirit of hostility towards the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and he should support the amendment, as a step in the right direction. He hoped the Government would see, after this debate, the absolute necessity

of some just and effective measure that would allay these animosities.

Mr. Whiteside, in the course of a speech of considerable length, said he wished to know what were the relations between the priesthood in Ireland and Rome, and whether the doctrines taught by the former were compatible with civil government. Adverting to certain public declarations attributed to Mr. Lucas, he asked how the civil government of Ireland could be carried on, if these doctrines were acted upon. On one occasion, Mr. Lucas, in commenting upon an Act of Parliament, had said, "You may call this law, if you please, but without the sanction of a foreign potentate it is not of the value of a tenpenny nail." Such a declaration struck at the root of all constitutional authority, and made that free assembly slaves of Rome. He wanted to know whether the doctrines taught at Maynooth were Ultramontane. He had been told that no Roman Catholic could gain admission into that College without the written authority of Drs. M'Hale and Cullen, both of whom were advocates of Ultramontane opinions. This was a practical matter, and, as well as other matters affecting the College, ought to be inquired into.

Mr. Lucas, in explanation, said that Mr. Whiteside had attributed words to him which he had never uttered.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy replied at some length to Mr. Whiteside. He denied that the education at Maynooth was Ultramontane; it was Cisalpine; the mistake arose from ignorance. The system of education at the College must not be judged of by books, but by the character of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, than whom a more blameless body of men, in regard to moral character, did not exist in any nation upon earth. With respect to the violent proceedings at the general election, which had been alluded to in the course of the debate, he reminded the House of the irritating causes the Roman Catholics had been subjected to — the proclamation against processions, the Stockport riots; and that upon the recent occasion of the trial of a Roman Catholic clergyman, they had seen the highest authority of the Court of Queen's Bench catching at the applause of the bystanders, and waving a paper in his hand, as if "it should not come betwixt the wind and his nobility," exclaiming, "I thank God we have no inquisition in this country." He maintained that Maynooth was an endowment for educational and not for religious purposes.

Mr. Kirk, as an Irish Presbyterian representing 700,000 inhabitants of Ireland, complained of the sneers thrown out against them for accepting the *Regium Donum*, which ought not to be characterised as a grant, being in compensation for a right of which they had been deprived. With respect to the College of Maynooth, he had never conversed with a Roman Catholic in Ireland who was not anxious for a fair and honest inquiry into the doctrines taught there. He should vote against the amendment.

Mr. Cogan concurred in the principle of the amendment, but objected that it took in only a certain number of money-grants, and did not go the whole length.

After some brief observations

from Mr. C. O'Brien, Mr. Muntz, Sir J. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Spooner, the House divided, when the resolution was negatived by 262 against 68.

The same question was discussed in the House of Lords on the 18th of April, when the Earl of Winchilsea moved for a "Committee to inquire into the system of education pursued at Maynooth." He inveighed with great vehemence against the insult offered by the Pope to the Queen, and attributed most of the evils of the Romish system to the pernicious tenets inculcated by the canon law, according to which the Pope assumed temporal as well as spiritual authority over the subjects of other sovereigns. He then proceeded to show, by references to extracts from books and documents on the papacy, deposited in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, that the canon law was taught at Maynooth, and the doctrines it inculcates. He contended that if such tenets were taught at Maynooth, it was high time that such a system of education was put down, and, with this view, he brought forward the present motion, which, however, he would consent to withdraw in favour of Lord Aberdeen's amendment, if the Commission proposed were composed of four members, two nominated by the Crown, and two by himself.

The Earl of Aberdeen said he would not offer any opposition to the bare subject of the motion. Parliamentary control over an establishment endowed by the State is perfectly right and reasonable. But any inquiry must be made according to the intentions of the legislature. You are not to expect Protestant doctrines to be taught in a Roman Catholic College. There was a Commission in 1826, which made a full inquiry, followed by a most elaborate report; and there is much justice in the observation that the inquiry of 1826 supersedes the necessity of that now proposed. But as public opinion is in favour of inquiry, Lord Aberdeen was not desirous to check it; and he believed it would redound to the advantage and credit of the College. The persons most nearly interested do not object to an inquiry; they pray for it. But he objected to the proposed Committee, on account of the obvious animus of the proposers, and the strong religious animosities and unseemly discussion which must ensue in a Select Committee. If the House desired a fair and impartial inquiry, conducted by able and independent men, he trusted they would adopt the amendment of which he had given notice. Lord Aberdeen moved—

"That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue a Commission to inquire into the management and government of the College of Maynooth, the discipline and the course of studies pursued therein; also into the effects produced by the increased grants conferred by Parliament in 1845."

The Earl of Roden was opposed to the grant, which had failed in its object, as it had not led to any improvement in the character of the Irish priesthood. He also contended that the grant was for a greater number of priests than were now required in the reduced state of the numbers of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland.

Lord Dufferin, in supporting the amendment, said, that the Act of 1845 was a step in the right direction, and that, so far as Ireland was concerned, the neck of Protestant ascendancy was broken, and no ministry would ever again dare to reimpose it. He did not think Lord Winchilsea had made out any case why they should depart from the recognised principle, that the Roman Catholics should be afforded the means of educating their priesthood in a becoming manner. He acknowledged that the Government had the right, from time to time, to institute inquiries how the public funds were disposed of; and in the present state of public opinion, he thought it might accord with the feelings of the institution itself to consent to such an inquiry.

The Earl of Desart supported the motion. He complained of the extent to which the Irish Roman Catholic priests carried their interference into the most minute social relations, and of the evil and tyrannical influence they exercised over their flocks. He declared that truth, firmness, and courage were wanted to make the government of Ireland respected.

Lord Beaumont found little to choose between the motion and amendment. Whichever was carried, the result would be the same. It would be found that the system of education was precisely that which was generally adopted, and was necessary to form a Roman Catholic priest. Both inquiries would be equally searching, and equally useless; but he should vote for a Commission in preference to a Committee, because he thought the former would be the shortest in its proceeding.

The Bishop of London believed, that if the people of this country were determined to use every legitimate effort against the College of Maynooth, it was because they were convinced that the persons who were educated there would never rest until they had overthrown that branch of the Catholic Church which Protestants believed to be the stronghold of truth. Upon the fullest consideration he thought that of the two courses proposed, the surest and safest mode of inquiry was that suggested by Lord Aberdeen.

The Marquis of Clanricarde saw no necessity for any inquiry, which he believed particularly inopportune at this moment; but taking his choice of the two evils, he should vote for the Commission.

The Duke of Leinster also supported the amendment. He was quite certain the inquiry would be satisfactory, and the good conduct of the priesthood fully shown.

The Earl of Shaftesbury maintained, that as Maynooth was a public institution, paid for by public money, those who asked for inquiry had a right to know how the money was expended, and whether for, against or beyond the purposes for which it was given. He preferred an inquiry by a Commission, and proposed to introduce the words, "into the course and character of the studies pursued there," and to add at the end of the next paragraph the words "to ascertain the number of persons educated for the clergy, and the parishes and places to which they were appointed."

The Duke of Argyll supported the amendment, not only on general and abstract principles, that Maynooth should be inquired into

as a public institution, but because it was consistent with the views he entertained as to the intentions with which the college was founded.

The Earl of Derby thought the system pursued at Maynooth was a matter for investigation. The inquiry sought for, was not into the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, but into the moral, social, and political character of the education at Maynooth, and its effects upon the rising generation of Irishmen. He thought a Committee preferable to a Commission. The latter must derive their views from persons connected with the institution, and the result would be, that if they were perfectly impartial men, they would give the House only partial evidence. The inquiry should be on oath, but Commissioners would have no power to examine on oath, or to compel witnesses to answer.

The Marquis of Lansdowne objected to the inquiry by a Committee, which, from his own experience of that divergence to which Committees were prone, he believed would be productive of much that was mischievous, much that would be unnecessary, and much that would sow the seeds of discord and anger, where it was desirable there should be harmony and peace.

Several peers then made observations, and the Earl of Winchilsea replied; after which the House divided, and the numbers were, for the motion, 53, against, 110.

The Earl of Aberdeen's amendment was then adopted.

On the 15th of February, Mr. F. Peel, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to make provision concerning the clergy reserves, gave a short history of the whole question. The reserves, it appeared, dated from the year 1791, when the province was divided into two parts. The Constitutional Act of that date provided, that whenever the Crown should dispose of waste lands, one-seventh of their value should be reserved for the support of the Protestant clergy. This system continued until the Act of 1840; but during that period of 50 years, large quantities of land had been reserved, part of which had been sold, and the fund had not been appropriated in proportion to the number of each religious denomination, the clergy of the established Churches of England and Scotland having received the largest sum. Great jealousy had consequently been caused in the colony; the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly had been at variance upon the subject, and an appeal was made to the Imperial Legislature, which passed the Act of 1840. Great changes had taken place since that period: the population had more than doubled; but the object of this Bill was not to alter or interfere with the present condition of things, it merely gave to the Canadian Legislature the power, if it thought fit, of altering the existing arrangement, the matter being not of imperial but wholly and exclusively of colonial concern.

After some observations by Sir J. Pakington, Sir R. Inglis, Lord J. Russell, and others, leave was given to bring in the Bill, which excited much discussion in its progress through both Houses. The principal debate took place in the House of Commons upon the second reading, on the 4th of March, when Sir John Pakington

moved to defer the second reading for six months. He said he deeply regretted the necessity of resisting the progress of the Bill, at the shape of which he expressed his surprise, after the extraordinary circumstances which marked its introduction, and the speeches of Mr. F. Peel and of Lord J. Russell. Even now he would abandon his opposition, if he had a pledge that in the Committee a guarantee should be introduced against the secularization of the reserves, and the rights of the Church of England should be protected. He was prepared to contend that this property had been appropriated to the Protestant religion in Canada; that this appropriation was confirmed and developed (not made) by the Act of 1840; that it was not open to Parliament to depart from that appropriation without a breach of faith, and even a national sin; and that the principle of self-government did not apply to this case. After testifying his astonishment at the opinions which had recently been expressed upon this subject by a right rev. prelate in another place, and explaining and justifying his own official acts in reference to it, he proceeded to discuss the question, what was the obligation on the one hand, and what was the answer on the other. He traced the history of these reserves from the Act of 1791 to that of 1840, which devoted them, he said, to religious uses, and to the maintenance of the Protestant religion in Canada, from which purpose Parliament, he affirmed, was not at liberty to divert them; and he then argued the other question, whether the right of self-control—the importance and justice of which he fully recognised—was so paramount as to overrule that obligation, which he resolved in the negative, insisting that that right must always yield to Imperial considerations. In the next place, he examined the policy of this measure, and upon this head he cited authority for asserting that, if the loyal Upper Canadians were to renounce their allegiance and annex their country to the United States, the original grant of this property would be rigidly enforced by the American law; and he asked whether it was wise or prudent to show loyal subjects of the British Crown, who were attached to their Church, that the monarchy of England disregarded obligations which a republic was willing to respect, Lastly, he urged the injustice of the measure. The Protestant missionaries in both Canadas—those pioneers of civilisation—were supported by the fund which this Bill would alienate; and he was assured the Canadian Roman Catholics did not desire this alienation, since their own endowments would be endangered by a measure which he denounced as most unrighteous.

Sir W. Molesworth said, the questions raised by this Bill were two—first, whether, as a rule of colonial policy, all local questions, affecting the colonies themselves, should be dealt with by the Colonial Legislatures; secondly, whether this rule ought to be applied to Canada with reference to a question of this kind. The first proposition was admitted; Sir J. Pakington had only argued that this case was an exception to the rule. Sir William reminded the House that the question to be determined was, not whether the appropriation of these reserves to religious uses should be main-

tained, or that they should be secularised, but whether the reserves should be transferred to Canada, irrespective of the mode in which the Canadian Legislature would deal with them. At this moment, he contended, there was no statutory provision which prevented that Legislature from dealing with this property in any manner they thought fit. Strongly condemning the views adopted by the late Colonial Secretary with relation to this question, Sir William gave a sketch of the history of these reserves, differing in some important features from Sir J. Pakington's: he insisted that this was not an Upper Canada question, but concerned both provinces; and that Sir John had misapprehended the feelings of the Canadians on the subject of this measure. He denied that the Act of 1840 was accepted in Upper Canada as a final settlement of the question of clergy reserves. He denied that the words "Protestant clergy," in the Act of 1791, were limited to the clergy of the Church of England. The highest authorities, he said, had advised the dealing with these reserves. Lord Gosford recommended their application to purposes of general education, and Lord Durham suggested that they should be left to the disposal of the local Legislature—the very course proposed by this Bill. Alluding to the Canadian Bill of 1840, he observed that that Bill had been condemned by a right rev. prelate in another place, whom he designated as "a pest to his diocese"—terms which, so applied, Sir R. Inglis protested against as disorderly. Sir William proceeded to argue that the Imperial Act of 1840 was founded upon the principle of favouring the Church of England; it was, therefore, he maintained, an invasion of the constitutional Act of 1791. But, assuming that the former Act had been accepted by Upper Canada as a settlement, had not the Canadians a right to change their minds? But the real point at issue was, "Is this an Imperial or a local question?" He insisted that all questions affecting religious endowments in a colony were essentially local, and, conformably with the rule adopted for our colonial policy, this question should be dealt with by the local Legislature.

Lord John Manners regarded the Bill as essentially unjust. If the original disposition of the lands was valid, it would be a gross injustice to confiscate them by an *ex post facto* law. He denied that this was a question of a purely domestic character, and if it was so, the Canadian Parliament had no right to deal with it. Independently of its injustice, the measure was impolitic, as a large portion of the loyal people of Upper Canada were opposed to it. The Bill would place the Church of England upon a less favourable footing than that of Rome. He believed the confiscation of the reserves would engender a war of religious opinions, and all these evils were to be inflicted upon the colony and mother country in the name of religious equality, and out of a pretended regard for the rights of a colonial Legislature.

Mr. Vernon Smith considered the question to be, whether, when we gave to Canada self-government, we were to respect that right. The Act of 1840 was an unwise measure, and this Bill was intended to correct it. If this was neglected,

we should more endanger the Church of England in Canada than by any other step.

Mr. Liddell believed that the ultimate object of this measure was confiscation. It authorised a Legislature, whose religious bias was well known, to "vary, repeat, or alienate" this property. The Church of England should, therefore, regard it with distrust; especially when one of its supporters admitted that it might shake confidence in religious endowments which rested on the same foundations as all other property.

Mr. Adderly would certainly support the second reading of the Bill. In the first place, on the ground of the impossibility of the policy of its opponents; in the second place, on the ground of distinct faith, honour, and consistency of principle on the part of the Imperial Parliament; thirdly, from the utter futility of the arguments used against the measure; and, lastly, upon the ground of a Churchman, that the interest of the Church of England, and the retention of Canada as a British colony, was vitally involved in the passing of the measure as rapidly as possible.

Mr. A. Mills concurred that self-government was the great principle of our colonial policy. The question, however, was, whether this was a local affair, and he contended that it was not one of those matters with which the Canadian Parliament had a right to meddle. These reserves had been set apart for religious purposes, and there was strong reason for believing that in dealing with them the religious principle would not be respected by the Canadian Legislature, Lord Elgin's Government being pledged to secularise them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the facts of the case were these: — An address from the Assembly of Canada, and another from the Legislative Council, prayed Parliament to repeal the Act of 1840, which restrained the Canadian Legislature in the disposal of the clergy reserves. To that prayer Her Majesty's Government urged the House to accede, and Sir J. Pakington desired them to reject it. The objections to the Bill turned upon an apprehension that the power it gave would be, as was thought, misused; but the answer was, that the House had no right to legislate upon such an opinion. The question was, not as to the use to be made of the power, but in whose hands it should be placed. Was this a local matter or not? If it belonged to the category of Imperial interests, this Bill should be rejected; but there was not a shadow of evidence to take it out of the class of local questions. In 1791 Mr. Pitt left it to the colony, and the people of Canada believed it to be a local question. These reserved lands were located in Canada; the capital of Canada had given them their value; the Bill, therefore, satisfied the principle of self-government. Mr. Gladstone showed that the present law could not be maintained on the ground that the question had been finally disposed of, or on that of public faith. He deprecated a conflict with Canada, unless our arguments could bear the brunt of controversy, when mingled with other and serious questions. If the House, he said, was determined to maintain the existing appropriation of these reserves, Canada would ask for the title-deeds of this appropriation, and we must then admit that in

1840 we altered the appropriation of 1791, and that we now denied to the Canadian Legislature, in respect to their own affairs, a power we had exercised on our own behalf. His earnest hope was that these endowments might be maintained, and he knew that there were opinions in Canada entitled to the greatest weight which believed that they would be. He might be wrong; but it was his sincere conviction that our concession to Canada in this vital matter, accompanied by a respectful expression of British feeling for the maintenance of those endowments, if it did not restrain their alienation, would afford the best chance of securing them.

Mr. Napier characterised the measure as one of spoliation. He described the Act of 1840, which encroached on the rights of the Church, as a final compromise, consented to for the sake of peace. He was ready to be bound by the Act of 1791, and he argued from its provisions that the Imperial control over those lands was expressly reserved, and, in respect to ecclesiastical and Crown rights, was retained in 1840. All this control was surrendered by the present Bill, which was not merely prospective, but retrospective. No principle of religious equality was involved in this question; these reserves were a gift of the Crown to the Protestant clergy for the support of the Protestant religion.

After some remarks from Sir Robert Inglis, the House divided, and the second reading was carried by 275 against 192.

On the 11th of April, the subject was again debated at considerable length upon the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill, when Mr. Walpole, in moving to defer the third reading for six months, stated the reasons which induced him to take this course, namely, the strange admissions which had been made during the discussions in Committee, and the answer given that evening by Lord J. Russell. At the second reading of the Bill, the House was told that the great object of the measure was to give the Canadian Legislature the fullest power over all matters of purely local concern; but when the Bill was examined in Committee, it appeared not to be confined to those matters; it extended to investments made in this country, and enabled the Canadian Legislature to deal with those investments, though they affected no local interests; and, further, that endowments to Roman Catholics could not be touched without the authority of the Imperial Parliament, while endowments to Protestants in Canada could be dealt with and destroyed by a majority of the Canadian Legislature alone. The principles and considerations alleged by the Government for the introduction of this Bill might be reduced to two points—first, that it was our duty to give to the Canadian Legislature the largest powers with reference to matters of purely local self-government; and, secondly, if those powers were abridged, there was danger of discontent in Canada, and of a collision between the colonial Legislature and the Imperial Parliament. With respect to the first point, though he was favourable to colonial self-government, there were previous obligations upon the Imperial Parliament, which, in this matter, had a trust imposed upon it, and this Bill would dispose of the reserves,

contrary to the terms of that trust. The title to them had never been disputed; a solemn guarantee had been given, which could not be departed from without a violation of faith, and Lord J. Russell had just declared that if this Bill passed, and these reserves should be secularised, the guarantee of this country was gone. With regard to the second point, the evil consequences likely to ensue if the Bill did not pass, he believed that worse consequences would result from the adoption of the Bill: and unless the House were prepared to adopt the voluntary principle, unless they desired to sow the seeds of religious strife in the colony, to shake the confidence of other churches in endowments, and to set race against race, he entreated them, upon every principle of policy and expediency, as well as of honour and justice, to pause before they gave their assent to this Bill.

Mr. Hume contended that Mr. Walpole's own arguments ought to have disposed him to support the Bill, which was a wise measure, and would appease religious differences, and diffuse content over the colony. He agreed that the effect of the Bill would be to establish the voluntary principle, but that he thought one of its recommendations.

Mr. Henry Drummond began by calling the measure neither more nor less than a Bill for Church plunder; and he was loath to leave it without a parting benediction. Lord Aberdeen had said the Government would be conducted on principles of "Conservative progress;" but he had stuck to his substantive and had forgotten his adjective. So far as he understood the principle announced by the Premier, from the way the Aberdeenshire phrase had been translated into pure Cornish, "Conservative progress" meant "consistent Radicalism." "I find that when a bishop thinks it right and fair to stand up for the property of an absent brother, Her Majesty's Ministers forthwith denounce him as 'a pest to his diocese.' Now, that the right hon. Baronet should abuse a prelate who cannot answer him, may be consistent Radicalism, but is not consistent with Conservative progress. But there is another extraordinary matter which I wish to refer to. There was another bishop who justified the plunder of his brother in Canada. I have no doubt you remember, Sir, the anecdote which connects the name of James the First with Dr. Andrewes and Dr. Neale, the Bishops of Winchester and Durham. The monarch asked their opinion whether he might not tax his subjects without going through the formality of asking the consent of Parliament; and Bishop Neale replied, 'Your Majesty is the light of our eyes and the breath of our nostrils: you may do what you please.' 'And what do you say, my Lord?' said James, turning to Bishop Andrewes. 'Sir,' said he, 'I think your Majesty may lawfully take my brother Neale's money, for he says you may.' That, I think, will go some way towards showing the Chancellor of the Exchequer that we have a right to take the temporalities of the See of Oxford. (*Laughter.*) Now, Sir, I do not much like doing things by halves. Since her Majesty's Ministers are going to act the part of *Filch* in Canada, and the part of *Sixteen-string Jack* in Ireland, why not put a bold face upon the matter,

and play *Captain Macheath* in England, beginning with the See of Oxford? If ever I wished to rob or plunder, I should prefer a rich booty; the morality is the same, and the profit much greater. (*Laughter.*) I admit there is great difficulty between interfering in the internal government of Canada, and letting them manage for themselves. But you know very little of what is involved in free trade if you think it is confined to cotton and corn." He predicted separation from all these colonies as a necessary consequence of the measure.

Mr. K. Seymer, as a Conservative, supported the Bill, believing that it would tend to preserve the union between Canada and the mother country.

Mr. Liddell maintained that the English Parliament, in 1791 and 1840, had guaranteed these reserves, and that to set aside that step, out of deference to the feeling of the majority in the colony, would be a virtual surrender of the Imperial authority. The principle would be subversive of the right of property everywhere.

Sir E. Dering observed that he had arrived at the conclusion that the enactments of 1791 and 1840 were not permanent or irrevocable, and that this was a question the solution of which ought to be left to the Canadian Legislature. At the same time he believed there was no intention on the part of that Legislature to secularise the funds.

Mr. Child said that if the arguments by which this Bill was supported applied to Canada, they must have a wider application, and would strike at the root of all property. He could not vote for a measure which would set aside an Imperial Act, and sanction confiscation.

Mr. F. Peel replied to Mr. Walpole, who, he said, had endeavoured to fasten upon this Bill the stigma of a breach of trust; whereas, if there was one accusation from which it was more free than another it was this. All the obligations of public faith were scrupulously fulfilled by the Bill, which protected existing incumbents, and was conceived in the spirit of the constitutional Act of 1791. It was founded upon the principle of strict impartiality and equality of dealing towards all religious denominations in the colony, and of leaving to its Legislature the management of its own local affairs. Was not this a question that should be entrusted to the colonial Legislature? These lands, it is said, were the property of England: but we had surrendered to the Canadian Parliament all the waste lands of the Crown; and what distinction was there between institutions in Canada for the administration of justice and those for the inculcation of divine truth? Mr. Walpole had argued that the settlement of 1840 was final; but it was final only in the sense that the Canadian people were expected to acquiesce in an arrangement of a question which had been an element of strife and dissension. Not believing that the passing of this Bill would cloud the prospects of the Church of England in Canada, and knowing that it would tend to cement the ties which bound the colony with the mother country, he hoped the House would adopt it.

Mr. Napier denied that the Bill placed the Church of England and the Roman Catholics in Canada upon the same footing; the Pro-

testant reserves would be put upon a lower level, and the Church of Rome would be favoured. He insisted that the guarantee on the Consolidated Fund, by the Act of 1840, was not temporary, but for all time, and that the faith of Parliament was pledged to the contract in perpetuity. Was it to be understood that, whenever a territory was conquered by the Crown, and land was reserved to a church there, as soon as a representative Government grew up in that territory, the land so reserved was to be surrendered? This Bill was not doing what was done by the Act of 1791; it interfered with vested rights and acquired interests. This was not a question of endowments or of establishments, but of spoliation and of property. The faith of the Crown, he maintained, was pledged to the entire grant, and it could not delegate to a colony the execution of the contract, which was not limited to the amount paid in 1840, but included one-third of the lands afterwards sold, and this contract must be fulfilled in its entirety.

The Solicitor-General replied, and insisted that Parliamentary faith and private rights were both preserved by the Bill. By the Act of 1840, certain stipends were to be paid to certain incumbents during their life or incumbency, and a certain portion of the remaining fund was to be appropriated for the benefit of the people of Canada Could it, then, be said that Parliament violated a compact, by placing at the control of the people of Canada such Acts entered into for their sake and for their sake alone?

Sir J. Pakington pointed out what he considered to be inconsistencies in the course pursued by the different members of the Government with reference to this Bill, and contended that, in 1840, it had been distinctly declared by Lord J. Russell that the guarantee against a deficiency of the Canada clergy reserves was to be in perpetuity. The language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the second reading of the Bill, implied that without the third clause there would be a breach of faith; yet that clause was omitted, and he was at a loss to understand how that right hon. gentleman could be a party to the passing of the Bill without any guarantee. Either the honour of the country was pledged in the matter, or not; he believed it was, and if Parliament could not maintain its pledge, and was so feeble or so timid that it could not fulfil its obligations, we could no longer retain Canada with honour to this country. He denounced this Bill as a breach of the faith of the Crown, as a compromise of the honour of Parliament, and as inconsistent with the welfare of the empire.

Lord J. Russell justified the course he had pursued with regard to this question, admitting that in 1840, with reference to the guarantee, he had said that he hoped the arrangement would not be disturbed, though events might render it impossible to maintain the guarantee. But, in preparing this Bill, he did not think it right to oppose the Act of 1840 to a matter of domestic concern, and the question before the House could be determined on no other ground than that this was a subject upon which the people of Canada and their representatives must decide. He did not shrink from the consequence that, if the people of Canada thought that church establish-

ments were not for their benefit, and preferred the voluntary principle—if that was their deliberate conclusion—they must follow their own will. Self-government in local concerns was the only principle upon which we could retain Canada; and if our legislation was founded upon generous principles, the connection would continue and be a source of prosperity to both countries.

Upon a division, the third reading was carried by 288 to 208, and the Bill passed.

In the House of Lords, on the 22nd of April, the Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading of the Bill, giving a masterly and close exposition of the history and arguments that justify the final surrender of the clergy reserves to the colonial Legislature. He showed from the example of the episcopal endowments, which the state of New York has maintained inviolate to the present time, and from the happy consequence of placing reliance on Canadian loyalty, that the only policy which can promise hope, either for church or union, is that of trusting to the colonists outright.

The Bishop of Exeter moved "That the Bill be not read for six months." He sustained this amendment with the old arguments, that the Bill could only pass if Parliament would reserve a guarantee that the clergy reserves should not be secularised, and an extensive but peculiar array of precedents. He quoted Wilberforce, Romilly, Earl Bathurst, Sir Fowell Buxton, Lord John Russell, Mr. Stanley (of Alderley), and Mr. Gladstone, to support the principle that the Imperial Parliament has power to control the Colonial Parliaments; and that, in fact, it has done so, in compelling the emancipation of the West Indian Blacks, and on other occasions.

The amendment was supported by Lord St. Leonards, with a long technical examen of the effect of previous compacts and statutes. The Bill was supported by Lord Lyttelton and the Bishop of Norwich, on the ground of the practical necessity of leaving such matters to the conscientious responsibility of the colonists themselves.

The Earl of Derby put the contest on a new footing. If he had been minister, no consideration on earth—not even the chance of the severance of Canada from this country—could have induced *him* to disturb the settlement of 1840. But he could not shut his eyes to the altered state of the question, from the promises of two successive Governments, and the sanction of the Commons in passing this Bill. He was therefore anxious to escape from the necessity of giving the Bill a distinct negative; and would content himself with moving in Committee certain propositions, granting more extensive power to the Legislature of Canada than the Act of 1791 conveyed, but maintaining inviolate and for ever all the appropriations for the Church of Scotland or for the Church of England.

Earl Grey eloquently warned the House against the wicked attempt to govern Canada in spite of her Parliament and the wishes of her people,—provoking a quarrel without a chance of success, without a retreat of honour; precipitating the severance of which the late Colonial Secretary admitted the risk. In the course of his able speech, Lord Grey utterly denied the right of any Parliament or of any one generation to bind

succeeding Parliaments or succeeding generations.

On the understanding of Lord Derby's intention, the Bishop of Exeter said he would not trouble their Lordships to divide, and the Bill was then read a second time.

On the 25th of April, the Earl of Derby, in accordance with the intention announced by him, on the House going into Committee upon the Bill, moved the following amendment to the first clause:—"Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the interest and dividends accruing upon the investment of the proceeds of clergy reserves sold or to be sold, or the interest to accrue upon sales on credit of clergy reserves under the authority of an Act passed in the 8th year of the reign of King George IV., entitled 'An Act to authorise the sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada,' nor any rents arising from clergy reserves that may have been or may be demised for any term of years under the authority of the said Act, nor the interest or dividends accruing upon the investment of such portions of the proceeds of any sales of such clergy reserves effected before the passing of this Act, under the authority of an Act passed in the fourth year of her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof,' as are by the said Act appropriated respectively to the churches of England and Scotland, in Canada; but that all and every the proceeds of such investments, and all such interest and rents as aforesaid, shall continue to be appropriated and paid in such manner as is directed by the said last-recited Act; that is to say, the share allotted and appropriated to the Church of England shall be paid to such persons as shall be from time to time appointed to receive the same by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the share allotted to the Church of Scotland to such person as shall be from time to time appointed by the Board of Commissioners elected, or to be elected, under the provisions of the said Act."

He described this amendment as based on a principle so sacred that their Lordships would agree to it if they entered upon its discussion free from party prejudice. It would place *un*appropriated lands absolutely at the disposal of the Canadian Legislature: as respects existing appropriations, he held the old compact to be still binding, though he would not go the length of saying that it was possible for any man to bind successive Parliaments. But the appropriations have been rendered the inalienable *property* of the churches of England and Scotland; and the compact of 1840 maintained the distinction between prospective and retrospective power set up by the Act of 1791. If the House affirmed the Bill as it stood, it would affirm Lord Grey's corollary from it, that the Church is dependent on the State, and its revenues are at the disposal of the State; and that rule might be applied to the Church in England, or still more to the Church in Ireland. He defended himself against the charge of having diminished the number of bishops in Ireland, by the effect of that measure in rendering the property of the Church inviolate. He criticised the vacillating conduct of ministers in withdrawing the

clause repealing the guarantee; conduct which showed that they had not matured their measure, and that they could not refuse to recognise the guarantee of 1840. After the declaration of the Duke of Newcastle, that the effect of that omission would be to continue the guarantee, Lord Derby heard with astonishment that the law-officers of the Crown were of opinion the guarantee would not be worth anything whatever. It was subversive of all confidence in the statements of public men, first to tell the colonists that the measure left the guarantee unimpaired, and then that by some legal construction the provisions of the Bill fell to the ground the moment the Canadian Legislature should exercise the power given to them. He defied the Government to vindicate that transaction. It was their imperative duty to see the guarantee maintained in its integrity, and not by shuffling evasions to enable themselves to frustrate the guarantee. He maintained that the provision for existing interests is inconsistent with the argument that it is their duty to give uncontrolled power to the Colonial Legislature. He would rather the Bill passed without any reservation, because, by it they sanction the principle laid down by the Legislature that the rights belonged to "individuals" and not to the "body of communicants or churchmen," and that, provided existing interests were maintained, they might deal with any property whatever.

The Duke of Newcastle said he would not follow the example of Lord Derby, who, in a speech an hour and a half long, which ought to have been delivered on Friday last, had dwelt on the *principle* of the Bill now in Committee. The noble Earl was a great tactician as well as a great orator; whether or not such tactics as he had used were appropriate in discussing a Bill of this kind, in order to obtain a chance majority on a measure which he did not venture to divide against on the second reading. They were told the Bill was sacrilege, and a gross infraction of the rights of property; and yet the "Conservative party" were so conservative of the rights of the Church of England that they would not divide against the second reading of a measure so described. Lord Derby was not only a great tactician, but a great artist; for he had concealed the vicious principle of the amendment, which was liable to the same objections as those he had urged against the Bill. He, the "Conservative" leader, the leader of the landed aristocracy of England, came before them that night, and called on the House to give that respect and stability to money revenue which he denied to land. It was a novel doctrine from any one, and more especially from a Conservative leader, to say that he wished, if the Bill should pass, the reservation of existing interests should be omitted. But had they no precedent for the course pursued by Government? When Lord Derby abolished ten Irish bishoprics, he saved the rights of the then existing bishops. As to the guarantee, that would stand on the same ground after the Bill had passed as it does at the present moment. It was said the amendment was just and moderate; and it was so in the sense of "splitting the difference"—saying, "We will give over to you one-half of that which you claim for your right, and retain for ourselves the other half." Lord Derby thought the Govern-

ment had shown great vacillation and infirmity of purpose; but what was the purpose of the noble Earl? He stated he was willing to forego the principle of the Bill on condition that their Lordships assented to an amendment by which one-half of the Bill was conceded and the other half rejected. It would have been far better that the Bill should have been rejected on the second reading. But Lord Derby would never take warning. Why did the Act of 1840 fail? Was it because the arrangement it sanctioned was unjust?—No; but because it was made by the Imperial Parliament without the consent of the Parliament of Canada.

The amendment was supported by the Earl of Wicklow and the Earl of Desart, and opposed by the Duke of Argyll.

The Bishop of London said it was contended that the colonial Legislature have an inherent right to discuss and decide on all matters relating to their internal affairs; but if they have that power, where is the necessity for this Bill? If they have not that power, the House should hesitate to grant it.

Earl Grey argumentatively showed, that if it is "sacrilege" to sacrifice one part of the reserves, it is equally sacrilegious to sacrifice the rest.

Lord St. Leonards followed, and argued in favour of the Earl of Derby's compromise.

The Bishop of Oxford pointed out the obvious inconsistency between the speech of Lord St. Leonards and the one he delivered on Friday last; and proceeded with a grave argument in a bantering form.

"Was not the position Lord St. Leonards had intended to illustrate exactly this, that their Lordships are going to be parties with the Canadian Legislature in pillaging a third party; and because they only take half of the purse, they absolve themselves from the guilt? That was a difficulty altogether inevitable in the position taken up by Lord Derby. The bishop denied that the reserves stand upon the same footing as the property of the Church of England and Ireland. The reserves were granted by Parliament to be administered for the province of Canada. The property of the Church of England was granted to specific parishes, for the purpose of providing the inhabitants with religious instruction; and it stands on the footing of private property. See what a difference there is in these cases! Equity dictates that the Canadians should manage their own affairs; and it amounts to atheism to represent equity and religion as opposed to each other."

The Committee divided, when the second reading was carried by 117 to 77. The clauses of the Bill were then agreed to.

No opposition was offered to the third reading on the 28th of April. In reply to a question from the Earl of Wicklow, the Duke of Newcastle repeated what he had previously said, that the guarantee clause will continue on its present footing. Should the fund from which the existing incumbents are paid prove deficient, the guarantee will be valid to that extent, but should the fund be secularised, then, according to the Crown lawyers, the guarantee would fall of itself to the ground, the condition on which it was given being removed.

CHAPTER II.

Lord J. Russell moves for a Committee of the whole House to consider the Jewish Disabilities—It is opposed by Sir R. Inglis, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Napier and Mr. Wigram, and supported by Lord Monck, Mr. W. D. Seymour, Mr. O'Connell, and Lord Drumlanrig—Upon a division the Motion is carried, and a Bill ordered to be brought in—The Bill is debated on the Second and Third Reading, but no new arguments are adduced—The principal speakers against it are Sir F. Thesiger, Lord Graham, Mr. H. Drummond, Lord Adolphus Vane, Mr. Henley, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cumming Bruce, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Walpole—In its favour are Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. J. Herbert, Lord J. Russell, Serjeant Murphy, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Fitzroy—The Bill passes the Commons—In the House of Lords the Second Reading is proposed by the Earl of Aberdeen—The Earl of Shaftesbury moves that the Bill be read a second time that day six months—A debate ensues, in which the Bill is supported by the Earl of Albemarle, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of St. David's, and Lord Brougham, and opposed by the Earl of Darnley, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Earls of Winchilsea and Harrowby, and is lost upon a Division by 164 to 115—On the 7th of April the Earl of Aberdeen announces to the House of Lords the Birth of a Prince, and their Lordships vote a congratulatory Address to her Majesty—The same vote is passed in the House of Commons on the Motion of Lord John Russell, seconded by Mr. Disraeli. NATIONAL EDUCATION—*Lord John Russell states at great length the views and intentions of the Government upon this subject—Remarks of Mr. Ewart, Mr. Hume, Mr. W. J. Fox, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Phinn, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Blackett, Lord J. Manners, and Mr. Gladstone.* FINANCIAL AFFAIRS—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his resolutions on the subject of the National Debt—After a number of observations and criticisms by various members, they are agreed to.* THE BUDGET—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a most lucid and able address of five hours, lays before the House of Commons his Financial Scheme—Leading topics of his Speech—Alterations in the Income Tax—Irish Consolidated Annuities—Legacy Duties—Spirit Duties—Licences—Assessed Taxes—Tea Duties and Remission of the Soap Duties—His statement is received with great applause.*

ON the 24th of February, Lord John Russell in the House of Commons moved for a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration certain civil disabilities affecting the Jews. He only proposed so far to complete the edifice of civil and religious liberty, as to admit the Jews to the same rights and privileges as

Dissenters and Roman Catholics. He was aware, he said, that in making the proposal he laboured under this disadvantage, that the Jews were few in number, held no threatening meetings, and wielded no political influence. He had nothing to rely upon but the truth, the justice, and the charity, of his proposal; but if the principle of religious liberty adopted by Parliament enforced these claims, the arguments of reason and justice should suffice without extrinsic aid. He argued that legislative disabilities had never been grounded on a difference of religious faith, and showed that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" had been introduced in the reign of James I., immediately after the gunpowder plot, for the purpose of excluding certain Roman Catholics not true to the Crown. Mr. Baron Alderson, on the trial of Mr. Salomons, held the same view, and inferred that the oath could not properly be called a test of Christianity. The question was, whether men were to be disqualified on account of religious faith or not; whether, because a man believed in the Old Testament and not in the New, he was to be deprived of political power and civil privileges. An error in faith, he contended, was no ground for debarring men from serving the Crown and sitting in Parliament. It was said that the Jews were a separate nation; but they were not aliens, and therefore were British subjects by force of the proposition. Then, it was alleged that they were meant to be divided from all other nations; but it was not for us to carry out the decrees of the Almighty. Danger to our institutions had been suggested; but it could not be incurred through the admission of a small number of a sect who had no desire to attack our faith or to make their own religion prevail. There was no ground of objection but prejudice, and the plea that we were a Christian nation and that this was a Christian Legislature. But we should remain so in spite of the admission into that House of a few Jews, and he asked them, therefore, to do away with the remaining disqualifications which attached to a class of British subjects upon whose loyalty they relied, and of whose co operation they would be glad, and to remove them on the grounds of truth and justice alone.

The motion was opposed, and after a debate containing little that was novel or interesting, but in which Sir R. Inglis, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Wigram spoke against the proposal, and Lord Monck, Mr. W. D. Seymour, Mr. O'Connell, and Lord Drumlanrig (who had formerly opposed the measure) in its favour, the motion was carried by 234 to 205. The House then went into Committee, and the following resolution was passed, "That it is expedient to remove all the civil disabilities at present existing, affecting her Majesty's subjects of the Jewish persuasion in like manner and with the exceptions as are provided with reference to Her Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion," and a Bill ordered to be brought in. Upon the motion for the second reading of this Bill on the 11th of March, Sir F. Thesiger moved that it be read a second time that day six months. The debate which ensued, elicited no new arguments on either side, and was listened to by the House with great impatience. Sir F. Thesiger, after

stating that he had no new arguments, proceeded to employ very clearly and forcibly the old ones. He reviewed Lord John Russell's previous arguments, and combated them one by one. He especially denied that the Jews were excluded from Parliament by the accidental insertion of certain words into the oath, because up to the time in question the Jew had never been considered as having the rights even of citizenship. The words in question might be obsolete, but they were a protection, and as such he would maintain them. As for the equality claimed by Lord John Russell for every person in the country, a proper distinction had not been drawn between civil and political rights. Everybody had civil rights, but political rights required particular qualifications, and the Jews were among those who did not possess them. Jews might hold various civil offices, but there was a great difference between making a Jew even a magistrate, and making him a legislator; because a legislator was superior to all law, and was responsible to nobody for his acts. Taking another view of the question, he described the Jews as an isolated race, having no sympathies with any nation among whom they might reside; and ambitious only of a final return to the land of their fathers. A more practical objection which he urged was the incompatibility of the due observance of the Jewish faith with the performance of the legislatorial duties; and he asked particularly whether the House was prepared to follow up the measure with another, exempting Jewish members from particular duties. Arriving at last at the religious view of the question, he touched upon the history of the race, and dwelt with force upon the general grounds for his belief that their admission into Parliament would be the violation of a sacred right. He warned them that if they took that step they could not stop there, but must be prepared to throw open Parliament to men of all religions, and to men of no religion at all. The latter declaration was hailed with loud cheers, which Sir Frederick said he understood as giving him an additional reason for maintaining his ground.

He was supported by Lord Graham, Mr. H. Drummond, Lord Adolphus Vane, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Newdegate. The motion was opposed by Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Ball, Mr. S. Herbert, and Lord J. Russell. Upon a division the second reading was carried by 263 against 212.

On the 14th of March, the House went into Committee upon the Bill, and the various clauses were agreed to without opposition. Although many complaints were made of the haste with which the measure was urged forward, Lord John Russell refused to postpone the third reading until after Easter, and it was moved on the 15th of April. Mr. Cumming Bruce then proposed that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. The debate which followed, although it included some animated speeches, was distinguished by few novelties, the subject being exhausted. The Bill was supported by Mr. Kirk, Mr. Serjeant Murphy, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Bright, Mr. Fitzroy, and Lord John Russell; opposed by Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Child, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Ross Moore, Mr. Walpole, and Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Whiteside, pursuing an old

argument, suggested that the member they were seeking to admit might to-morrow be prosecuted for calling Christ an impostor. This strain was afterwards followed up with a somewhat wild and broken eloquence by Sir Robert Peel, who attacked the family of the Rothschilds as having done more than any other in the world to gag liberty. He asserted, that Mr. Osborne would not have been returned for Middlesex, but for the exertions of "this Mr. Rothschild," and hinted, that after the great city had confided its political rights to a wealthy few, "a Goliath in Gath" constituencies might be purchased on Hebrew account. Mr. Fitzroy indignantly asked whether this personal attack was decent, either in regard to Mr. Rothschild, or the constituency that elected him. Mr. Bright exhorted Lord John Russell to resolve upon carrying the measure through the House of Lords. This he might do by either of two courses—by a creation of Peers, which Mr. Bright did not recommend, or by treating a defeat in the House of Lords as he would a defeat in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell declined to accept this advice. A cabinet must judge for itself of the principles on which it would stake its existence. Mr. Bright had forced him to the confession, that there is no overwhelming feeling in the country in favour of the measure. But in its favour they had—repeated majorities in that House; conformity with the general policy of the country, which is opposed to religious restrictions; and the probability that the sense of justice would convert those who have used the argument that there is no political necessity for the concession, because the Jews are too insignificant to extort it like the Roman Catholics. "I have seen symptoms, even in the present year, of conversions upon this question. I saw with great pleasure, that in the last vote which took place, a noble Lord, the son of a late Prime Minister, added the weight, not only of his distinguished name, but of his high talents, in favour of this question. I augur from that circumstance, that the question is making progress."

On a division, the third reading was carried by 288 to 230.

In the House of Lords, the second reading of the Bill was moved on the 29th of April, by the Earl of Aberdeen, who opened the debate with a complete *resumé* of the arguments on which the measure rested. He explained the reasons which had induced him some time back to change his opinion with regard to this measure. That opinion was founded on a remnant of that prejudice against the Jewish race, which at one time prevailed so strongly all over Europe, and had arisen from the obloquy under which they had long lain for a crime of inconceivable magnitude. It had been thought, indeed, by those who persecuted the race, that they were doing God good service; but when we recollected that vengeance was not ours, we ought to mitigate our resentment. This country had, at least in recent times, proclaimed absolute freedom from religious persecution. The unchristian laws which once oppressed our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, were used to test, not their religious, but their political belief. The Jew was the only man who, at the present time, was proscribed on account of his religion. Lord Aberdeen stated,

that it was at the beginning of the last year, before Lord Derby had acceded to the Government, that he changed his opinion, and he then communicated to Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Newcastle his intention of supporting the removal of the Jewish disabilities on the next occasion the question came before their Lordships.

The debate which followed was for the most part calm and without novelty. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in a speech characterised by much moderation of tone, went through the standing arguments against the Bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. On the same side the Earl of Darnley, in a maiden speech, deprecated the first open abdicature of Christianity by that House. The Bishop of Salisbury and the Earl of Winchilsea urged a Christian Legislature not to admit those who deny the Saviour. The Earl of Harrowby also spoke against the Bill. The speakers in support of the measure were the Earl of Albemarle, who said that 200 years ago Cromwell sought to relieve the Jews from a portion of their civil disabilities, but failed. Exactly 100 years had elapsed since a Bill removing their disabilities became law; but so powerful was the opposition raised out of doors, that it was repealed the same year. Prejudice, and not argument, had excluded the Jews then, and prejudice still tried to keep them out of the House of Commons. The Archbishop of Dublin advocated the relief of electors and the right of a constituency to appoint its own representative; if passed, the Bill would prove a triumph to, rather than over, Christianity, inasmuch as the retaining these disabilities was contrary to the spirit of our religion. The Bishop of St. David's stated many facts, showing that the Jews do not maintain opinions or feelings antagonistic to Christians, whose mission against the Pagan they regard as divine, and to whose churches they subscribe money. Lord Brougham exposed the illogical mode of excluding the Jews by the indirect effect of the oath. After some remarks by the Duke of Argyll and Lord Colchester, the second reading was negatived upon division by 164 to 115, and the Bill was therefore lost.

On the 7th of April, the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords, announced the birth of a Prince, and moved an address of congratulation to her Majesty. The Earl of Malmesbury, in the absence of Lord Derby, expressed his satisfaction at the auspicious event, and seconded the motion, which was, of course, carried unanimously. On the same day, a similar address, moved by Lord John Russell and seconded by Mr. Disraeli, was carried in the House of Commons.

Shortly after the re-assembling of the House of Commons on the 4th of April, Lord John Russell made his promised statement of the intentions and views of Government on the subject of national education. He commenced by stating what has been done with respect to education for the poorer classes since public day schools were established. He then examined the voluntary and secular systems, and decided against each. He next proceeded to give an outline of the Government measures, which embraced an extension of the present system, a plan for dealing with educational charities, and an outline of university reform. He said that early

in the present century, Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Bell were instrumental in establishing day schools for the education of the poor. The system of Lancaster was adopted by a society called the British and Foreign School Society, established in 1805, liberally patronised by George III., and promoted by the late Duke of Bedford, Lord Brougham, Sir Samuel Romilly, and others. But it was objected on the part of the Established Church, that although the Bible was read in these day schools, the formularies of the Church of England were not taught; and in 1811 the National Society was formed, in order to give instruction in the catechism as well as the Bible, making it a rule that the scholars should attend the Established Church on Sundays. Hence arose a hot controversy, the effects of which we feel to this day, as to the principles on which these schools should be conducted; and it became difficult, if not impossible, to unite the working classes in one general system of education. Under these systems, however, schools spread all over the country. In 1831 or 1832, for the first time, Lord Grey proposed that 10,000*l.* a year should be given to each society, and distributed in proportion to the local contributions, taking no note or regard of the kind of education given. In 1839, Lord Melbourne's Government proposed a change, which was based on a letter written by Lord John Russell, then Home Secretary, to Lord Lansdowne. It was then that a Committee of Council was proposed, and also the establishment of one large normal or training school, in which persons of different religious persuasions should be educated, with a chaplain to instruct those who belonged to the Church of England. This proposal excited great alarm, and was withdrawn by the Government, after much threatened opposition; the proposal for the Committee of Council, however, was carried in the House of Commons by a narrow majority. In 1846, and partly before, the system of training-schools was introduced, under which numbers were educated specially and properly for filling the office of schoolmaster. Since 1844 the outlay on these schools has been 353,402*l.*; and the grants 137,623*l.* In 1852 the total expended was 130,103*l.*, and the number of schools 40. Quoting a return he had just received from the Registrar-General, he showed the amount and character of education generally.

"It comprises the public and private day schools, and contains the number of both sexes belonging to the schools, and the number attending on the 31st of March, 1851. The total number of day schools is stated at 44,898: public day schools 15,473, private day schools 29,425. The total number of both sexes attending the day schools is 2,108,473. Those who attend the public day schools amount to 1,407,569, and those who attend the private day schools to 700,904. The number attending the schools on the 31st March, 1851, when the last census was taken, including both sexes, was 1,754,976; of which there were at the public day schools, 1,115,237, and at the private day schools, 639,739. It is stated in this table that the proportion of scholars on the books is 11·76, or one scholar to 8½ persons. The proportion of scholars in attendance to those on

the books is upwards of 83 per cent., or about five-sixths of those on the books were in attendance. Now, it appears from this account that the number of scholars in the private schools does not average more than 27; but in the public schools, with which we have more immediately to deal, it amounts to 93; therefore we may take 93 as the average of persons attending at those public day schools. I will now state from different sources that which I believe is a fair and accurate estimate of the number of schools conducted under the auspices of the different societies, and of the number of persons, including boys and girls, who belong to the schools of each of those societies. The number of schools of the Church of England, as ascertained by the National Society in 1847, was 17,015; of British and Foreign schools, 1500; of Wesleyan schools, 397; of Congregational schools, 89; of Roman Catholic schools, 585; and of Ragged schools, 270; making altogether, 19,856. The number of scholars taught in the Church of England schools was 955,865; in the British and Foreign, 225,000; in the Wesleyan schools, 38,000 odd; in the Congregational schools, 7000 odd; in the Roman Catholic schools, 34,000 odd; and in the Ragged schools, 20,000 odd—making a total of 1,281,077. I will now state, so far as it has been ascertained, the income belonging to those different religious bodies, and applied to the purpose of conducting their respective schools. It appears that in 1847 the sum expended in the maintenance of the Church of England schools was 817,081*l.*; of the British and Foreign schools, 161,250*l.*; of the Wesleyan schools, 27,347*l.*; of the Congregational schools, 4901*l.*; of the Roman Catholic schools, 16,000*l.*; and of Ragged schools, 20,000*l.*; making a total income of 1,046,579*l.* In reckoning the sources of income, it has been calculated that the local endowments are about 69,537*l.*; the local subscriptions, 66,823*l.*; the local collections, 114,109*l.*; the school-pence, 413,000*l.*; and the income from other sources, 88,076*l.* It would appear that in none of the accounts of income, except those relating to Roman Catholic schools, is there any sum placed to the account of private schools, which are entirely supported by the contributions of persons maintaining those schools. Now, there is one of those sources of income to which I would wish to call the attention of the House—it is the 413,000*l.* from the school-pence. I have no doubt that that is an under-estimate; and I think, if we were to say that 500,000*l*, or half a million, had been contributed from school-pence, we should not have an excess in estimating that sum. Now, I think, the House will feel that, considering that half a century ago there were none other than Sunday schools which could be called public schools for the poor, the result of these efforts is striking, and likewise satisfactory, that the people of this country—above all, that the working and poorer classes of this country—should contribute half a million a year towards the expense of instructing their children, I think the House must consider a most gratifying circumstance." (*Cheers*)

This induced him to think that their efforts should be directed to strengthen and improve the system

which has grown up chiefly from voluntary exertions, and which, however, is in great part still defective and inadequate.

This led him to the Government proposals; but before stating them he disposed of the voluntary and secular systems. He could never subscribe to the proposition that the education of the country should be left entirely to voluntary effort; and he argued, that as the State has power to punish for crimes, so it should first instruct the people in the rules of morality and law. As to secular schools, there are difficulties sufficiently great to prevent the adoption of that system. The school is the place where the poor are to learn the rules of religion and morality to regulate their conduct in life; and under the secular system sufficient time would not be allowed to ministers of religion to impart religious instruction; and thus the most important end of education would not be attended to. This difficulty had been felt by the advocates of the secular system, and they had altered their plan from insisting on exclusive secular teaching, and now admit that there is a natural theology which should be taught in the schools, but insist that Christianity should not be taught there. That is more extensive, but far more dangerous. The people of this country act "on a right instinct when they openly declare that there shall be religious training, which shall comprise all the great doctrines of Christianity." (*Cheers.*) Therefore "neither I nor the present Government can be a party to any plan proposing a secular mode of teaching."

Having disposed of these preliminary questions, he now came to state what should be done. At the outset he said—"I do not think it possible to unite the children of different religious communions, throughout the country, in one plan of education." And he proceeded to show that even if the rule of the National Society were abolished, which requires the learning of the Church catechism, and attendance at church on Sundays, although it was obvious the rule could only be intended to apply to children whose parents were members of the Church, the great difficulty would not be at all remedied. For the Dissenters would still be subjected to the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Church; while in any combined plan they would naturally and justly say the rule should be equality, not ascendancy. But although there was a general objection to the imposition of a national rate, he thought corporate towns might obtain the means of supporting schools by rates.

"In towns of this kind there is not any necessity for establishing schools of one kind. There are in those towns, generally, schools belonging to various communions, all of which either receive, or might receive, some support by the minutes of the Committee of Council. It appears to us, therefore, that it is possible at all events to give power to the corporations and municipal councils of such towns to vote a rate for the purpose of improving education therein. But in so doing we should think it necessary to impose certain conditions, in order to prevent evils which otherwise might arise. In the first place, we think it right that two-thirds of a town council should agree in the imposition of the rate. If a mere majority had the power to

impose the rate, and the majority should happen to be small, that would give rise to incessant attempts to overturn the previous decision, and to probably great dissensions in the locality; but if two-thirds of the representatives of the community gave their voice in favour of the imposition of the rate, their decision would probably be generally in accordance with the sense of the town. In the next place, we think it necessary that the rate should be applied, not to establish schools in substitution of former schools, but in aid of the voluntary efforts of individuals, and of the school-pence given by the parents of children. We should propose some such scheme as this—that the rate might be applied to pay 2*d.* in the week for the scholars, provided 4*d.* or 5*d.* were contributed from other sources. We should propose likewise, that the schools which should receive this assistance should be schools which, under the minutes of Council, might receive assistance, and which consequently have for years received the sanction of Parliament."

If he went beyond a rule of this kind, he should be afraid of great difficulty; and he instanced what occurred in Manchester last year, where so long as they confined themselves to the schools which, under the minutes of Council, might receive assistance, no difficulty arose, but when they tried to frame a plan for new schools they disagreed.

As a similar result would be a misfortune, "we should not propose that the power of the town council should go further than the appointment of a committee, which should distribute the sums according to the minutes of the Privy Council. The town council committee might be formed partly of members of the town council and partly of other persons resident in the town, who, at least, could get accurate information with respect to the schools, and see that all the conditions required by the State were complied with in the schools. I have said that I shall propose to ask for leave this evening to bring in a Bill to carry into effect these proposals. We intend that in these schools the parent should have the power of withdrawing his child from the religious instruction to which he might object; for it is obvious that the parent, on the one hand, would not send his child to a school where the religious instruction was repugnant to his feelings; and, on the other hand, the school which had a strict rule that every child must receive religious instruction would refuse to receive the child of a parent objecting. However, as the plan I have laid down cannot be adopted universally, as in many parishes in the country there may be only one school, and then it would operate as a hardship on the minority, we propose, by minutes under consideration, but not yet fully matured, to allow in certain instances of places, that the municipal corporations may give a certain sum per head for any child attending a school. It would be necessary to confine such grant to those schools where the schoolmasters have obtained a certificate of merit. The Minute on this point, when fully matured, will be laid on the table of the House, before a vote is taken with respect to it."

"The Committee of Privy Council likewise have considered the propriety of making additional

grants for building schools in some poor places where there exists the greatest difficulty in obtaining sufficient funds for establishing them. I should say that the country generally may be divided into places of three different conditions—1st, where the education is already sufficient in quantity and quality; 2nd, where it is not sufficient either in quantity or quality; and, 3rd, where the education is entirely deficient. The first class is already considerable, and is increasing; the third class is certainly not very large; but it is the second class which is the most important of the whole, and therefore requires the utmost aid and assistance."

Lord John then explained what is intended to be done with public charities. Paying a high compliment to Lord Brougham, for his useful labours and striking arguments on this subject, he narrated how various commissions had, from 1818 to 1837, sat upon it, and showed from their final report in the latter year, that there were 28,854 charities, with an income of 1,209,395*l.*, of which sum 312,000*l.* was educational. But many evils existed, and much money has been wasted by the carelessness of the trustees and by litigation. In one case, law expenses had reduced property worth 3000*l.* to only 15*l.* a year, and there were but too many of the same kind. Of these charities there were 17,972 under 10*l.*, 43 under 9000*l.*, and one each of 10,000*l.*, 15,000*l.*, 20,000*l.*, 29,000*l.*, and 30,000*l.* They proposed to work the provisions of the Bill of last year, but to vary the powers of those to whom the discretion was referred. They proposed to vest in a Committee of Privy Council a power to superintend the working of suits, and to refuse authority for the institution of a suit except by the Attorney-General. Also power to vary the trusts with the consent of the trustees; where the trustees do not consent, to proceed by Bill in Parliament. It is proposed that charities having incomes not exceeding 30*l.* a year should go to the County Courts, and those above 30*l.* a year to the Master of the Rolls or the Vice-Chancellors, who will have special powers entrusted to them on the subject. The Lord President of the Council will introduce a Bill containing the views of the Government into the other House of Parliament.

Referring to the establishment of the Department of Practical Art, Lord John announced, that, "instead of sending to certain schools in this country that aid which has usually been granted, models and particular forms useful for instruction in drawing should be furnished as parts of the grant in cases where such assistance is required, for the purpose of improving their pupils in drawing and in a knowledge of the principles of art."

He now came to the two Universities, and stated the general views of the Government. The Commissioners appointed by the Crown had issued reports of the most valuable kind, and suggesting various reforms. Government had no particular scheme to propose until the matter should have been much further considered, and until the Universities should have had an opportunity of giving at once their suggestions and adopting such measures as they might think desirable. But speak-

ing of the University of Oxford, the Commissioners had touched on some points upon which it would be as well to state the views of the Government. They are of opinion that a considerable change is required in the constitution of the government of the University itself, and that greater power of introducing into the governing body either professors of the University or tutors. What should be the form of that body, Government will not pretend to decide, but its attention will be directed to the subject, and it will be open to suggestions from the University itself; but should suggestions not come, or should they fail to meet what is required, it will be necessary to go to Parliament. Government was not less decided that there should be a power of admission and of attending to the teaching of the University, and of acquiring its privileges, otherwise than by belonging to and residing in the Colleges. Another change which will be necessary is with regard to the amount of restrictions which prevail on the subject of fellowships and their emoluments. He pointed out especially, that some of the revenues of the Colleges should be devoted to increasing the incomes of professors. Whether all restrictions as to place of birth should be abolished or not, he would not say. "All I say is, that merit, and industry, and study, and ability, should have their due reward." "No doubt we must keep in mind, upon this subject as upon others, the trusts which have been created. At the same time, I do not think it is possible to lose sight of the times in which many of these foundations were made, and of the views which were entertained, naturally and properly, according to the belief of those times, and perhaps according to the circumstances of those times, but which no longer apply to present circumstances. For instance, it was thought at one time that it was most desirable that a number of studious men, perhaps of the ecclesiastical profession, should devote their time to study and prayer, and should remain in seclusion from the rest of the world. Far be it from me to say that those who devoted their lands and their money to these purposes took a mistaken view of the benefits that would arise from them. I quite believe that, in times when no man's house was safe from the lawless aggression of the armed marauders who infested the land, and when life was as insecure as property, the sacred character with which the institutions so created and endowed became invested, enabled the men secluded within their walls to preserve and perpetuate those productions of learning, those great classical works, which, at the revival of letters, were found in the monasteries and convents, safe there alone from the contest of passions and the din of arms, which, without, had seemed to menace universal confusion and barbarism—far be it from me, I say, to suggest that the founders of those institutions were short-sighted in their anticipations, still less that they were not eminently benevolent in their aspirations. But the circumstances of the present day, I need not point out to you, are totally altered in these respects; and quite sure am I that those same men, who, animated by the love of learning, established these foundations, would, were they now living, be among the

first to apply their noble aid to the promotion of an instruction adapted to the spirit of the age. We may well, on analogous principles, explain the views which induced them, in the circumstances of their period, to impose restrictions on the receipt of their benevolence, based on the birth locality of its recipients. It is perfectly intelligible that a man of property in those days, finding the people of his own county immersed in ignorance, entirely without the light of letters and of science, should have formed the idea, that by founding, in the University of Oxford or Cambridge, a fellowship appropriated to men of his own county, he should encourage the prosecution of knowledge among them, and so promote their general advance in letters and in civilisation. But the localisation of these great benefits, which, for any such reasons as these, may have been natural enough in those days, seems wholly unwise and inexpedient in our own time, when the intercommunication of thought and of knowledge has been rendered as rapid as it is becoming universal throughout the land."

He had indicated four objects which it was proposed to carry out in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Another object was that fellowships in the Universities, which are attained by study and collegiate discipline, should not be held for life. After speaking in the highest terms of the men who composed the two Commissions, and stating that when such men advised alterations so extensive, Parliament might, without the imputation of recklessness, apply itself to the improvement of the Universities, Lord John continued—"I trust I have made it clear to the House, that we shall not at the present time, or without giving full opportunity to the Universities to consider what they themselves ought to do, propose to Parliament any measure on the subject. At the same time we shall keep closely in view those objects in this matter which we deem essential. If the Universities adopt these objects, and carry them into effect as far as they can, applying to Parliament for the powers they may find requisite to the full development of those objects, the Government will gladly concur in that result. If, on the other hand, the Universities will not take this course—if prejudice shall prevent those having authority and influence there from making the alterations which are requisite—then it will be our duty as a Government no longer to hesitate, but to bring in those measures which we deem called for by the necessities and expediencies of the case."

Although he had gone over such a wide field, it was impossible for him to give an adequate notion of the state of the question or the measures of Government; but he felt that the people of this country would supply his inadequacy and even the defects of legislation. "I feel that with respect to these great, these more important matters, that will happen which we have seen happen in the material world and in physical science. We have seen refuse, which before was allowed to pass away unnoticed, or at all events disregarded, converted into the means of giving light, and, as it were, life to our streets and our towns. We have seen powers of nature, before deemed noxious and destructive, converted into a means

of conveying, in a few moments, to distant lands, intelligence that a few short years since it would have required days, weeks, to transmit. I feel persuaded, that whatever may be the state of society in this country at the present moment, there is a power at our disposal which will draw from the refuse, from the destructive powers of that society, the means of new light, new life, new intelligence—the means of establishing religion and morality on a broad and firm basis, and, by that extension and consolidation of religion and of morality, of giving confirmation and permanence to all the great institutions of this country. We have here before us a still nobler task, a still greater achievement, than have been all the wonders of science, all the acquisitions of knowledge in the material world—imploring the House to apply its own most earnest attention to this great subject—resting satisfied with no words of mine in its exposition—a subject as it is on which the future happiness and welfare of this country must depend." (*Cheers.*)

Lord John Russell then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the extension of education in England and Wales.

In the debate which followed, Mr. Ewart expressed himself deeply grateful for the measure, which he described as a great advance in the right direction, although it did not meet all the requirements of the case. Mr. Hume thought the important object in view would not be completely attained until the secular system of education was adopted, and argued that an education rate was as important as a poor rate. Mr. Milner Gibson wished that Government had waited for the report of the Committee now considering the practicability of supporting denominational schools in corporate towns, by means of rates, before they dealt with that branch of the subject. There was an important omission in Lord John Russell's speech. He did not state what had become of the minute of the Privy Council of the 12th of June, 1852, by which the management of schools in more than religious matters was transferred from the laymen to the Clergy of the Church.

Lord John Russell said, that the minute would not be enforced, but cancelled, and in the case of a schoolmaster guilty of immoral conduct another minute would give to the clergyman a power of appeal to the Lord President and the Bishop.

Mr. W. J. Fox regarded the proposal of an Educational Rate as a most important step in the progress of public instruction. He explained that secular education, which had been made a perfect bugbear in this country, did not mean the exclusion of religion from education. The advocates of that system required that there should be no education without the religious element, but they contended that the clergyman was a better religious trainer than the schoolmaster. The difficulty had been overcome in Ireland, Canada, and the United States. The recognition of the principle of a rate by Lord John Russell, had laid the foundation of an edifice, which would not only do honour to his own name, but redound to the happiness and glory of the country.

Sir Robert Inglis objected to the scheme brought forward by Lord John Russell, who, he said,

was not content with calling the attention of the House to the state of education in England and Wales, of which he had given notice, but had gratuitously introduced the whole question of the charities of England. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge might be included in the word "Education," but he had received no previous intimation that they would form a part of the evening's discussion. He warned Lord John Russell, that he should not support any of the four propositions of the Government. Was it wise and expedient to throw out his suggestions in the terms and manner he had done, especially after having stated that he would not legislate on the Universities this Session? The Universities had been given to understand that four measures were required of them. If they were effected without troubling him or the Government, Lord John Russell would be content, if not they would be enforced under *peine forte et dure*.

Mr. Phinn strongly advocated compulsory education for the "savages" of society, whose sole means of existence was by preying on their fellow-subjects. He expressed himself disappointed that the schools of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, were not to be brought under the dominion of the law, and he appealed to Lord John Russell, who had "been more timid than his own Commissioners," to say whether he would allow the existing state of things at the Universities to continue.

Mr. Wigram deprecated the threats held out by Lord John against the Universities; but he thought that the general measure proposed deserved the favour of the House.

Mr. Blackett regretted that Lord John Russell had omitted all mention of Durham, a University which required as much reform as either Oxford or Cambridge, as it was conducted on the same exclusively ecclesiastical system.

Lord John Manners said, that the minute of June, 1852, was intended solely to remedy what the then Government believed to be a violation of the rights of conscience. The right of constituting trusts for the management of their schools, most accordant with their religious opinions, had been conceded to the Roman Catholics, but withheld from the Church of England. He put a series of questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to which

Mr. Gladstone stated, that the minute in question did not say that the founders of the Church of England schools should constitute their trusts as they thought fit; its object, if it had one, and no doubt it had a rational object, was to prevent the retention of improper persons as schoolmasters; and he trusted that by the minute which had now been adopted, and which there was no objection to produce, that would be fully secured. Scotland would not be included in the plan; but the intentions of Government with respect to Scotland would, when matured, be explained on a distinct occasion. With respect to the regulation of charitable trusts, separate bills would not be required where the trustees gave their consent; but a number would be combined, as schemes of enclosure were combined, in one act.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill, but the Government did not proceed with it.

In the House of Commons, on

the 8th of April, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his resolutions* on the subject of the National Debt. He began by saying he did not advance his proposition as one calculated to effect any sweeping or fundamental changes, but as just and prudent in itself, and as laying the foundation of more extended further improvements.

There were the broadest distinctions between the present time and those periods since the peace, when previous Chancellors of the Exchequer operated upon large portions of the Public Debt. In 1822–3, Lord Bexley operated upon a capital of 152,000,000*l.*, and effected an immeditate saving of 1,206,000*l.*; in 1824–5, Mr. Robinson operated upon 77,000,000*l.*, with a saving of 390,000*l.* In 1831, Mr. Goulburn, upon 153,753,000*l.*, with 753,000*l.* saving; and in 1844–5, Mr. Goulburn upon 248,622,000*l.*, with 622,000*l.* saving; and a further reduction to the same amount in 1854-5. In those cases, however, it was easy to reduce from 5 per cent. to 4, or to $3\frac{1}{2}$, or 3; but the history of the world showed that 3 per cent. was near the limit to which we could descend. The great Three per Cent. Stocks now amounted to 500,000,000*l.*, and a Parliamentary notice of twelve months' duration was necessary before any measure of reduction or commutation could be applied; a period during which no one could at present calculate the possible vicissitudes.

Before proceeding to his explanation, Mr. Gladstone claimed the confidence of the House; a claim which he repeated more than once, as necessary to enable the financial agent of the House to carry out its behests advantageously in public; and he attempted his operation thus early in the session, in order that, if satisfied with the working of the plan, Government might come back to Parliament with extended powers before the session could approach a close.

He then explained his plan in detail. It consisted of three portions. The first was the liquidation of certain minor stocks, namely, South Sea Stock, Old and New South Sea Annuities, Bank Annuities 1726, and Three per Cent. Annuities 1751, the average of which was about 9,500,000*l.*; stocks differing only in denomination, and perpetuating a certain complexity in the Debt. These were to be converted into either of the new securities, or paid off, at the option of the holder. He reckoned the annual permanent saving, if it were reduced by a quarter per cent., at 25,000*l.*; but it would be more if the stocks were paid off in cash.

The second part of his plan was the issue of Exchequer Bonds, bearing interest, first at the rate of 2*l.* 15*s.* per cent., to 1st September, 1864, and, subsequently, of 2*l.* 10*s.* to 1st September, 1894; the total amount not to exceeed 30,000,000*l.* There were about 18,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills out, at an interest of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but it had always been considered advantageous to fund Exchequer Bills, and Mr. Gladstone showed that the cost of that operation has been from 3*l.* 6*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; so that the substitution of the Exchequer Bonds at 2*l.* 10*s.* would effect a saving of 1 per cent. The Bonds would be applicable to the

* For the Resolutions themselves, *vide* Appendix of Public Documents.

redemption of stock on the terms stated in the resolutions, and to the cancelling of Exchequer Bills. There was no precedent for them, though there were foreign securities circulated in this country somewhat analogous. A parliamentary guarantee of interest for a fixed period had always been valuable. The prospective guarantee at 3 per cent. for the next 20 years (under Mr. Goulburn's reduction of 1844), he calculated, by the current premium, to be now represented in money by about 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cent. He reckoned that the new Bonds would be a popular current security, convenient to the mercantile classes as a means of raising temporary loans; forming a deposit of the easiest kind with perfect safety to the lender; offering an available instrument for the great joint-stock enterprises, railways, &c. (railway investments now amount to between 200,000,000*l.* and 300,000,000*l.*); and forming eligible investments for foreigners abroad, who might like to have the security in their own possession. The present system of transfer of the public securities in London was the most rapid, secure, and satisfactory ever devised, and he would not think of breaking it up; but these long-dated Exchequer Bills would give the provinces readier access to the means of dealing in the funds, and thus carry the public securities into the provincial markets, with a double advantage—an enhanced value to public securities, and an additional strength to public credit.

Mr. Gladstone then explained the third portion of the plan, that for a voluntary commutation of the Three per Cent. Consolidated Stock and the Three per Cent. Reduced (now amounting to 500,000,000*l.* in all), into either of the two new stocks to be created. The Three-and-a-half per Cent., with a nominal capital of 82*l.* 10*s.*, in exchange for 100*l.* of Three per Cents., and the Two-and-a-half per Cents., with a nominal capital of 110*l.* in exchange for 100*l.* of Three per Cents., showing how it would work. It was argued that the nominal increase of 10*l.* would entail a burden upon posterity for our relief: but that was a mistake. The increase of capital differed very greatly from that which our ancestors made when they borrowed at 3 per cent. —when 5 or 5½ per cent. was the natural rate of interest—and thus burdened us with 100,000,000*l.* more than was needed. The new plan would secure an *absolute* saving of ¼ per cent. for ever; and it would be found that 10*l.* was worth less than an annuity of 5*s.* Besides the present relief, therefore, there was an absolute and permanent advantage. The great object the Government had in view was to establish, if it were possible, an irredeemable public debt, which should bear a respectable price in the market and an interest of not more than 2½ per cent. It was for that purpose they proposed to include in this the various forms of conversional Three per Cent. Stocks. "Perhaps you will tell me we may secure that by Exchequer Bonds. I should be delighted if we could do so. I trust we may; but we may find we cannot float those bonds and give them credit and character unless we give a power of redemption to the holders. That may be very well; but any operation of a kind that involves redemption at any particular time, when you may be in difficulty or war, must necessarily be of limited operation. It does not lay the

ground of that which we want to see,—namely, a 2½ per cent. irredeemable public stock. Give us that public stock, and then where now there is only a morass we shall have made solid ground, upon which you may safely tread, and where you will have a fixed point, down to which you can work—something by which you may direct your operations—where now all is comparatively speculation and suspense."

The two new kinds of stock have been calculated to be as like each other as possible, so that the fundholder would probably take as much of one as of the other. The new Three per Cents. (82*l.* 10*s.*) would effect a permanent saving in the charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent., and would reduce the capital more than enough to counterbalance an increase. For himself, Mr. Gladstone had no fear that the 2½ per cent. stock would be taken too extensively; but a fear had been expressed that *all* the holders of the present Three per Cents. might elect to convert their stocks. He did not anticipate any such result, though it would effect a permanent relief to the extent of 1,500,000*l.* But it would increase the capital of the debt, it was said, by 50,000,000*l.* He deferred to that fear, and fixed a limit to the conversion; as soon as the proposals to convert stock into the Two-and-a-half per Cent. (110*l.*) amounted to 30,000,000*l.*, the power should cease.

He did not propose that the Accountant-General should have the power to convert stocks in his hands, except those named in the first resolution [South Sea, &c.]; both because it is wrong that persons who have invested for permanent objects, or that property like the funds invested on account of the Court of Chancery, should be liable to incessant changes, and also because the law relating to such funds, now very defective, might probably be improved hereafter so as to secure *greater* stability.

Mr. Gladstone apologised for the alterations which had been rendered necessary in the reconsideration of the resolutions: however careful, it is difficult to draw up a resolution so as to be in conformity with the rules of the House, and to attain the object in view; and he did not at first perceive the possible effect. He explained the nature of the corrections. "The third resolution, as it stands, is a new resolution; but the object of it is not to make any substantive change; it is only to make sure that the resolution shall convey the power I have endeavoured to describe in the course of my explanation, and with regard to which a doubt arose whether the second resolution, as it stood alone, would convey that power. The eighth resolution, again, is a new resolution; but that, I believe I may say, is in the strictest sense merely a formal resolution; it is likewise to prevent the raising of a legal doubt, and implies no substantive alteration. The most important change in the resolutions, and I think it is a most important change, is that as to which the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire, with great rapidity, set me right. It is contained in the tenth resolution; and if the Committee read that resolution they will see the effect of it is to limit the commutation which will be made out of the Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities and Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities—that is, out of the great stocks

—into the 4½ per cent. stock to extinguish it to the 3½ per cent. stock. I think it is quite time there is no danger and therefore we do not propose to fix any limit to that stock. The purpose only to be effected by the possible creation of 4½ per cent. stock under these resolutions. That is the only change affecting the general provisions of the plan that has been ready to meet. I may call the second edition of the resolutions. There is no other change whatever of an important character."

Mr. Goulburn expressed his thanks for the manner with which he had been heard, and sat down amidst much cheering.

A number of observations and criticisms on the resolutions were made by different members.

Mr. Hume approved of the plan, but Mr. W. Williams and others objected that it was wrong to add to the capital of the national debt, even if the sum was only 3,000,000*l.*—Mr. Baring objected that it was not usual to increase the taxation of the day with the power of acting on the money market, by issuing 30,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds.

Mr. J. R. Smith asked what was the use of creating a Two-and-a-half per Cent. Stock, limited to 30,000,000?

Several other members urged that it was doubtful whether Exchequer Bills at 1½ and Exchequer Bonds at 2½ per cent. would circulate together.

Sir Henry Kelly commented on the apparent option between the three new kinds of security as a "delusion;" no man in his senses would accept either the Three-and-a-half per Cents. or the Exchequer Bonds, when he might have the Two-and-a-half per Cent. He also endeavoured to show that Government proposed to convert 3 per cent. stock, now 146, capital, redeemable at the end of forty years. In this Mr. James Wilson replied, that the character of the security offered by an Exchequer Bond had been overlooked. That if Exchequer Bills were readily taken at 1½, Exchequer Bonds would surely be taken at 2½; and Sir Henry Kelly no said, knew particularly well that much was not remunerating at the price of the holder, nor at the option of the Government.

Mr. Darwall, himself and learned also many gibes at the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and expressed his fear that many of the resolutions lately be realised on the proposed one. He compared the scheme to that planned by St. Thomas Aquinas which speculated on the pence, how many angels could dance on the point of a needle. "Four ago he said, "has its great object; this is the Second ago, and its great object is, at all events and by whatever means, to create a Two-and-a-half per Cent. fund."

The Ministers refused to accede to any suggestions for improvement; the resolutions were therefore put seriatim and agreed to.

Mr. Darwall desired it might be understood that the House simply gave leave to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a Bill.

On the 18th of April, the House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial exposition. The speech of the right hon. Gentleman was one of extraordinary power and ability, and engaged the increased attention of his audience for five hours. After a short prefatory statement

pointing out the greatly enhanced interest in the House and country in himself owing to the increased expenses manifested with respect to financial affairs, showing that questions of taxation long believed through the discussions of party conflict, had become an accomplished task on the present Government; and, after making a special appeal to the willingness of the Committee to proceed to the fullest term the least of the public accounts. On the 20th of April, 1853, Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor, had estimated the revenue for the year at 51,841,000*l.*; it amounted at the termination of the financial year to 52,908,000*l.* The expenditure was estimated at 51,413,000*l.*, but it only reached 51,141,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 1,767,000*l.*; but, before considering the amount available for reduction of taxation, it was necessary to examine the estimated expenditure for the year just commenced, which amounted to 51,781,000*l.*, or that three fifths of the surplus was required to provide for liabilities under Act of Parliament and votes for the defences of the country. He stated the amount of increase in the different estimates, and the additional charges for the Militia and for public Education, with the unusual outlays and he then treated the particulars of the revenue anticipated for the year 1853-54, amounting to 52,850,000*l.*, giving an apparent surplus of 1,069,000*l.*, but, on account of some uncertain items, it would be better to take it at 769,000*l.*, and of this sum about 450,000*l.* consisted of money which did not proceed from permanent or recurring sources, and such, he said was the case of the amount of the money at the present moment.

After a passing allusion to the shipping and the West-India interests, he adverted to the Exchequer Loan Bill, which it was not, he said, the intention of the Government to include the fund having realised, after paying all expenses, a net balance of 447,000*l.*

He now came to the most difficult part of his task—the formation of the Income-tax. "The immense magnitude of the question is not to be measured by the simple fact that we draw 5,500,000*l.* a year from the Income-tax. If you want to appreciate the Income-tax, you must go back to the time of its birth; you must consider what it has done for you, and what it may do for you again, if it please God that such times shall return." Deeming it of vital importance that the Committee should appreciate "this colossal engine of finance," he closely described the mode of meeting public expenditure before the Income-tax was imposed in 1799, when it was only half in operation, from that year to 1806, and when it was in full force from 1806 to 1815; and showed that the enormous additions of the debt need not have existed, had there been a resolution to submit to the Income-tax at an earlier period. For the old years down to 1793 the annual excess of charge for Government, war, and debt combined, before 1793, was 24,000,000*l.*, the annual charge being 36,000,000*l.*, with a revenue of 20,000,000*l.*: for the four years from 1793 to 1802, the charge was 47,413,000*l.*; the revenue 33,724,000*l.*, and the annual excess 13,689,000*l.*: but from 1806 to 1815, the annual excess was only 2,004,000*l.*, although the charge had increased to 65,784,000*l.*; the revenue amounting to 63,780,000*l.*

Out of the charge about 9,500,000*l.* was for charge of debt contracted before 1793; so that, with the Income-tax in full force, we raised during that period 7,000,000*l.* more than the charge of Government and war. That was a most remarkable fact. "It affords to me the proof," continued Mr. Gladstone, "that if you do not destroy the efficacy of this engine—I do not raise now the question whether it is to be temporary or permanent, which I hold to be quite a different question, and I will go into that by and by—it affords you the means, should unhappily hostilities again break out, of at once raising your army to 300,000, and your fleet to 100,000, with all your establishments in proportion. And, much as may be said of the importance—in which I concur—of an army reserve and navy reserve, and of having your dockyards and your arsenals well stored, I say this fiscal reserve is no less important; for, if it be used aright, it is an engine to which you may resort, and with which, judiciously employed, if unhappily necessity arise—which may God in his mercy avert!—with it judiciously employed you may again, if need be, defy the world. (*Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*) This, then, is the purpose which the Income-tax has served—that in a time of vital struggle it enabled you to raise the income of the country above its expenditure of war and civil Government; and that service so performed was performed at a time when men do not minutely inquire into the incidence of taxation; they do not then indulge themselves in the adjustment of details, but are afraid lest they should lose the mass and the substance. But times when the hand of violence is let loose, and when whole plains are besmeared with carnage, are the times when it is desirable that you should have the power of resort to this mighty engine, to make it again available for the defence and the salvation of the country. Well, Sir, the Income-tax dropped along with the purpose of the Income-tax, in 1816. But it was destined to be revived. Sir Robert Peel, in 1842, called forth from repose this giant, who had once shielded us in war, to come and assist our industrious toils in peace; and if the first Income-tax produced enduring and memorable results, so, I am free to say, at less expenditure by far in money, and without those painful accompaniments of havoc, war, and bloodshed, has the second Income-tax. The second Income-tax has been the instrument by which you have introduced, and by which I hope ere long you may perfect, the reform—the effective reform of your commercial and fiscal system; and I, for one, am bold enough to hope and to expect, that in reforming your own fiscal and commercial system, you have laid the foundations of similar reforms—slow, perhaps, but certain in their progress—through every country of the civilised world. I say, therefore, Sir, that if we rightly use the Income-tax, when we part with it we may look back upon it with some satisfaction, and may console ourselves for the annoyance it may have entailed, by the recollection that it has been the means of achieving a great good, immediately to England, and ultimately to mankind." (*Cheers.*)

He then proceeded to a closer analysis of the tax, and of the objections to it. He acknowledged, that, in his opinion, it was not well

adapted to be a permanent part of our financial system, unless its inequalities could be removed; that to attempt reconstruction would open up social questions of the most serious import, and the evils of the inherent principle of self-assessment would never be satisfactorily corrected. Although called a tax, it was more nearly a code, or complicated system of taxation. If he took the total receipts at 5,600,000*l.*, one-28th part would be 200,000*l.* Now, lands and houses, under schedule A, paid no less than 2,400,000*l.*, or twelve-28ths of the whole tax; and trades paid 1,800,000*l.*, or nine-28ths; so that these two together paid three-fourths of the whole tax, while professions paid about one-22nd part. It had been said, that the same rate of tax ought not to be levied on precarious and realised incomes; but what were precarious, and what realised? The relation between the payment on land and trades would go a great way to solve the difficult question as to the justice of the tax. The real tax, he should show, was paid by the land and houses. They paid 7*d.* in the pound, uniformly on an income not assessed by the possessor, and without the smallest deduction in respect to the difference between gross and net income; whereas, if the present scheme of the tax was broken up, allowance must be made for repairs, insurance, law expenses, want of management, arrears, and abatement of rent. Taking this deduction at 16 per cent. upon 80,000,000*l.*, the gross income, it would be reduced to 67,200,000*l.*, which really bore the 2,330,000*l.*, the amount of tax under that schedule. Then there were mortgages and settlements, which would reduce the income by at least 20,000,000*l.*, leaving it only 47,200.000*l.*, the net receipt of those beneficially interested in the lands and houses; so that the rate of tax upon this species of property was 9*d.* in the pound, trades paying only 7*d.*, a proportion nearly equal to the 7*d.* and $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ proposed by Mr Disraeli. If the basis of the tax were to be broken up, there would be a war of classes, and it was difficult to see where it would end. It had been said, that the fair proportion which land should bear to trade was as four to three, and that was the relative proportion of the tax at present. He showed the absurdity of attempting to establish class averages; some trades were better than perpetuities, whilst others were not worth three years' purchase. Moreover, trades paid 7*d.* upon an assessment made by the parties themselves, and he mentioned a case in which the incomes of 28 persons, actually amounting to 48,159*l.* a year, had been returned at only 9000*l.* As regarded the state of the case between lands and trades, therefore, there was no sufficient ground for attempting to reconstruct the tax with regard to schedule C; he threw out a "bold challenge," putting it to the Committee whether that schedule, "even if it stood alone," would not be a reason against breaking up the tax; some rational construction must be given to the words of the Loan Act. The proposal to levy the tax upon the capitalised value of the income was one which would not with honour be adopted by the British Parliament; at present only one-third of the public debt was held on sole accounts indicating, generally speaking, absolute property; and the remaining two-

thirds were held in joint accounts, by persons not in their own right.

Briefly touching on schedule D, as respects professions, he found that, including certain amphibious half-trading classes, the proportion of the whole payment by professional persons is about 300,000*l.*; but, taking out the mixed cases, the professions pay 250,000*l.*, or one-twenty-second of the whole Income-tax. He would not at all deny that the case of professional men appeals to the sympathies; and that is one of the reasons which indicate that the tax ought to be temporary. "But I hope the Committee will pause before it rushes to the conclusion that on account of the case of the professional men they will proceed to such a labour. I will not call it an Herculean labour, because an Herculean labour means a labour that Hercules could accomplish, and this I am persuaded he could not; but to such a labour as that of breaking up and reconstructing the Income-tax." Mr. Gladstone described how difficult it would be to exempt professional men without exempting so many others—including land-agents and auctioneers—who nestle within the professions. Then as to the clergy, it would be extremely offensive to reconstruct the Income-tax on behalf of professional men, and yet make the clergyman with 150*l.* or 200*l.* a year pay the higher rate. But if he were let in, it was not certain the same favour would be extended to the dean and the bishop. Persons holding salaried offices, not public servants, and a large class of retail-traders, have a much worse tenure than professional men. But the Committee will have the greatest difficulty when they come, in the midst of their breaking up of the Income-tax, to consider the case of the life-annuitants—the desolate widow, the orphaned daughter, the defenceless woman, whose right it is to expect justice, tenderness, protection. Would they lay the higher tax on these, in order that they might put the lower tax on bankers, brewers, physicians, and lawyers?

After having vindicated the Government from any shirking of the question, which, he said, had been turned over with an earnest desire to consult public feeling, Mr. Gladstone examined the case of the terminable annuitants, and asked, if an exemption were made in their favour, why not in the case of persons with life-interests in the funds, and life-interests in leaseholds, life-renters, and successors to entailed estates. There were distinctions between each of those, but when they came to be treated on broad grounds, there is not one of them to whom the arguments for exemption might not be applied. These were the views of the Government regarding the Income-tax, that it was an engine of gigantic power for great national purposes, but at the same time there were circumstances attending its operation which made it difficult, perhaps impossible, and in the opinion of the Government undesirable to maintain it as a portion of the permanent and ordinary finances of the country. The public feeling of its inequality was a fact most important in itself. The inquisition it entailed was a most serious disadvantage, and the frauds to which it led were evils which it was not possible to characterise in terms too strong. One thing he hoped the House would not do, namely, nibble at it, and try one experiment after another. Whatever was done with it, should be

bold, intelligible, and decisive; parting with it would jeopardise one of the most valuable of our fiscal resources. What the Government aimed at was to put an end to the uncertainty with respect to the tax, next to lay the ground for Parliament, if it should deem fit, at a given period, to part with it. They proposed to introduce certain mitigations, to extend the principle of compositions, and to act in connection with the general system of taxation, upon the sentiment that the tax bore too hard upon intelligence and skill as compared with property. They proposed to renew the tax for two years from April, 1853, at the present rate of 7*d.* in the pound, for two years more from April, 1855, at 6*d.*; and for three years more from April, 1857, at 5*d.*; so that the tax would expire on the 5th of April, 1860. While they proposed to renew the Income-tax, they intended to accompany this renewal with a relief from taxation. But with a surplus so small, larger means were required for an extensive and beneficial remission of taxes. If the Income-tax was to be continued, should it be extended? The view of the Government was, that the late Administration was right in thinking that if the Income-tax was to be maintained, the exemptions must be narrowly considered. The persons whose incomes were below 150*l.* had been materially benefited by the large remission of taxation, and the Government proposed that incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* should pay 5*d.* in the pound for the whole time the tax continued. Another great question was the exemption of Ireland, which had received a great portion of the benefit attending the remission of taxes up to the present time, and was likely to profit largely by the further remissions about to be proposed. If that country had special burdens, let them be specially considered; but the Government saw no reason why the Income-tax should not be extended to Ireland. He estimated that this would yield 460,000*l.* a year. Another means of equalising the burdens which are said to press too heavily upon intelligence and skill as compared with property—of equalising them in a manner that would be safe, honourable, and efficacious—would be the settlement of the Legacy-duty—(*Loud cheers*). Denying that it was an odious class question, but admitting that the present arrangement was not just, he proposed to extend the duty to all successions whatever; retaining the present scale of consanguinity, except as regards sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, whom he proposed to place on the footing of blood-relations. But all descriptions of property ought not to pay the same rate. There is a great mass of taxation which attaches to what may be called "rateable property," including along with real property, leasehold, copyhold, and so forth, subject to taxation by land-tax, income-tax, and in a less degree, by extra charges on the transfer of property, and a great weight of local taxation. This property is subject in both ways to legacy and probate duties, and all the burdens incident to real property; and Government proposes to give to this property whatever special exemption or partial advantage shall be given to real property. The person who succeeds to personal property will pay according to his interest, abolishing the effect of settlement; if he succeed to capital,

he will pay on capital; and if to a less interest, he will pay on the value of that interest. The duty will be leviable in eight half-yearly instalments; and the new duty will not be charged upon any succession anterior to the period when the Committee shall adopt the resolution. Mr. Gladstone reckoned on not more than 500,000*l.* for 1853-54 from this source; but by the year 1856-7, he reckoned it would add 2,000,000*l.* per annum to the permanent revenue of the country. (*Cheers.*) "And I must remind the Committee, this will leave wholly untouched the intelligence and skill of the country; giving more than the relief aimed at by the reconstruction of the Income-tax, without the danger attending that reconstruction." (*Cheers.*) He did not propose to deal with the Probate-duty, because he had not the means at present.

He then proposed to make an addition to the duty on Scotch spirits of 1*s.* per gallon, and on Irish of 8*d.*, and to allow a drawback for waste upon spirits in bond, and in announcing this concession, he congratulated Lord Naas upon having achieved a triumph which would relieve the distiller, and likewise the time of the House. He proposed an increase on the licences of brewers, dealers in tea and coffee, tobacco and soap, amounting in all to 113,000*l.* He had proposed to charge Ireland with the Income-tax and the duty on spirits, but the Government had come to the determination to relieve her from the Consolidated Annuities, amounting to 4,500,000*l.*, which would cease from and after the 29th of September last, all arrears up to that date to be paid, and all sums received since to be returned.

"And now," said Mr. Gladstone, "that I have done with the most offensive part of my task, the imposition of taxes, I feel as it is said men are wont to feel, and as some of us have felt, when they have come an up-hill journey to the top of the Alps; now I have got to the downward road, and the plains of Italy are before me." He now came to the remission of taxation. First, he proposed the entire abolition of the duty on soap, involving a net loss of 1,111,000*l.* revenue, the duty to be remitted from the 5th of July, giving a credit to this year of 340,000*l.*, and a net loss of 771,000*l.* Next he would reduce what "is called a tax on prudence" —the tax on life-assurance from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.*: relief, 29,000*l.* He proposed an entire change in receipt-stamps, which would be reduced to a uniform rate—a "penny head" as the stamp. He proposed to reduce the duty on indentures of apprentiship, from 20*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* Next came the case of the attorneys: he proposed to reduce the charge for annual certificates, from 12*l.* to 8*l.* for Metropolitan solicitors, and from 9*l.* to 6*l.* for country solicitors; and to reduce the charge for articles of apprenticeship, from 120*l.* to 80*l.* With regard to newspaper-advertisements, he trusted the Committee would not consider it disrepectful to the majority who voted against him last week, that their view had not been adopted: the plan he was about to propose had already been adopted by Ministers, at the time of the debate on Thursday last. But it might be said, "Why did you not say so?" Because Government felt, that if the Executive is to discharge the function of the initiative in respect to finance with advantage to the

country, "it is absolutely necessary that the strictest silence should be observed—not in contempt of pressure, yet notwithstanding pressure, till the time arrive when the views of the Government shall be disclosed." He proposed to reduce the advertisement-duty from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.*; and to repeal the 1*d.* and ½*d.* stamps on supplements used for advertisements, which by operating as a check on the multiplication of advertisements, would counteract the reduction he proposed.

Continuing his statement of reductions, he proposed to reduce the duty on hackney carriages from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.*, contingent on a bill to be introduced by Mr. Fitzroy.

Then came a proposal for a reform of the assessed taxes, involving the abolition of progressive duties, compositions, and nearly of exemptions; with a substitution of rates and taxes, few, simple, and nearly as possible uniform. He proposed a uniform rate of 1*l.* 1*s.* on servants above 18 years of age, and 10*s.* 6*d.* on servants under that age, instead of the present rates, running up from a minimum of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* through a variety of rates. Upon private carriages, instead of such charges as 6*l.* 12*s.*, 4*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, to charge 3*l.* 10*s.*, 2*l.*, and 15*s.* The duty on carriages let for hire, such as post-chaises, will remain at 3*l.*; but the particulars relating to this subject will be more explicitly stated in the resolutions. The duty on horses, beginning at 1*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, runs up to a great variety of rates. He proposed that trade-horses shall remain as now; that the duty on ponies shall be 10*s.* 6*d.*, and on other horses 21*s.* Aricultural horses to remain exempt. There are two rates of charge at present on dogs—a duty of 14*s.* and one of 8*s.*; and these it is proposed to unite at a sum of 12*s.* With regard to post-horses, it is proposed to adopt the plan of the post-masters, and to levy the bulk of the tax in the form of licences. "Another change, under the head of assessed taxes, is proposed, with the view of giving greater facilities for the redemption of the land-tax. The present provision of the law for the redemption of the land-tax, is very stringent, and its operation is exceedingly limited. You may redeem a tax of 1*l.*, levied on the land, by transferring to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, 22*s.* a year in the funds; but these are extremely unfavourable terms; and, instead of recovering 10 per cent. more than the amount of the tax, we propose to reduce it by 17½ per cent., to take 7½ per cent. less than the same amount of stock in land. The Committee should be aware, that any change made with relation to these matters, cannot come into operation during the present year; and if at a future period of the session we should ask the House to pass an act called the Assessed Tax Act, we shall then fix the date for 5th October, 1853, and not for 5th April, 1853."

The next subject which came under review was wine; but on this he could propose no change at present. Then came tea. It would be idle to discuss the reasons for reducing the duty. He agreed with Mr. Disraeli, that it would be unwise to make the reduction to 1*s.* at a single leap: he proposed to reduce the duty at once from 2*s.* 2¼*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*, and then to proceed more rapidly than was proposed by Mr. Disraeli. "We shall take the duty from the date

when the House, if it coincides with us in opinion, shall adopt the resolutions. To the 5th of April, 1854, it will be 1*s.* 10*d.*; to the 5th of April, 1854–5, it will be 1*s.* 6*d.*; to April, 1855–6, 1*s.* 3*d.*; and from April, 1856, it will be 1*s.* (*Cheers.*) The whole time occupied in effecting the descent from 2*s.* 2¼*d.* to 1*s.*, will be less than three years." He proposed something like a new revision of the tariff, and to apply the following general rules "First, to abolish altogether the duties which are unproductive, except in cases where there may be some special reason on account of their relation to other articles; and, in the next place, to abolish, as far as considerations of revenue will permit, duties on articles of manufacture, except such as are in the last stage, and commonly connected with hand-labour, in regard to which cases we have thought it more prudent and proper to proceed in the mode not of abolition but of reduction; and in these cases we have endeavoured to fix the duties in such a way that they should not reach, as to any class of goods, higher than 10 per cent. on their value. As I have referred to 10 per cent., I may state that we have not thought it right to propose a reduction in the silk-duties, which are 15 per cent. The question of the silk-duties is mainly a question of revenue, and in regard to it, we do not think it an article that has the strongest claims upon our consideration; for, in so far as it is an article into the manufacture of which protection enters, the protection has mainly reference to certain classes of operatives, with respect to whom it would be the disposition of Parliament to proceed carefully and cautiously. We desire further, whenever it can be done, to take the mode of substituting rated duties for duties *ad valorem*, and to get rid in every case, except in a few instances where it is important on account of revenue, of the 5 per cent. customs-duties made in 1840, which, besides raising duties, greatly complicate the transactions of business. We propose, in many instances, where there are at present differential duties in favour of British possessions, to sink those differential duties altogether, by lowering the foreign article to the level of the colonial; but where we are not able to lower the foreign article to the level of the colonial, we have not thought it would be considerate in any case to raise the duty on the colonial article. Lastly, we have been desirous to lower the duties that press on foreign articles of food which enter largely, if not into the necessaries of life, at any rate into the solace and comfort of the people. Now, the application of these rules is this:—first, as to articles of food, we propose to lower the duty on a number of articles, of which the principal are as follows: apples, from 2*s.* a bushel to 3*d.*; cheese, from 5*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; cocoa, from 2*d.* to 1*d.* per pound; nuts, from 2*s.* to 1*s.* per bushel; eggs, from 10*d.* to 4*d.* per 120; oranges and lemons, to 8*d.* per bushel; butter, from 10*s.* to 5*s.* per cwt.; raisins, from 15*s.* 9*d.* to 10*s.* per cwt. The produce of these articles to the revenue, at the present moment, is 571,000*l.*; the immediate relief given by the reduction on the same quantity would be 262,000*l.*, but, with the allowance which we think may be made for an increase of consumption, the probable net loss will be 185,000*l.* Besides these articles of food, which are 13 in

number, including tea, there are 123 articles which we propose to set altogether free from duty, involving a loss of 53,000*l.*, and 133 more articles which we propose to reduce, involving a gross loss of 70,000*l.*, but which, with increased consumption, may be taken at 52,000*l.* The effect of this will be to create a simplification of the present system: but at the same time, I must draw attention to the fact, that the changes of *ad valorem* duties into rated duties will call for greater specification; and the resolutions I shall lay on the table will enable the House, when they come to the consideration of them, to assist the Government in deter mining whether in any of the cases I have stated it will not be better to adhere to the *ad valorem* duty. All I now say is, that if the proposal does not wear the appearance of simplicity that may be desired, it is because the change tends to multiply specification. The effect of these various changes in the customs-duties, as applicable to the year 1853-54, will be to produce a gross loss of 1,338,000*l.*, but a loss which, we trust, will again be reduced by increase of consumption, to 658,000*l.* The remission of taxes we propose as applicable to 1853-54 will cause a gross loss in the Excise of 786,000*l.*, or a net loss of 771,000*l.*; in stamps, a gross loss of 417,000*l.*, or a net loss of 200,000*l.*; in post-horses, 27,000*l.*; in customs, altogether, the gross amount of 1,338,000*l.*, or a net loss of 658,000*l.*: thus showing a remission of taxation for the present year, of 2,568,000*l.*; and a loss incurred by the revenue, after allowing for the degree in which the remission will be placed by increased consumption, of 1,656,000*l.*" (*Cheers.*)

The state of the account for 1853-54 stands thus—surplus in hand, 805,000*l.*; new taxes, 1,344,000*l.*; loss from taxes remitted, 1,656,000*l.*; surplus, 493,000*l.*

Mr. Gladstone then showed that Government are not faltering about the Income-tax, but that when they propose to place the Parliament in a condition to remove it at a future day, they make this proposal on a basis of safe calculations. But first, he presented the balance-sheet for 1854-55:—additional charge 1,027,000*l.*; additional income 1,307,000*l.*; giving a clear profit which will justify the remissions of indirect taxation, the entire amount of which would be 5,324,000*l.* But as former remissions had recovered themselves, he assumed that what had happened before would happen again, and he thought that when the time or the expiration of the Income-tax arrived, these taxes will be found in amount very nearly what they are now. The amount of the Income-tax, with the additions, will be 6,140,000*l.*; towards this, increased permanent sources of income would give 2,540,000*l.*; then the reductions in charge on the three and a quarter per cents. would bring in 624,000*l.*; and assuming the annual reduction of the charge of the debt (80,000*l.* for the last 11 years) would continue, that would give 640,000*l.* in the eight years up to 1861. These items added together give a total of 3,813,000*l.* The falling in of the long annuities in 1860, will operate a relief of 2,146,000*l.*, and the two totals would give an amount of no less than 5,959,000*l.* against 6,140,000*l.*, the total amount of the Income-tax in 1860, available at the expiration of that period, should the

plan of the Government be adopted. "*Thus*, if the Committee has followed me, they will understand that we stand on the principle, that the Income-tax ought to be marked as a temporary measure; that the public feeling that relief should be given to intelligence and skill, as compared with property, ought to be met, and may be met; that the Income-tax in its operation ought to be mitigated by every rational means compatible with its integrity; and, above all, that it should be associated in the last term of its existence, as it was in its first, with those remissions of indirect taxation which have so greatly redounded to the profit of this country, and have set so admirable an example—an example that has already in some quarters proved contagious to the other nations of the earth. These are the principles on which we stand, and the figures. I have shown you, that if you grant us the taxes which we ask, the moderate amount of 2,500,000*l.* in the whole, a much less sum than that for the present year, you, or the Parliament which may be in existence in 1860, will be in a condition, if you think fit, to part with the Income-tax. I am almost afraid to look at the clock—shamefully reminding me, as it must, how long I have trespassed on the House. (*Cheers.*) All I can say in apology is, that I have endeavoured to keep closely to the topics which I had before me—

"'— immensum spatiis confecimus æquor,
Et jam tempus equum fumantia solvere colla.'

These are the proposals of the Government. They may be approved, or they may be condemned; but I have this full confidence, that it will be admitted that we have not sought to evade the difficulties of the position; that we have not concealed those difficulties either from ourselves or from others; that we have not attempted to counteract them by narrow or flimsy expedients; that we have prepared plans which, if you will adopt them, will go some way to close up many vexed financial questions, which, if not now settled, may be attended with public inconvenience, and even with public danger, in future years, and under less favourable circumstances; that we have endeavoured, in the plans we have now submitted to you, to make the path of our successors in future years not more arduous, but more easy: and I may be permitted to add, that while we have sought to do justice, by the changes we propose in taxation, to intelligence and skill as compared with property—while we have sought to do justice to the great labour-community of England by furthering their relief from indirect taxation, we have not been guided by any desire to put one class against another; we have felt we should best maintain our own honour, that we should best meet the views of Parliament, and best promote the interests of the country, by declining to draw any invidious distinction between class and class—by adopting it to ourselves as a sacred aim to diffuse and distribute the burdens if we must, and the benefits if we can, with equal and impartial hand: and we have the consolation of believing, that by proposals such as these we contribute as far as in us lies, not only to develop the material resources of the country, but to knit the various parts of this great nation yet more closely than ever to

that throne and to those institutions under which it is our happiness to live."

The right hon. Gentleman resumed his seat, saluted with a burst of enthusiastic and protracted cheering. Several members asked questions with regard to particular portions of the statement, and Mr. Hume lamented that his property-tax scheme, which would yield nine or ten millions a year, was not adopted by the Government. — Mr. Ball expressed his surprise that the agriculturists were not relieved by the repeal of the malt-tax. Upon the whole, the reception of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's propositions was very favourable. The formal resolution, with which he concluded, was then agreed to.

CHAPTER III.

The discussion on the Ministerial propositions begins on the 25th of April.—Sir E. B. Lytton moves an Amendment to the first Resolution—His Speech—The debate is continued for four nights—Speeches of Mr. E. Denison, Mr. Booker, Mr. Hume, Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Buck, Mr. Blackett, Mr. Knightley, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Warner, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. J. Ball, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Sergeant Shee, Mr. J. L. Ricardo, Mr. French, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Sanders, Sir F. Baring, Lord Lovaine, Mr. C. Fortescue, the Marquess of Granby, Sir C. Wood, Mr. G. H. Moore, Mr. J. M. M'Gregor, Colonel Harcourt, and others; Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Cairns, Sir W. Clay, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Lowe, Mr. J. Butt, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Conelly, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell—The Amendment is negatived by 323 to 252—Other Amendments are moved, and some hot altercations arise amongst the Irish Members—Mr. Lawless moves to exempt Ireland—In the course of the debate which follows, great confusion and interruption is caused by a charge of corrupting Irish Members made against the Ministry by Mr. Duffy—Mr. Lawless's Amendment is rejected—Captain Maguire's charge against the Government of breach of contract with the Irish Members occasions some further angry discussion—Mr. R. Palmer moves an Amendment—In the debate which follows he is supported by Mr. Miles, Mr. Buck, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Spooner, Sir W. Joliffe, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Manners; and opposed by Captain Scobell, Mr. Phillips, Colonel Harcourt, Mr. Bright, Sir T. Ackland, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord John Russell—Upon a division the Amendment is negatived—Mr. Vansittart proposes an Amendment—Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Banks, and others speak in support of, and Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Sir J. Shelley against it—Upon a division the House supports the original Resolution—A Resolution is then moved by Colonel Dunne, Mr. Gladstone, Sir J. Pakington, Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Scully, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Ball, and Mr. O'Connell take part in the discussion which ensues—It is rejected by 194 *to* 61; *as also are other Amendments moved in Committee by Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Frewen, Dr. Michell, Mr. Walpole, Mr. J. Butt, Mr. Spooner, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Blackett, and others—The Third Reading is carried after a short discussion by* 129 *to* 55—*Clauses moved by Sir F. Kelly and Sir A. Campbell are rejected, and upon the motion of Mr. Gladstone, five new Clauses are added.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Aberdeen moves the Second Reading—His Speech—The Earl of Derby states his objections to the Bill—After some discussion, in which Lords Portman, Berners, and Brougham,*

the Marquesses of Clanricarde and Lansdowne, and the Earl of Wicklow take part, the Bill is read a Second time—Lord Brougham offers some opposition to the Third Reading—Amendments are proposed by the Earls of Wicklow and Lucan, and a Debate ensues, but the Amendments having been rejected, the Bill is passed.

ON the 25th of April, the debate on the Income-tax propositions of the budget began; the House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, upon the resolution being read, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton moved as an amendment in lieu of it, that these words be inserted after the word "that" in the first line, "the continuance of the Income-tax for seven years, and its extension to classes heretofore exempt from its operation without any mitigation of the inequalities of its assessment, are alike unjust and impolitic." He admitted that there was much in the budget worthy of the high reputation of Mr. Gladstone and of the approbation of the country; and the Income-tax might be retained to work out the Minister's financial scheme; but it need not remain as it was, and the country might have all the good things in the budget compatible with the reform of the tax. He asked the House to remove the unpopular features of the tax, and to terminate it at the earliest possible moment. That was the intention of the late Government; but Mr. Gladstone proposed to retain its unpopular features, and continue it to the latest possible moment. Particular interests would not wait until Mr. Gladstone had developed his scheme, but would forestall his balance sheet before 1860, by propounding reductions of their own —the full repeal of the advertisement-duty, and the stamp-duty on newspapers, or the malt-tax. Mr. Gladstone based his calculations on the bold assumption that his remissions would by 1860 replace themselves. No doubt the reduction of duties on articles of large consumption has a tendency to compensate any temporary loss of revenue; but this principle obviously has no application to the duties on soap, in amount 1,126,000*l.*, and customs 53,000*l.*, making a total of 1,179,000*l.* of taxes absolutely abolished, and, therefore, not subject to the commercial law of reproduction. Nor does this law apply to duties on articles of luxury; nor was he sure that the smuggler would not receive the augmented receipts arising from the augmentation of the spirit duties. One-third, then, of the assumed surplus is altogether visionary. Sir Edward anticipated that prosperity would augment the Income-tax receipts, and make the Chancellor of the Exchequer unwilling to give it up; and that its immoral influence as a premium on evasion would rot the character of the English tradesmen. He treated as absurd the concession of the Irish Consolidated Annuities, a partial debt, as compensation for the general imposition of the Income-tax on that country. He criticised the distinction drawn by Mr. Gladstone between land and trade as baseless, since bad debts might compensate the peculiar charges on land; but the distinction would hold good as regards the fundholder. Arguing that the Income-tax presses severely on intelligence and skill as compared with property, Mr. Gladstone pro-

posed to repair that injustice by laying upon property a new tax amounting to not less than 2,000,000*l.* a year. (*Opposition cheers.*)

He hoped that Mr. Gladstone would, as others had done before him, retain his position and correct his measure. (*Laughter.*) It sometimes is represented that gentlemen on Sir Edward's side of the House are indifferent to all taxes that do not oppress themselves; he rejoiced that upon this occasion at least they could triumphantly rebut that charge. It might be true that some had thought it their duty—and he believed correctly thought—to vindicate the claims of British industry upon the part of the farmer. It was something of the same principle that they would defend now in the case of the British tradesman—(*Cheers, and laughter from the Government side of the House*) — because they believed that the rights of industry are invaded whenever they tax at the same rate the precarious earnings of labour and their own hereditary possessions. There had been, he believed, some vague intimations of a dissolution in case this measure should be lost. He, and those with whom he acted were quite ready to encounter such a calamity. He could not pretend to judge how many gentlemen, the representatives of towns, might be disposed to vote against this resolution. He could not doubt their honest motives if they did; but, if they did not, and if the threatened dissolution occured, let them go back to their town constituencies, canvass them on behalf of the Income-tax, and tell those whose sole fortune was their toil and skill how they had been opposed by those selfish aristocratic country-gentlemen of England who were the supporters of Lord Derby's Administration. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Evelyn Denison declared that, after listening attentively to the speech of Sir Edward Lytton, he was at a loss to know whether he wished to continue the Income-tax in an amended form, or to put an end to it altogether? For himself, he thought this was the first time since they had embarked on the sea of the Income-tax that they had seen land—the first time that there had been any fair and reasonable prospect of coming to an end of the tax. He applauded the compensations of the budget, and was determined to support it as a whole. The country would feel, as the House must have felt, that a great mind is engaged in its affairs. The people would know how to appreciate such rare intelligence and truthful honesty.

Mr. Booker, representing an agricultural constituency, felt the greatest dismay at Mr. Gladstone's plan, which offered no relief to owners or occupiers of land, whose case he said was made out by Mr. Gladstone himself, when he showed that agriculturists are paying 9*d.* in the pound, while others pay but 7*d.* At that rate, agriculturists have been mulcted of 10,000,000*l.* during the last ten years, and would be mulcted of 3,000,000*l.* more if this proposition were carried. Now, they had no desire to shrink from the competition to which they had been subjected, but they asked to start even in the race. With regard to the manufacturing and commercial community the proposal placed them in an improper position. He claimed on their behalf that there should be a marked difference be-

tween precarious and permanent income. The agricultural community regarded the tax on successions "with horror:" it would "go further towards the ultimate dismemberment of the empire than any scheme hitherto devised;" it would "slowly but surely break up the great landed aristocracy of the kingdom." ("Hear, hear!" *and laughter.*)

Mr. Hume expatiated upon the inequalities of the present scheme of the tax, the defects of the system of assessments, and the abuses existing in the collection, and eulogised the merits of what is termed the "actuaries' plan." He meant to regard the Budget as a whole, and as such he approved of it, especially of the legacy duty, which was its great charm. He concurred in the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland, and in the proppsal with regard to the assessed taxes, because they interfered with labour; and in the repeal of the soap duty, because it induced to the health and comfort of the working classes.

Colonel Sibthorpe had always opposed the Income-tax, and should continue to do so. However good in time of war, the tax was unwarrantable in a period of peace.

Mr. Fagan felt compelled reluctantly to oppose the proposition of Mr. Gladstone. He argued that Ireland, just recovering from her embarrassments, could not be justly charged with the Income-tax; that the Consolidated Annuities ought not to be considered in relation to this question; that England had been largely the gainer by the remission of duties concurrent with the imposition of the Income-tax; that if imposed at the eleventh hour, Ireland would pay more than her share; and that it would drive still more emigrants across the Atlantic. He further contended, that the extension of the tax to Ireland would be inconsistent with the Act of Union, which stipulated that Ireland should contribute to the general taxation only in a certain proportion, which had already been exceeded.

Mr. Buck dwelt upon the sufferings of the agriculturists, and wondered Parliament should be asked to renew the Income-tax, which he said "had crept into the House under a false pretence." He declared his opposition to every part of the Budget.

Mr. Blackett, approving the Budget as a whole, regretted the omission of the timber duties—that no amendment was made in the machinery for the collection of the Income-tax, and that its extension was not accompanied by the electoral franchise.—On the other hand, Mr. Knightley, taking the Budget as a whole, disapproved of it;—agreeing with Mr. Gladstone's premisses, he demurred to his conclusions.

Mr. W. Williams combated the arguments of Mr. Fagan, and approved of the Budget in its entirety.

Mr. Maguire replied to Mr. Williams. Ireland had been told she might cultivate her manufactures; which, from the time of "hook-nosed William" downwards, England had done her best to destroy. She was in a worse position now than in 1842: then she exported 93,000 quarters of wheat and 2,358,000 quarters of oats, in 1851 she only exported 44,000 of the former, and 1,141,000 of the latter. Was it a sign of Ireland's prosperity that no less than 8,700,000*l.* worth of property has

changed hands in the Encumbered Estates Court?

Mr. Warner warmly approved of the Budget, and defended the Irish aspect of it.

Mr. Newdegate attacked the whole Budget, and denied that upon Mr. Gladstone's own showing there was any necessity for continuing the Income-tax. He opposed the legacy duty upon real property, which taxed a man at a period when he was least able to bear the burden. He excited much laughter by describing the remission of the soap duty as "another boon to Manchester." He would like to know when these boons to Manchester were to end? For the last eight years we had been doing nothing but legislate for Manchester. (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) He considered that the Budget "involves another blow at the agricultural interest." (*Laughter from the Ministerial benches.*)

Mr. Monckton Milnes, comparing this Budget and the last, preferred the present. He regretted that the discrimination between fluctuating taxed incomes would not be obtained in renewing the Income-tax, but should not, on that account, oppose one of the greatest experiments of financial revision ever proposed by a Minister of the Crown.

Sir W. Jolliffe said, if ever there was a Budget proposed which made free trade more impossible than ever, by a system of taxation incongruous with its principles, it was this Budget.

Mr. Drummond denied that the legacy duty would, as Mr. Booker had suggested, break up the aristocracy; it was nothing more than a tax upon elder brothers; the aristocracy of France had been broken up by younger brothers in the National Convention. With regard to the Income-tax it was not fair to object to it as an unpopular impost; it was the *substratum* of a scheme for creating a machinery by which the national debt might be ultimately reduced.

Mr. Muntz said it was with regret that he opposed the Budget, because it contained a great deal of which he approved; but he could not support so oppressive a tax as the present Income-tax—a foul blot upon the Budget, which he advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to amend.

Mr. Stanhope argued against the inequalities of the Income-tax in its incidence upon land, and he protested against imposing a further tax upon land of 2,000,000*l.* a year, without taking into consideration its peculiar burdens.

Mr. J. Ball felt that the secret cause of the opposition to the Budget was, that it was a great step towards the equalisation of the taxation of the country, which recommended it to him. As an Irish Member, he had satisfied himself that the effect of the proposed measures upon Ireland had been misrepresented, and he explained the grounds of his belief, that Ireland was not unfairly, but was, on the contrary, favourably treated in the Budget.

Mr. Grogan questioned the accuracy of the data whence Mr. Ball had drawn his conclusions.

The debate was then adjourned to the 28th of April, when it was opened by Mr. Cobden in a speech of considerable length. He made use of one of his old arguments, that if the military expenditure had been kept down to the 10,000,000*l.*, which he would appropriate for that purpose, the

agriculturists would not have had to complain of extra burdens. He took pains to show that if gentlemen on both sides would be extravagant, they must be so at the expense of property, and not of commerce. He wished to impress upon the House that successive remissions of indirect taxation were inevitable, and the question was, how were they to be met? There was nothing more unjust, or inequitable, or demoralising in the Income-tax than in Customs or Excise duties; but he thought Mr. Gladstone had overrated the difficulties (which he admitted to be greater than he had anticipated) in the way of modifying and mitigating the inequalities of the tax. Unmodified, however, as it was, the other parts of the Budget not only went far to redress the inequalities of the Income-tax, but presented a bold and honest proposal; and, looking at the tax, coupled with the compensatory portions of the Budget, —the legacy duty upon real property in particular—he was ready to take them with both hands, as a whole. He approved of lowering the line of exemption to 100*l.* as a wise measure; and he justified the extension of the tax to Ireland, upon the principle he had always advocated, of equal legislation, accompanied, as it was, by a very large and beneficent boon, almost an equivalent for the tax. Mr. Cobden then proceeded to criticise some of the subordinate features of the Budget—the duty on licences, the advertisement and newspaper stamp duties; and expressed his sincere hope that the Budget — which he believed had been generally accepted by the country—would, in its main provisions, pass the House.

Mr. Serjeant Shee, under feelings of irritation produced by Mr. Cobden's speech, attacked him and Mr. Ball for presuming to lecture Irish Members on their duties in that House as members for the United Kingdom; and he argued that Ireland had been an immense loser by her connection with England. No independent Irish Member could vote for the Budget as it stood.

Mr. J. L. Ricardo objected that Mr. Shee endeavoured to separate the interests of England and Ireland. He frankly confessed that, although he had taken part in the outcry in favour of the adjustment of the Income-tax, yet, after hearing the evidence before the Committee on the subject, he now thought that any adequate adjustment would be tantamount to the abrogation of the tax altogether. He was for direct taxation, the proper and equitable principle, and it was for this reason he voted for the Budget, which contained, in the duty upon successions, the foundation of a system of direct taxation.

Mr. French condemned the Budget as it regarded the interests of Ireland. He believed the only object in reducing the tea duties was to secure a market in China for English goods. He showed that the Budget would impose taxes upon Ireland of three times the value of the boon to be conferred upon her, an injustice to his constituents, he should resist it to the uttermost.

Mr. Bellew contradicted this view, and believed the Budget would be a great boon to the tenant farmers of Ireland; the Income-tax would fall upon the class best able to bear it.

Mr. Sandars, speaking from the Opposition benches, said he was about to vote differently from those

with whom he usually acted, but, taking the Budget as a whole, he thought it a great, bold, and statesman-like measure. He concurred with Mr. Cobden, that the feeling in the West Riding of Yorkshire was strongly in its favour.

Sir F. Baring rejoiced that the amendment had been brought forward, because it involved the whole principle of the Budget, and did not lead to a vote upon small details only. He was glad that the Government had taken the bold step of laying down as a principle that the Income-tax was to be abandoned, and had taken measures for that purpose, and thought they had acted wisely in not taking immediate measures. It was asked, what security there was that this tax would be abandoned in 1860? We had, first, the pledge of the Government, and means were provided to the extent of 2,770,000*l.*, leaving only 1,700,000*l.* to be met. He did not doubt, therefore, that the Income-tax might be relinquished in 1860. He was not, however, prepared to extend this tax, condemned as a permanent tax, to parties who had not hitherto paid it. Was it wise to place a tax, admitted to have a demoralising influence upon the higher classes of tradesman, upon the lower? He objected likewise to the extension of the tax to Ireland. If it was thought that Ireland ought to be taxed, it would be wiser to impose some other tax than this, which was not only demoralising, as in this country, but required in Ireland the creation of a machinery for its collection. What was the compensation offered to Ireland? The Consolidated Annuities, the abandonment of which, after the report of the House of Lords, he could not regard as other than a concession which Ireland might claim. He then compared the result of the Budget as regarded England and Ireland, showing, according to his calculations, an enormous balance of advantage in favour of the former country.

Lord Lovaine argued against the Budget generally, and, in particular, against the legacy duty upon land.

Mr. C. Fortescue confined himself to the subject of the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland. Sir F. Baring, he said, had failed to convince him that the scheme of the Budget bore unfairly upon Ireland. He could not make up his mind to refuse to lay upon that country a fair and equal share of the Imperial burden, that she might have a right to share in Imperial privileges.

The Marquis of Granby opposed the continuance for seven years of a tax which was unfair, unequal, and unjust, and insisted that, considering the local burdens and other incidents attaching to the land, it was neither fair nor wise to impose a legacy duty on real property concurrently with the Income-tax.

Sir C. Wood recommended members of the landed interest to accept the Budget as a whole, and not to vote for an amendment which made their case worse, creating a difference against the land. Arguing the question as a landlord, he maintained that the present Budget was more beneficial to the land than that of the late Government. Sir Charles entered at much length into demonstration of this position, and rectified certain misapprehensions respecting the amount of the legacy duty which would fall upon the land.

The productiveness of this duty, he observed, was expected to result from the check which the universality of the duty would offer to evasions. He believed that the greatest portion of the duty would be paid by personalty. He then discussed the case of Ireland, which, if an integral part of the empire, could not, he contended, upon general principles, complain of being subjected to the same taxation as other portions of the empire. He had never argued, upon principle, that Ireland should be exempt from this tax; but that there were temporary reasons for its non-imposition, which no longer existed, and the remissions would make the total gain to Ireland upon the whole scheme, up to 1860, upwards of 5,000,000*l.* In proof of the large relief the Budget would afford to Ireland, he read statements of the payments on account of the Consolidated Annuities due from various unions which showed a large excess over the expected product of the Income-tax.

The debate, having been again adjourned, was opened on the 29th by Mr. G. H. Moore, who contended that the Budget, as applied to Ireland, must be justified upon one of two separate and distinct grounds, either that Ireland was not sufficiently taxed, or that she would not be more taxed by the proposed Budget than at present, and that neither ground had been established.

Mr. J. M. M'Gregor defended the main features of the Budget, and regretted the opposition made by the Irish Members, to the application of the Income-tax to their country.

Colonel Harcourt was sorry that he could not vote with his party in support of the amendment. He approved of the continuance of the Income-tax, which he hoped would facilitate the remission of the malt-tax to the relief of the depressed landed interest.

Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. C. Forster, and Mr. Pollard Urquhart, supported the Budget; Mr. C. R. Morgan and Lord A. Vane opposed it, as did Lord Jocelyn, who objected to the continuance of the Income-tax for seven years, and to its extension, without any attempt to remedy its vices, to classes hitherto exempt from it. He had always held that it was just to tax land higher than other property; but he agreed with the late Sir R. Peel that if the legacy duty was to be laid upon real property, Parliament must be prepared to deal with the unequal burdens upon land.

Mr. Cardwell said, that the reason assigned by Lord Jocelyn for resisting the continuance of the Income-tax, namely, that the reproductive process of the remissions of taxation would be more rapid, only showed that the prospects of the Budget were better than Mr. Gladstone had prudently assumed. As to the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland, it was consistent with an object which ought to be dear to all classes in the United Kingdom, that of uniting all its population in one bond of common interest. The question was, whether we were so satisfied with past experience of the Income-tax—upon the happy results of which, in effecting financial improvements, he dwelt with much force, that we were willing to make another great experiment. The inequalities of the assessment had been pressed into the discussion, but no plan had been offered by which those inequalities could

be redressed. The benefits conferred by this great instrument had been enjoyed by the whole United Kingdom; this was another attempt to confer similar advantages, and, unless there was a manifest injustice in it, he called upon the House to give a cordial assent to a measure replete with comfort and happiness to the people.

Mr. Henley observed, that the real issue was, whether the Income-tax should be granted for seven years, without any attempt to mitigate its inequalities. The objection was, that because full justice could not be done there should be none at all. He could not see the justice of applying this tax to Ireland. He had always advocated equal laws and equal taxation for all parts of the United Kingdom; but equal taxation did not mean the same taxes. Mr. Henley then subjected the general scheme of the Budget to a minute critical examination, observing that it did not hold out any particular charm for the landed interest, and that the continuance of the Income-tax for seven years would, in effect, exempt our whole taxation from the constitutional control which Parliament had always exercised over a certain portion of our revenue.

Mr. Cairns supported the amendment upon grounds which concerned England as well as Ireland, namely, the unfairness and inequality of the Income-tax; and that the Committee had not before it the data upon which the amount of the duty on successions had been calculated—a novel untried tax, which would operate upon a vast amount of property, including settlements of personal as well as of real property. The most skilful and competent judges said it was perfectly idle to suppose that the amount would be limited to 2,000,000*l.*—that it would produce at least twice that sum. With respect to Ireland, if the Income-tax was really to be temporary, was it worth while to create a machinery for such a tax, which had never yet been introduced into that country, and which it would be unfair to introduce then? The argument that the remission of the Consolidated Annuities was an equivalent for the Income-tax, rested, among other fallacies, upon the assumption that the annuities would have been paid.

The debate was once more adjourned, and on the 2nd of May was resumed by Sir. W. Clay, who supported the Budget, which he described as a financial scheme, at once wise and prudent, bold and comprehensive, combining, with a most important intermediate relief from taxation, the prospect of a safe and solid foundation for our fiscal system.

Sir F. Kelly opposed the Budget resolutions, because pregnant with new and intolerable burdens upon land—because no justification had been shown for extending the Income-tax to Ireland—because they proposed the continuance of that tax for an unexampled period, with all its odious and unjust inequalities. The total relief proposed by the Budget was 2,500,000*l.*, and the whole of that amount was to be levied in the shape of new taxes upon the owners of land. The strong ground, however, upon which he should oppose the continuance of the Income-tax, even for three years, was the gross inequalities to be found in its different schedules. Taking the

schedules *seriatim*, he showed that the tax bore heavily and unequally upon all the classes on whom it was levied. But although the task of reforming the scheme of the tax was difficult, it was not for the Government to shrink from the attempt, and he was firmly persuaded, that although it might be impossible to do exact and perfect justice, such an approximation might be made as would obviate complaint. He threw out suggestions, with the view of reforming and readjusting the several schedules, and declared, that unless they were reformed, he should oppose the resolutions at every stage.

Mr. Lowe ridiculed the speech of Sir F. Kelly, who had proved too much, viz.: that every section in every schedule of the Income-tax was entitled to a large reduction. He then followed out Mr. Gladstone's arguments against the possibility of adjusting the tax. As to the extension of the tax to Ireland, the public services for the year were inexorable; and if Ireland did not pay the 460,000*l.* a year, somebody else must; and why should she be exempted and Great Britain burdened, and rendered, in fact, tributary to Ireland? Mr. Cairns had spoken of the injustice of introducing the tax into Ireland, as an equivalent for the remission of the Consolidated Annuities, whereas Ireland never meant to pay them; while, on the other hand, Sir F. Baring deprecated its extension thither because it would demoralise the people. Whatever errors might be charged against the Budget, it was a financial scheme, conceived in no servile spirit. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had not, in order to court a temporary popularity, pledged himself that the Income-tax should be extinguished in 1860, because one Parliament could not abridge the rights of another; but he had shown that it could be abandoned if Parliament thought fit, and, if ever renewed, it would then be freed from its present defect—the distinction it recognised between England and Ireland.

Mr. Isaac Butt would vote against the Budget. To acknowledge that the Income-tax was unjust and unequal, and then to propose to continue it for seven years, was a startling proposition. He inferred, that the tax would not cease in 1860, from the fact that the only duty likely to be productive was that on tea, the consumption of which could not increase in so rapid a ratio as to replace the loss by reductions and remissions; so that upon the principles of this Budget there was no rational hope of being relieved from the Income-tax in 1860; if the tax was continued, and extended to incomes of 100*l.* a year, and rendered unpopular, where, if a war should occur, would be our resources for emergencies? If this tax was to be permanent, he should feel difficulty in resisting its extension to Ireland, but he should require a fair examination of the financial relations and local taxation of that country. He would not, however, squander a war resource for a crotchet of political economy, and inflict this inquisitorial tax in her present condition upon Ireland any more than England.

Mr. Sergeant Murphy supported the resolution. He looked upon the application of the Income-tax to Ireland as an inevitable necessity, and saw no reason why by his vote he should turn out the present Government, in whom he had confidence, knowing from the tone

and temper of this country that the tax must, sooner or later, be applied to Ireland. Irish Members were not to look to taxation only, but to the system of Government, and he was convinced that it was essential to the well-being of Ireland that its affairs should be administered by the men now in power. With regard to the Income-tax, Ireland had been enjoying for years the benefits of free trade, resulting from the tax, without paying for it.

Mr. Conolly, restricting his observations to that part of the Budget which related to Ireland, argued against it. Mr. Roche, on the contrary, defended the application of the tax to Ireland; while there were details in the Budget to which he objected, he gave it his support, believing it to be a Budget for the working classes and for the people of Ireland.

Mr. Disraeli said he must give his entire approbation to the general principles upon which the Budget was framed, in no spirit of affected candour or inopportune magnanimity; because the principles were identical with the principles which he had himself endeavoured to impress upon the consideration of the House, when he said, as the organ of the Government, that the time had arrived when it was necessary to assimilate our financial policy to our new commercial system.

Some Member, understood to be Lord John Russell, exclaimed, "Hear, hear!" and, seizing that recognition, Mr. Disraeli at once launched into the first section of his speech, in which he showed that several Members on the ministerial side, on former occasions, had opposed principles or propositions which they are now supporting. Lord John Russell, only four months ago, said it was most ridiculous to enforce a complete revision of our taxation. Mr. Lowe was then indignant at the idea of looking beyond the year, and said they could do no more than go on as they had done, disposing of the surplus in further remissions of taxation. "Mr. Lowe, who is a very high-minded member, would not say one thing one day and another to-morrow for mere ephemeral popularity; but the difference which has happened is, that four months ago he was only Member for Kidderminster, and he is now Secretary for the Board of Control. He made a single speech, and that received a memorable reward." In the debate on Mr. Disraeli's Budget, Mr. Goulburn was particularly alarmed at the proposition to create a deficiency, and make it up by fresh taxation. Sir Charles Wood said of Mr. Disraeli, almost in a tone of derision, "he is going to impose one tax in order to repeal another tax." He proceeded to explain the reasons which had induced the late Government to make the Income-tax a part of their scheme, which had recently been brought before the House. It was their opinion that this tax was necessary, in order to carry out a revision of the whole system of our taxation, with the avowed object of relieving the land from an undue pressure, which they thought a wise and politic course. The present scheme had no such object, nor that of creating a surplus for the remission of indirect taxation, which was to be relieved by new taxes. The feeling of the country was one reason why he did not expect the incidence of the Income-tax to terminate at the end of

seven years; another reason was to be discovered in the whole scope of the financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then we had arrived at this dilemma—if this was to be a permanent tax, were we authorised to extend it, with all its inequalities, injustice, and odious qualities, to new classes and new countries? A better plan would be to apply the surplus income to the reduction of an impost which no Minister could adjust, and no people long endure. In considering the question of extending the tax to Ireland, he saw no connection between its incidence and the Consolidated Annuities, and he thought it indiscreet to mix them together. While the late Government had exempted the land of Ireland from the Income-tax, they had under consideration a measure on the subject of the annuities.

Mr. Disraeli then addressed himself at great length to showing that the whole of Mr. Gladstone's policy was conceived in a spirit of hostility to the land. One-fourth of our ordinary revenue was raised by a duty upon a single crop of the British farmer, paying 230 per cent.; the duty upon tea was to be reduced 100 per cent., and this foreign product was to be brought into competition with the spirits and beer from British barley. It was doubtless of importance to reduce indirect taxation, and to augment our trade with China; but, irrespective of political justice, what would be the fiscal consequences of persisting in reducing indirect taxation, and leaving the enormous impost upon British malt? If the financial policy of the Government dealt thus with our indirect taxation as respected the land, what were they doing with the direct taxation? They added to the Income-tax a new duty upon real property. With respect to this tax upon successions various considerations arose—whether it was abstractedly a just tax; whether it was sound in principle—he held it to be unsound; what were the data upon which the estimate of its produce was founded—and what was the machinery by which it was to be raised? Meanwhile the local burdens upon the land were not only to remain, but to be accompanied by the very tax its exemption from which used to be considered the compensation to the land for local burdens. The proposition on the subject of licences had been denounced as infinitely worse than the house-tax; and, if rumour was true, this part of the plan was to be surrendered to the murmurs of the class affected, while the cultivators of the soil must bear their burdens in silence.

Mr. Disraeli then denounced "this obsequious deference to special interests." "The farmer must bear his Income-tax; the proprietor of the soil must bear his increased burden of direct taxation; the cultivator must find his burden of indirect taxation unnecessarily aggravated, while he has fresh rivals in the field in the article he produces. He murmurs, but he is to get no relief. But the instant a particular class in the country are touched by the Minister of Finance, orders are given, the delegates wait, and the Minister trembles. Now, Sir, I have adverted to the subject before, and think it by much the most serious feature of our political condition. If it be the fact that certain classes in this country, because they have a certain portion

of electoral power, are exercising that electoral power systematically to exempt themselves from just taxation, I cannot conceive any feature in our state as a nation more to be deprecated, and more perilous, and more to be arrested. Why, what has been the cause of the disturbances of nations, and of the fall even of thrones? It has been the existence of classes exempted from taxation. I see no difference between a privileged noble and a privileged tobacconist."

In a peroration of unusual length, in which he exhibited his usual sarcastic power, he taunted Lord John Russell with having thrown away the Whig party, and accepted a subordinate office under the subordinate officers of Sir Robert Peel, and concluded by warning the representatives of large towns against splitting up the national character of the country into separate sections, lest they should make a first-rate kingdom into a second-rate republic.

Lord John Russell said, that the spirit in which the propositions of the Government had been met, and the terms of the amendment, appeared singularly irreconcilable. Mr. Disraeli complained that the propositions were conceived in a spirit of hostility to the land, and what was the proposal of Sir E. Lytton? To tax the land less—quite the contrary; to lower the rate of the tax in favour of trades and professions, and leave the land subject to its present higher rate.

He next replied to the objections offered to the extension of the Income-tax by Sir F. Baring and Mr. Cairns. With respect to Ireland, he said, while the new taxes would amount to 658,000*l*., the relief would be 670,000*l*, and in 1860 the additional taxes would be only 258,000*l*. But instead of looking at figures, the question should be discussed with reference to the general interests of Ireland, which would be largely promoted by the Budget. He believed that as the Income-tax had been the means of relieving both countries from heavy burdens, it would hereafter furnish a resource for removing other oppressive duties upon the commerce. If the amendment was adopted, the land would not only not be relieved, but it would incur from 1855 a burden from which the proposition of the Government would free it—a proposition which, not neglecting the interests of the land or trade, consulted the interests of both.

In conclusion, Lord John said, "In the course of the operations to which I have referred, beginning with the removal of the differential duties, we have come, in course of time, to abolish those duties which pressed more especially on the people, and which deprive them of many comforts, many necessaries. I believe the House cannot more worthily represent the people, more worthily consult the interests of the people, than by pursuing this course. It was said last year—and I think it was a proof of little wisdom in him who said it—that he would endeavour to rule this country so as to check the advance of democracy. Depend upon it, that the ruler who sets himself to check the advance of democracy will but increase the irritation and augment the influence of the power against which he sets himself; but if you consult the interests of the people, you will make democracy conservative; you will carry democracy with you,

instead of having it oppose you as an enemy. This, it seems to me, is the true policy for Parliament to pursue—neither to neglect the interest of land nor the interests of trade, but to consult all together, giving no undue favour to any one class, but pursuing a course which each must know to be just. I rejoice that towards the termination of this course, which Parliament has now for nearly 12 years pursued, my right honourable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had this opportunity of laying the propositions before the House, which, whether we consider the propositions themselves, or the manner in which they were introduced, must give him a name to be envied among the financial Ministers of this country. If, in order to do this, it has been his fortune to live before his age, I trust he will find his reward in the approbation and support of this House, and in the gratitude of an admiring people." (*Loud cheers.*)

The Committee then divided, and Sir E. Lytton's amendment was negatived by 323 to 252.

The announcement of the numbers was received with much cheering on the Ministerial side, as it was felt that this division placed the Budget in safety.

On the 5th of May the adjourned debate on the Budget was resumed, when Mr. Lawless moved an amendment to the effect that Ireland should continue to be exempt from the Income-tax. He was followed by Mr. V. Scully, who supported, and Colonel Dunn, who opposed, the Budget. Mr. Duffy then vehemently opposed the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland. "No doubt," he said, "*some few* Irish Members had voted conscientiously. But," he added, "short as my experience in this House has been, I must say I do not believe that in the worst days of the Walpoles or the Pelhams, more scandalous corruption existed than I have seen practised under my own eye in corrupting Irish Members." This remark produced great uproar and loud cries of "Name, name!" in the midst of which Mr. J. Ball moved that the words be taken down.

Lord John Russell observed, that if Mr. Duffy meant to refer to any Members he ought to name them. The Chairman had no power to call on him to "name." Such being the case, the Committee might "consider those words as general words used in debate, which the honourable gentleman is totally unable to prove —(*cheers*)— brought forward for the purpose of affixing a stigma on Irish Members which they do not deserve—(*Renewed cheers*)—and that he is utterly unable to prove any single word of what he uttered." (*Loud cheers.*) Lord John would vote that the words should be taken down, if Mr. Duffy, with the Speaker in the Chair, should proceed to charge Irish Members individually with corruption. "But, as matters now stand, unless the honourable gentleman goes on to take that step, I consider it would be better for the Committee to treat these words with the contempt they deserve." (*Loud cheers.*)

A warm discussion ensued, after which, Mr. Duffy having refused to retract his words, they were taken down, and the Chairman being ordered to report progress, the House resumed, when the occurrence was reported to the Speaker, who asked Mr. Duffy whether he

had any explanation to offer, or would retract the words. Mr. Duffy declined either alternative, but said that if the House would give him a Committee, he would lay before them the facts upon which his conclusions were founded. He then withdrew. Lord John Russell thought that, under the circumstances, the ulterior proceedings ought not to be suggested by any Member of the Government, whereupon Mr. Disraeli proposed that Mr. Duffy should be called in and desired to state the names of the Members whom he considered the Government had practised upon in a corrupt manner.

Mr. S. Wortley moved that the words reported to the House be taken into consideration the next day. Lord John Russell thought this the preferable course, and after some further debate, amidst many manifestations of impatience, the proposition was agreed to, and Mr. Duffy ordered to attend in his place next day.

The House was then crowded by persons anxious to witness the sequel of the affair. The Speaker having called upon Mr. Duffy to explain his words, he said he did not wish to avoid the responsibility of proving them. That he had not intended to convey the meaning of money having been paid, but that certain Irish Members had been induced to abandon solemn and circumstantial pledges, in order to accept place. This, he considered, had been done for their own personal advantage; and he could only regard it as political corruption, and could not recede from that opinion. If he had broken the rules of the House he regretted it.

Lord John Russell said, the form in which Mr. Duffy now put the charge altered its character. His (Lord John's) belief was, that the Irish Members referred to, instead of being actuated by corrupt motives, had acted in a manner highly honourable to them. The allegation which had been made in Ireland of pecuniary corruption had now been abandoned, and there was no reason to induce the House to carry the matter further. He moved, therefore, that the House do pass to the other orders of the day.

This, after a few words from Mr. J. Ball, was agreed to, and the matter terminated amidst considerable laughter.

The House then went again into Committee, when the Chairman put the question which had been discussed the preceding night, and upon a division, Mr. Lawless's amendment was negatived by 286 against 61. An amendment moved by Mr. Fitzgerald, to exempt trades and professions in Ireland, was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and after a discussion, which embraced all the Irish aspects of the Budget, and was much interrupted by hot altercations, originating in trifles and ending in nothing, was ultimately negatived without a division. Another amendment moved by Mr. W. Michell, altering the rate of poundage on incomes derived from trade, was withdrawn.

On the 9th of May the House of Commons was the scene of another confused altercation respecting an alleged promise made by accredited agents of the Ministry to the Irish Members that if they would assist in turning out Lord Derby, the present Government would not impose an Income-tax upon Ireland. Capt. Magan

was charged by Mr. E. Ball with having made the statement. The result of the affair was that Lord John Russell and Mr. Hayter denied that any such promise had ever been given or authorised; and Capt. Magan explained, to the great amusement of the House, that he had referred to three private Irish Members, whom, however, he refused to name. The House then went into Committee, and resumed the consideration of the resolution granting an Income-tax.

Mr. Robert Palmer moved an amendment that, instead of every 20*s.* of the annual value of lands, tenements, and hereditaments being charged to the Income-tax, the net value, after due allowance for repairs, insurance, and management, should be charged. He dwelt on the necessity of giving greater relief to the land than was provided by the Budget, and defended his proposal as an act of justice to the landed interest. In order to arrive at the real income of the property it was only fair to deduct the charges for repairs, insurance, and management; and Mr. Gladstone, in his able statement, had estimated the burden of them at 16 per cent., thus, in fact, making real property at present pay 9*d.* in the pound, whilst it was professedly charged only 7*d.*

This amendment was supported by Mr. Miles, Mr. Buck, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Spooner, and Sir W. Jolliffe, and opposed by Capt. Scobell, Mr. Phillips, Col. Harcourt, Mr. Bright, and Sir T. Acland, the discussion turning chiefly on the alleged peculiar burdens borne by the land.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that much might be said in opposition to the amendment, on the ground that its adoption would involve great anomalies and confusion into the collection of the tax; but he rested his objections on broader grounds. When they viewed it in conjunction with the circumstances which bore upon the renewal of the Income-tax and with the pledges they had given, Her Majesty's Government felt that they should desert the first principles of their duty were they to countenance the motion, or meet it with anything less than their unqualified opposition. Having reviewed the financial scheme proposed by the late Government in December last, with reference to the Income-tax, and contrasted the present amendment with the ostensible purpose of that moved by Sir E. B. Lytton, he objected that the deductions sanctioned by this amendment would deprive the exchequer of 450,000*l.* a year; and the simple answer was that this could not be afforded. Besides, no one could suppose that the matter would stop at schedule A; it must go through the whole of the schedules, which would break up the entire tax; and the breaking up of this tax would destroy the whole financial measure of the Government, and compel the country to forego great fiscal and commercial benefits.

Mr. Disraeli, after a brief vindication of the financial policy of the late Administration, which would have afforded a large relief to the land, by the reduction of indirect taxation to the extent of 2,500,000*l.*, compared it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, he said, after proving that real property was unequally assessed to the Income-tax, cast a new burden upon settled property, the heaviest part of which would

fall upon the land, and which, if the Income-tax was to last only seven years, ought likewise to be temporary. There was nothing incompatible, he contended, between Sir E. Lytton's amendment and the present; the fact that the former was negatived, not merely excused but necessitated the latter. Upon the subject of the amendment, he appealed from Mr. Gladstone to his colleague, Sir J. Graham, who had pronounced the claim which it preferred irresistible; and he warned the Government that the country would require from them a distinct explanation of the variations of opinion amongst them, and a valid reason why the land should be assessed unjustly under the Income-tax.

Lord J. Russell insisted that there was an inconsistency between the views of the late Government, as developed in their financial scheme of December, and the principle now advocated by Mr. Disraeli, that the burden on permanent incomes should be lightened, and precarious incomes left as they were, whereas only last week it was trades and professions that were to be relieved. In the face of such changes it was impossible, he said, for the country to rely upon any financial plan which the right hon. Gentleman might propose. He trusted that the House would think, as the country thought, that the measure of the Government was a measure likely to be for the benefit of the community at large.

Lord John Manners observed that the noble Lord had not answered the claim of justice put forward by Mr. Palmer, by appealing to the defeat of another claim of justice on Monday last.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 276 against 201.

On the 12th of May, the alleged contract of the opponents to the late Government with the Irish Members again became the subject of attention and explanation in the House of Commons. Capt. Magan, Mr. M. O'Connell, Mr. F. French, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. V. Scully, explained on one side, and Sir Charles Wood, and Mr. Hayter, on the other. The result appeared to be that, during the debate on Mr. Disraeli's Budget, the Irish Members held meetings to determine how they should vote. Coming from one of these, Mr. French met Mr. Hayter in the House, and asked him whether it was probable the Whigs would extend the Income-tax to Ireland if they came into office. Mr. Hayter replied that it was not the intention of the leading Whigs to depart from the policy they had formerly pursued. Mr. M. O'Connell also casually met Mr. Hayter, who asked him how he was likely to vote on the Budget. "My answer was," said Mr. O'Connell, "that I had never given a Tory vote since I had a seat in this House, and that I never intended to do so." He then asked what were the feelings of the Irish Members. Mr. O'Connell replied that if they had the assurance the Income-tax would not be introduced in Ireland "that would awaken them." Mr. Hayter then referred him to the speeches of Sir Charles Wood in 1851. Mr. O'Connell related this at the next meeting of Irish Members, and it was asked, would Sir C. Wood restate his opinions in the House, and he did restate them. Mr. Hayter could not remember these hurried communications, but he

had no doubt they were perfectly true in substance. He, however, denied that he was "authorised" to make them.

Sir C. Wood said his share was recorded in *Hansard*. Under the *then* circumstances, he thought Mr. Disraeli's proposal could not be maintained, but as the present Budget relieves Ireland of heavy charges, he did not think it inconsistent to vote for the extension of the tax to Ireland. There was then much disputing amongst the Irish Members as to whether Mr. O'Connell had told the meeting he was "authorised" to make the statement relative to the Income-tax. This Mr. O'Connell denied, and Mr. Bowyer did not remember any statement at all, but Mr. Lucas and Col. Greville remembered hearing the word. The dispute bade fair to occupy the whole evening, when Sir R. Inglis suggested the propriety of returning to public business; and the discussion on the Budget resolution was then resumed in Committee by Mr. Vansittart ,who moved that the words "one-third," instead of the words "moiety of the annual value of lands, tenements, and hereditaments under occupation," should be inserted as the basis of assessments for occupants. Sir Robert Peel, he said, reduced the assessments of the farmers from three-quarters to one-half; and the causes of that reduction now existed in a greater degree. Practically, a farmer cannot go into schedule D, as he seldom keeps accounts; and his profits are now less than formerly. Mr. Gladstone spoke in behalf of the "yeomen" in December, and justice was expected from him.

Mr. Gladstone complimented Mr. Vansittart personally; but did not like his case. Farmers stand on a more favourable footing than the rest of the community. The "yeoman" is not asked to pay house-tax, and the Income-tax does not extend to incomes below 100*l.* a year. If he cannot go into schedule D, a fair means of assessment is allowed him, and he can appeal to the local commissioners. If profits have fallen more than rents, that is only a useful suggestion to the landlords to let rents fall a little more quickly. But profits are not so small as they are represented. Upon an assessment of 33,000*l.*, the amount of relief claimed was 5000*l.* or 6000*l.*, of which only 3419*l.* was allowed.

A debate ensued, sustained on behalf of the amendment by Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Bankes, and others, and against it by Mr. Bright, and Sir J. Shelly. In the course of the debate it was asserted and not denied that farming is now more profitable than any trade in the country. Upon a division, there appeared for the amendment 60, against it 120. The original resolution was then put and agreed to.

On the 23rd of May, on the motion for going into Committee on the Income Tax Bill, Colonel Dunne moved a resolution, that before additional taxation be extended to Ireland, a Select Committee be appointed to consider the Fiscal and Political Relations and Relative Taxation of Great Britain and Ireland, and to report whether the latter does not bear her fair share of imperial taxation.

Mr. French, Mr. Macartney, and Mr. Connolly supported the resolution. They complained that the occupants of the Ministerial benches did not attend to the

speech of Colonel Dunne; and that it was a personal indignity to the Irish Members to have their "reclamations listened to with silent contempt." Mr. Wilkinson reminded the complainants that Ireland could not complain of a want of attention on the part of the House, of whatever else she might have to complain; since he had been a Member of the House, half its time had been occupied with Irish affairs. Were they not humiliated in suing, as it were, *in forma pauperis* for exemption from taxation? Lord Claude Hamilton retorted that, but for the Union, Irish Members would not have had to trouble the House at all. He did not call doing his duty a suing *in forma pauperis*. Without entering at any length into the figures, he might say that the proposed remission of taxes for Great Britain amounts to 1,470,000*l.*; in Ireland, only to 250,000*l.*; leaving a balance of 1,120,000*l.* in favour of Great Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the motion was an extremely unfortunate one, in respect to the form in which it was made and the time when it was brought forward: it interposed, at this late stage, an absolute bar to the progress of a bill for providing what was necessary for the service of the year, involving 5,500,000*l.* of taxation for England and Scotland. He had not, however, he said, the slightest disposition to evade the merits of the question, and he accordingly proceeded to show, from official documents, that a Committee was not wanted to discover that Ireland had not paid more than her share of taxation, and that the articles of the Union had been carried strictly into execution. From a return obtained in 1849, he showed the payments made by the Exchequer from 1817 to 1848, and it appeared that the very lowest payment made in any one year for Irish expenditure and Irish debt, out of the British Exchequer, that is to say, to make up the deficiency of Irish debt and expenditure, was 1,977,000*l.*: but, generally speaking, it was from 5,000,000*l.* to 6,000,000*l.*, during the early part of the period, and from 2,000,000*l.* to 3,000,000*l.* during the latter part. In discussing the alleged injustice and cruelty of imposing an Income-tax upon Ireland, he exposed the *unfairness* of eliminating from the calculation the Consolidated Annuities, the remission of which, in some parts of Ireland especially, was a very sensible relief, the burden having been hitherto cast upon classes ill able to bear it, whereas, it would be henceforward shifted to the possessors of property who could sustain it.

Sir John Pakington would not say the best course had been taken by Colonel Dunne, but he was prepared to vote for any form of proceeding by which he could express his opinion that the Budget bore unfairly upon Ireland.

He said that Government was mistaken in placing the Consolidated Annuities in the category of taxation. The advances were made to the black counties of the south and west, and the white counties of the east and north ought not to be charged with Income-tax on that account. He did not see why the workhouse loans should be remitted at all: loans which might have been recovered, and which Government ought to recover. Mr. Gladstone had stated that the remission of

the Consolidated Annuities was an experiment; but as he should have 2½ per cent. from this source he imposed an Income-tax of 460,000*l.*; he imposed, secondly, spirit-duties, bringing in 198,000*l.* a year; and in the third place, he imposed a [illegible] between 5,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*, was that an equivalent?

Mr. F. Scully said, Mr. Magenis also spoke.

Mr. Edward Bell commented upon Lord Clanricarde, by describing Ireland as the cow-house from the grass, reeling with weakness, her own dirties scarcely cleared off, and then asking whether Government ought not to give her strength? Instead of this, here is the Chancellor of the Exchequer flaying her, feeding her, pumping her, and when she asks for bread, giving her a stone. The hapless Ireland, barely recovering from one plague, the plague of famine, is now to be subjected to another plague, the plague of locusts.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 114 to 61, and the House then went into Committee upon the Income-tax Bill. On Clause 1, Lord Claude Hamilton moved the omission of the words "United Kingdom," in order to substitute "Great Britain." Mr. Gladstone asked whether it was intended to renew the tithe? Lord Claude Hamilton said, Mr. Gladstone had not told the House last year that Sir Robert Peel was right in [illegible] that Ireland was not able to bear an Income-tax; she was [illegible]. And, as the condition of the House [illegible] again. Mr. Gladstone said that a most unusual course, he had proposed in the House to great length, and given the best answer in his power. It was not for him to say that Sir Robert Peel was right: if they went back to Sir Robert Peel, they might go back to Mr. Pitt. The House had already seen the total failure of his arguments, and Lord Claude Hamilton had the whole advantage of it in the division. Finally, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Frewen moved to limit the tax to two years. Negatived by 223 to 82.

Dr. Michell moved the substitution of the words "profits" for "property," and the word "receipts" for "value," in Clause 2.—Withdrawn.

Mr. Whipple proposed to insert the word "last" in Clause 2, before the words "annual value." After some [illegible] Mr. Knox moved that the Chairman report progress. Mr. Gladstone resisted this. Mr. Knox's motion was withdrawn; and a division on Mr. Walpole's amendment was taken.—For the amendment, 72; against it, 164.

The clauses were agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

On the 27th of May the House went again into Committee upon the Bill, when Mr. Isaac Butt moved to exempt precarious incomes under 150*l.* a year, and clerical incomes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected that the exemption would introduce the principle of investigating the source of income, and embarrass the Income-tax. [illegible] thought it must be resisted to avoid. The proposed amendment was negatived upon a division.

The Committee [illegible] on the 30th of May.

On Clause 51, providing that tenants of lands who are called

upon to pay arrears due from former occupiers may deduct the amount from their rent, Mr. Spooner moved as an amendment, a proviso to the effect that tenants of lands should not be called upon to pay the arrears of former tenants, or deduct the amount from the rent. This was negatived by 145 to 69. Some other slight amendments were proposed, but negatived by decisive majorities.

On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, a new clause, which might be called Clause 13, as the form was retained, was added to the Bill. This new clause was intended to levy the Income-tax payable in Ireland under schedule A by the landlord or the immediate lessor, giving to the Commissioners the power of levying it in special cases from the occupier. To the clause were added two provisoes. The first gave to the party assessed the right of an appeal when the annual value of the land was less than the poor-law valuation, and granted a claim for assessment on the annual value. The second gave to the landlord the power of reducing the poor-law valuation to the standard of the actual rental when that was less than the poor-law valuation.

A clause proposed by Mr. George Anthony Hamilton, defining the deductions in cases of ecclesiastical preferment; and two clauses proposed by Mr. Gladstone, the one relating to friendly societies, and the other relating to deductions in cases of annuities, were also brought up and added to the Bill.

Mr. Blackett moved the addition of three clauses—one making allowance for bad debts as deductions from the income liable to be taxed; the second providing for a deduction at the rate of 8*l.* per cent. for wear and tear of machinery; and the third providing that whenever a person is called upon to produce his accounts, he may require all further proceedings to be taken before the Commissioners for Special Purposes. A long debate ensued. Mr. Gladstone objected to the second and third, but admitted, that, seeing there is a discrepancy among good authorities as to the practical working of the first clause, the better way would be to leave it with him. Ultimately, Mr. Blackett declined to press the amendments, and they were negatived without a division.

The House resumed, and the Bill was reported.

On the 2nd of June, the House went again into Committee, to consider the Bill as amended. As the Chairman read over the clauses, various amendments were proposed by Irish members, but negatived by large majorities: one amendment proposed to exempt lands in Ireland rated under 15*l.*, and another to give the landlords the right of assessing themselves.

The whole of the clauses having been adopted, Mr. Gladstone proposed five new clauses.

The first clause entitled an Irish landlord to claim a return of duty which might have been paid in respect to rent subsequently lost by the bankruptcy, insolvency, or absconding of a tenant. The purpose of the second clause was, in the case of a dispute arising as to the annual value of land, to entitle the party appealing to require a valuation of the land, as well as the Commissioners. The object of the third clause was to extend the range of the privilege granted in 1851 to tenant-farmers to come forward at the end of the year, if they thought fit, and prove that the pro-

fits of their farms were less than half of their assessed rent, and to obtain a corresponding abatement. The fourth clause proposed to allow clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations to deduct from their assessable incomes any charges necessarily incurred in the exercise of their professional duties; although this had the appearance of an exemption in favour of clergymen, it in fact only placed them on the same footing as other professional persons. The fifth and last clause had for its object to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners with reference to bad debts; its effect would be to allow the Commissioners in cases of composition to put down as good whatever the composition amounted to; in cases of bankruptcy to allow them to put down the whole as bad, and to charge the party afterwards upon the dividends when received; and in cases of doubtful debts to allow them to make a reasonable estimate of their value.

These clauses were accepted, and added to the Bill. The preamble was agreed to, and the House resumed.

On the 6th of June, upon the motion for the third reading of the Income-tax Bill, a division was taken, but it resulted in the third reading being carried by 126 to 55.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly moved the addition of two clauses—

1. To reduce the tax upon incomes between 100*l.* and 200*l.* a year from 7*d.* to 3½*d.* in the pound, and upon incomes between 200*l.* a year and 300*l.* a year to 5¼*d.* in the pound. 2. To deduct 5 per cent. from the amount of the tax paid upon all incomes under 400*l.* a year in respect of each child of the party paying born in wedlock, under 21 years of age, and unmarried.

Mr. Gladstone objected to the introduction of the principle of graduations. On a division, the first clause was rejected by 144 to 31, and the second was negatived without a division.

Sir A. Campbell moved the addition of a clause similar to one previously moved by Mr. Lockhart, that deductions should be made in respect of poor-rates, county-rates, and assessments charged upon land in Scotland. Mr. Gladstone objected to the clause, and it was rejected by 98 to 54.

Some amendments were then made, and the Bill passed without further opposition.

On the 20th of June, the second reading of the Income-tax Bill was moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Aberdeen. In giving the reasons why the Government had proposed it, he briefly repeated in substance the statement of the whole Budget as made by Mr. Gladstone in the other House. He admitted the objectionable nature of the tax, but declared it was impossible to avoid its renewal without imposing other taxes still more objectionable. With respect to the feeling which had become widely spread, that a difference should be made in taxing precarious incomes and realised property, it had been found impossible to legislate so as to meet that feeling, though it had been adopted as a principle by the late Government. Lord Aberdeen did not recollect an instance in which the triumph of reason over strong conviction was more displayed than in the speech of Mr. Gladstone when treating this part of the question. He de-

scribed the Budget as being the foundation of a solid system of finance, and destined, if the country continued to enjoy the blessings of peace, to secure many years of happiness and prosperity.

The Earl of Derby would not offer any opposition to the second reading, because the tax was inevitable, and the state of the finances such, that it was impossible for the present or any Government to dispense with the large sum it brought into the Exchequer; but he objected to its principle, and he entered into an elaborate criticism of the Budget, to show that the calculations were vague and illusory, and the conclusion a contradiction to the premisses. He questioned the probability of the cessation of the tax in 1860, and referred Mr. Gladstone's success to the counter-attraction of a heavy tax on landed property, rather than to his powerful reasoning. He protested against the hasty conclusion of Lord Aberdeen as to the intentions of the late Government with regard to the renewal of the tax, and maintained it was an erroneous supposition that Mr. Disraeli had not matured plans for carrying out his policy, the fact being, no time was given him to develope them.

Lord Portman and Lord Berners adversely criticised the Income-tax Bill and the Budget. Lord Brougham put several cases to show the injustice the present Income-tax inflicts on capitalists, professional men, and traders. He also strongly objected to the principle, but despaired of the discontinuance of this execrable tax at the end of the next, or the next following, seven years. The Marquess of Clanricarde also feared for its discontinuance in 1860.

The Marquess of Lansdowne said that the Ministers were perfectly sincere in their provision for the cessation of the tax. They did not contemplate extending it beyond 1860. He had always opposed it as a permanent tax, and his opinion had not changed. Ministers had now put it in the power of Parliament to discontinue the tax, and that was all they could do.

The Earl of Wicklow defended the Bill, and its extension to Ireland.

The second reading then passed without a division.

On the 27th of June, on the motion for the third reading of the Bill, the discussion was renewed by Lord Brougham, who spoke at considerable length against the principles of the tax, which he said fell directly upon capital, inasmuch as it fell upon the profits of the investments made for improvements in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. This was an evil incidental to the tax, and irremovable, for no allowance could be made for those years where there were no profits at all. He urged at great length the arguments so often repeated, that the tax is unequal and inquisitorial, and the machinery by which it is raised so dreadful, that he would not, if he could avoid doing so, intrust it to any Government. But he felt that with all its evils the tax was a matter of necessity, and could not be spared. He did not expect that it would expire in 1860. He recalled the circumstances under which the old Income-tax was repealed in defiance of the Government of the day, through the instrumentality of

nightly discussions on petitions—a popular privilege no longer allowed to the House of Commons.

Lord Monteagle felt great difficulty in agreeing to the reimposition of the tax as a substitute for a number of assessed taxes and customs duties bearing upon the wealthier classes. But Government had certainly promised that the tax should terminate in 1860; and he thought greater securities for the performance of that promise were contained in the Bill, and in the accompanying financial measures, than in the Act of 1806 referred to by Lord Brougham; and he hoped Government would take measures to secure that result as far as it was in their power.

The Bill was then read a third time.

On the question that the Bill do now pass, the Earl of Wicklow moved an alteration of the 13th clause, whereby the mode of assessment in Ireland would be assimilated to that in England. It was unfair, he said, that the landlord should have to pay the tax on rents he never received. The mode of assessment in the Bill was exceptional; and the clause drawn to remedy the grievance would not do so, for in Ireland rent was not lost from insolvent, bankrupt, or absconding tenants, but from tenants who would neither pay nor abscond.

The Earl of Aberdeen defended the mode of assessment laid down in the Bill. The Income-tax was extended to Ireland under favourable circumstances. The valuation of the poor-law—below the rental—was the basis of the tax; and where the rental was lower than the valuation, the landlord could pay on the amount of the rent. In every point of view consideration had been shown for proprietors.

In the debate that followed Lord Beaumont vehemently supported Lord Wicklow's proposition; and denounced the Bill as a "lie," for placing a tax as an Income-tax on property that may not produce any income at all.

The Duke of Newcastle rebuked Lord Beaumont for the warmth of his attack, and vindicated the justness of the measure. In the course of his speech the Duke gave some statistical information as to the number of tenants in Ireland.

He had that morning received some most important statistical information which had been published as to the state of the occupiers of land. The total number of the occupiers in Ireland valued at 6*l.* and under was 564,144. The number of occupiers rated over 6*l.* and under 200*l.* was 397,575. Adding those under 6*l.*, it made the number of tenants valued under 200*l.*, 961,719, very nearly 1,000,000. This showed the number of persons rated under 200*l.* in Ireland. Now, what was the number of persons rated at 300*l.*? The number was 3716—that was the total number of landlords in Ireland rated at 300*l.* The number of persons rated over 300*l.* could not be more than 1500.

The Marquess of Clanricarde appealed to the fears of the Government. If they would not reconsider the point, they would hear of it again; for it affected the most loyal, the most intelligent men—not disloyal agitators, but the very class who ought to be conciliated. Lord Campbell followed on the same side. The tax would be levied on the owner;

but in some parts of Ireland rent was paid, in some it was not paid. In England the occupier had to pay the tax—why should a different system be adopted in Ireland? Then the remedy was a mockery, except in cases of bankruptcy, or insolvency, or absconding. Lord Monteagle and the Earl of Clancarty also supported the amendment: but it was rejected, by 34 to 18.

The Earl of Lucan objected to the 42nd clause, which provided that a reduction of one-third should be allowed on payment of rent-charges under the Drainage Acts. He thought that the whole should be deducted instead of one-third. Some discussion ensued; but this amendment also was rejected by 21 to 10; and the Bill passed.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS—*Succession-Duty*—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer explains his plan with reference to the liabilities of Corporate Bodies to the Tax—On the Motion for going into Committee, Sir J. Pakington moves that the Bill be committed that day six months—His Speech—The Bill is opposed by Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Mullings, Sir J. Trollope, Mr. W. E. Duncombe, and Sir E. Dering, and supported by Mr. Headlam, Mr. R. Phillimore, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. A. Pellatt, and Lord J. Russell—The Amendment is negatived by* 268 *against* 185—*The Bill is much opposed in Committee, and its merits are further discussed by Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Mullings, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Malins, and Lord Galway—Various Amendments are proposed and rejected, but one relative to the* 21*st Clause, on the motion of Sir J. Trollope, is carried against the Government by* 153 *to* 150. *The motion for the Third Reading is opposed by Mr. Liddell, but after several Amendments have been moved and negatived, the Bill passes the House of Commons by* 176 *to* 102—*In the House of Lords the Earl of Malmesbury, on the* 27*th of May, moves for a Select Committee to inquire into the probable effect of the Bill—His Speech—The motion is opposed by the Earls of Aberdeen and Granville, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Argyll, and supported by the Earls of Derby and Fitzwilliam, and Lord St. Leonards—It is rejected by* 139 *to* 126—*On the* 22*nd of July the Earl of Aberdeen moves the Second Reading of the Bill—After Speeches from the Earls of Derby, Malmesbury, Granville and Harrowby, the Duke of Argyll and Lord St. Leonards, it is read a second time without a division—In Committee Lord St. Leonards renews his opposition—His Speech—He is answered by the Lord Chancellor, and supported by the Earl of Winchilsea—The Earl of Derby moves an Amendment to the Second Clause—His Speech—In the debate which follows, the principal speakers are the Earls of Aberdeen and Granville, the Duke of Argyll and the Marquess of Lansdowne—The Amendment is rejected by* 102 *to* 68—*On the motion for the Third Reading Lord St. Leonards proposes clauses, but they are not adopted, and the Bill is passed—In the House of Commons Mr. M. Gibson, on the* 8*th of April, moves three Resolutions on the subject of Taxes on Knowledge—His Speech—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General, Lord J. Russell, and others oppose the motion, which is supported by Mr. Ewart, Mr. Bright, Mr. J. Phillimore, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Cobden, Sir J. Pakington, and several other members—Upon divisions on the three Resolutions, the first is carried by* 200 *to* 169, *and the second and third are negatived—On the* 1*st of July, the House being in Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer*

moves that the Duty on Advertisements should be reduced to Sixpence—Mr. M. Gibson moves as an Amendment for their total repeal his first Resolution of the 14th of April—The Chancellor of the Exchequer justifies the Sixpenny Duty, and Mr. Cobden supports the Amendment, and it is negatived by 109 *to* 99 *- Upon the motion of Mr. M. Gibson, Pamphlets are exempted from the tax—After considerable debate upon the original Resolutions, the Committee divided upon an Amendment by Mr. Craufurd to substitute the cypher* 0 *for* 6*d. which is carried against the Government upon a division by* 68 *to* 63*—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then divides upon the amended Resolution, and is again defeated by* 61 *to* 70.

ON the 10th of June the second reading of the Succession Duty Bill having been moved in the House of Commons, Sir John Pakington said he had intended to meet the motion with an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, but finding his friends were not then prepared to go on with the discussion, he should allow the Bill to be now read a second time, and reserve his opposition until the next stage.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assented to this suggestion, and proposed to take the discussion on the 13th. He then proceeded to explain the propositions of the Government with reference to the liability of corporate bodies to the succession duty. They were of opinion, he said, that while, on the one hand, it was just that if a succession tax were imposed upon the general mass of property in the hands of private individuals, it would not be just that the property of corporations should be exempted from some payment, it would be most convenient that, instead of laying the duty upon such property in a lump, it should be imposed in the shape of an annual tax upon corporate property, speaking generally, which it was proposed should be at the rate of 3*d.* in the pound for a period of seven years from the present time, and, after 1860, at the rate of 6*d.* in the pound. With regard to municipal corporations, it was proposed to adopt the same rate as in the case of the income-tax, namely, to regard as liable to the duty their realised property, exempting such of their revenues as were derived from any rate or tax levied upon the community. Trading corporations did not lie within the purview of a tax of this kind. Charitable and eleemosynary corporations, including ecclesiastical corporations aggregate, would be dealt with under the rate he had before mentioned, paying 3*d.* in the pound upon their aggregate revenue for the first seven years, and 6*d.* in the pound thenceforward, as an equivalent or a commutation for the succession tax. There was a limited class of corporations aggregate—namely, religious and benevolent corporations, and others supported in the main by annual donations or subscriptions, or by the proceeds of invested property, which it was not proposed to subject to the tax, except with respect to such of their property as should be derived from bequests, or as they had been in possession of anterior to the commencement of the present century. A question of considerable difficulty, he observed, arose

with reference to corporations sole, consisting exclusively, he believed, of the clergy, incumbents of parishes and bishops, namely, whether the provision for their support was to be regarded as corporate property, liable to the tax, or as made for the discharge of certain duties? The Government were of opinion that the soundest view was to regard this species of property as a provision made for the discharge of duties, and that the succession thereto ought not to be taxed. Mr. Gladstone further stated (in reply to inquiries by various hon. Members) that it was not intended to make any distinction between the corporation of the city of London and other municipal corporations; that it was not considered necessary that there should be any general registry of property with a view to the purposes of this measure; that the revenues in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and distributed by them for the purpose of providing for the wants of new districts, should be considered of the nature of official provisions, and not be liable to the duty; that endowments for any religious community other than the Established Church should enjoy the same benefit as corporations sole, and generally that such funds held in trust, where they were provisions *bonâ fide* for the discharge of official duties, would not be liable to the succession tax. He added, that the Government deemed it more convenient to deal with all these matters in a separate Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Upon the 13th of June, on the motion for going into Committee on the Succession Duties Bill, Sir John Pakington, in accordance with the intention he had announced, moved to defer its committal for six months. Disclaiming all party feelings, he asked the authors of the Bill to join issue with him with respect to the arguments already urged against it, which he contended were unanswerable. Reviewing the policy upon which the measure was founded, he argued that the tax which it was attempted to justify on the ground of expediency in order to move an anomaly, was vicious and unsound in principle. That if anomalies existed, he and those who sat near him thought it would be better to abolish the legacy duties altogether. In effect, the argument of Mr. Gladstone was this—"I find the legacy duty unequal and objectionable in its principle, and I make it worse." Parliament had no right to tax settled personalty by an *ex post facto* law. Mr. Gladstone had met that argument by saying that he could not afford to exempt settled personalty: but if an *ex post facto* law was wrong and unjust, it was no answer to tell us that the loss of the revenue would be inconvenient, and that the Government could not afford to be just. Other interests were quite as much affected by the tax as the land: small traders, owners of small estates, younger children, and unmarried daughters, would be touched just at the moment of their affliction. Sir John revived the argument that the land is burdened by special imposts — poor-rates, tithes, road rates; that its direct burdens amount to 17,500,000*l.* upon 80,000,000*l.* per annum; while personalty only pays 3,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.*:

how then could Government be justified in imposing further burdens upon land? In fact, this was not so much a rich man's question as a poor man's question. ("Hear, hear!") He challenged any Member who cheered to disprove his statement. Why, an uncle or a cousin, aged 39, succeeding to an income of 100*l.* a year, would have to pay 45*l.*; and a man succeeding to an income of 1000*l.* would have to pay 450*l.*; and this latter with the income tax besides! Such a proposal would not have been submitted to the House if the burden had fallen upon existing owners of property. Sir John hotly opposed the machinery by which the Bill is to be carried out, as most arbitrary, tyrannical, and unjust. Even were Parliament so subservient as to pass this measure, Mr. Gladstone had still to learn whether the country will submit to it. ("Hear, hear!") Sir John hoped and believed that it would not. "I am the last man to counsel my countrymen to resist a law; but I have no hesitation in declaring that I will exercise any feeble influence I may possess to tell the country to resist by every legal means an impost so vexatious, and machinery so unjust and tyrannical." For instance, there was timber. The Bill gives two alternatives; by one, the owner would have to pay on the money he expended for repairs; by the other, "the timber which ornaments a man's property is to be valued every time a succession takes place, and a tax imposed upon it. The right hon. Gentleman may call that taxation; I call it plunder."

As to the authorities for the Bill, it was difficult to comprehend how such an incongruous Administration as the present could appeal to any authorities at all; but, supposing Lord John Russell to appeal to Fox and Grey, Mr. Gladstone to Sir Robert Peel, and all of them to Adam Smith, still none of these authorities sanction the Bill.

In conclusion, he contended that there was no emergency to justify the tax, which was imposed either to supply a deficiency which the Ministers have themselves created, or from a motive less creditable to them, and resulting from the mode in which the Administration was constituted. "The Government," he said, "were fain by all sorts of expedients to conciliate the support of four or five sections of parties. Now they had to apologise for a Protestant speech, in order to bring back Roman Catholic adherents; now they had to pander to Radical prejudices and Radical exactions. The present measure came within the latter category. It was, however, in his opinion, high time that this war of classes should cease—(*Cheers from both sides of the House*); it was time, as my right hon. friend the Member for Bucks had well said, that town and country should recognise a common interest." (*Renewed cheers.*) He believed that the present Ministers, or their successors, would at no distant day find themselves obliged to repeal this tax, "in obedience to the unanimous demands of an indignant nation."

Mr. Headlam was surprised to hear Sir J. Pakington complain of a measure which his own Government had been prepared to introduce. (Sir J. Pakington denied this.) Mr. Headlam then read a quotation from Mr. Disraeli's

speech, in which, speaking in the name of the late Government, he said, "they had not neglected carefully to examine the question of the stamp and probate duties, and that they thought it not impossible to bring forward on the right occasion, a duty on successions that would reconcile contending interests, and terminate the system now so much complained of."

Mr. Freshfield denied that the late Government had made any proposal to impose a tax of this description. Mr. Disraeli gave no pledge beyond this, that the question had been considered, and that it was not impossible a proposal might be made regarding it at a proper time. He objected to the Bill, and called upon the House to reject it as "mischievous and obnoxious."

Mr. R. Phillimore characterised the speech of Sir J. Pakington as "radical and revolutionary." The right hon. Baronet had made a wholesale attack on the bench of bishops, because they had expressed their approval of the tax, and declared his intention of inciting the people to break the law.

The fallacy of his argument against the Bill, lay in considering all landed property real property; whereas, by law, half the landed property of this country consisted of what was called personal property, namely, an interest in the property for years, which did not amount to a freehold estate. It was the peculiarity of the English law, that if a man had an interest in land for 20,000 years it would be considered personalty; whereas if he had an estate for life it would be regarded as a freehold. A leasehold for 999 years would pay the legacy-duty, while a life interest would not. These were the peculiarities of the English law. Mr. Phillimore believed that the Bill was not a blow at the aristocracy: had it been so, he would have been its strenuous opponent.

Mr. Mullings distributed his arguments against the Bill under three heads. First, the nature, operation, and consequences of the tax; secondly, its amount, and thirdly, the machinery by which the measure must be carried into effect. The produce of the tax, he observed, had been assumed by Mr. Gladstone at 2,000,000*l.*; but Mr. Mullings inferred from his own calculation that the amount would be at least 3,175,000*l.* under the last, head he insisted upon the severity of the penal clauses, which he contended would terrify persons from becoming trustees or executors.

Mr. W. Williams briefly supported the Bill, which repaired a gross injustice. He said that Mr. Gladstone had shown more political virtue and public honesty than any Chancellor of the Exchequer had done for more than a century past.

Sir J. Trollope showed how severely the succession duty would act upon small freeholders and copyholders. He objected to the tax, moreover, because of the inequality of its incidents depending upon the duration of human life. In one estate in 66 years there had been seven successions, and in several the successors were not lineal. He did not see why corporations sole should escape, while corporate charities were to be taxed. Mr. Gladstone had said he did not wish to tax small clergymen; but there were large prizes in the Church as

well as small ones; the holders of the large prizes rejoiced in Mr. Gladstone's measure. They had lately given a most indelicate vote; and when the House knew that many of these right reverend prelates were receiving more than three and four times as much as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Parliament had contemplated — (*cheers from all sides of the House*)—he, for one, wished to ask if the country were prepared that they should be untouched, or that they should sit in judgment upon a legislative measure from the operation of which they were altogether exempt. He must say that his feeling of the stability of that principle, under which they allowed right reverend and most reverend prelates to vote away the property of others, while they themselves escaped unscathed, was very much shaken. (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Pellatt defended the Bill as the key-stone of the Budget; but he did not think corporations sole should be altogether exempt from the succession duty.

Sir John Walsh opposed the Bill at great length. He agreed with Sir J. Pakington in believing that the existence of the Ministry depended upon the introduction of this measure, which was intended as a boon to conciliate the extreme democratical party in that House. He objected to the tax, that assuming a grievance to exist, it would afford no remedy to the party aggrieved, while it cast an additional burden upon a class overburdened already. It was unnecessary, he maintained, in the present circumstances of the country, to extend direct taxation by saddling this class with an impost as tyrannical in form as onerous in amount. In the last 30 years a balance of nearly 30,000,000*l.* of taxes, which pressed almost entirely upon trade, commerce, and manufactures, had been remitted, relieving the inferior classes, while 10,000,000*l.* of taxes had been placed upon property classes. It was time, therefore, he thought, to consider whether the principles of repealing indirect taxation should be carried further.

Lord John Russell thought there was very little cause for the warmth which had been shown by Sir John Pakington. The question whether the House should go into Committee upon the Bill was not difficult or complex. For some time the House had been in the habit of hearing opinions expressed in favour of the revision of taxation; they had come from that side, and had been echoed by the other; Mr. Disraeli had made a laudable attempt towards the desired object, and Mr. Gladstone had been struck by the inequality of the legacy and probate duties. He was confirmed in his views by looking back at the financial history of the past half century. Mr. Pitt abandoned his intention of taxing real property only, when on a division there appeared 54 on each side; but it is clear that he had considered that the tax should apply to both. But what was the reason of his defeat? "Mr. Fox objected to the tax. He objected, in the first instance, in the strongest manner, to the tax on personal property, and it was only by the force of a large majority against him that he was defeated in that opposition. Mr. Fox's objection to the one tax and to the other was based on the principle that he desired to give no addi-

tional means for the purpose of carrying on the war. Mr. Pitt was intent on procuring increased means for that war. Mr. Fox, opposed to the war itself, was equally intent on preventing Mr. Pitt from obtaining those increased means. But Mr. Fox, though unsuccessful as to personal property, was successful as to real property; and the cause of his success was that Mr. Pitt had failed in the earlier part of his life in carrying that reform of Parliament of which he had been the advocate. There is no doubt that had he carried that reform, and the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country had, of consequence, been duly represented in this House in 1795, he would have carried the two taxes together, the inequalities connected with which have latterly been so much discussed in this House." Lord John had objected to the proposal made in 1842, because it did not include settled property; but in Mr. Gladstone's scheme settled property was included. It would seem that Sir John Pakington had been suddenly struck with the injustice of the tax on successions, but so long as it was confined to personal property, he had made no objection. Then he had denounced the clause relating to timber as a plunder clause, but in the Act of 1795, plate, that might be disposed of, was liable to the tax; the same principle, in nearly the same words, was applied to timber. Placid upon plate, the right hon. Gentleman became vehemently indignant respecting timber. It had been said that the institutions of the country were jeopardised by the measure. "Now, all the jeopardy I see is from the language both of the right hon. Member for Droitwich and of the right hon. Member for Lincolnshire, in reference to the other House of Parliament; where they not only complain, in terms not at all ambiguous, of the decisions of that other House, but divide that House into two parts, and say, while they are quite satisfied with the temporal Peers, they are not at all pleased with the conduct of the spiritual Peers. Really, I am somewhat alarmed lest the motion brought forward some years ago to 'relieve,' as it was termed, the Bishops from their duties in the other House, should be again brought forward, and this time under the potent sanction and support of the right hon. Gentlemen and their friends." (*Laughter.*)

Mr. W. E. Duncombe denied both the justice and necessity of the tax. Granting that the Income-tax pressed unduly upon trade and professions, that was no reason why another tax equally unjust, and which was essentially a war-tax, should be thrown upon landed property, which would necessitate its ultimate confiscation.

Sir E. Dering, without claiming more for the landed interest than was its due, insisted that when the House entered upon the revision of taxation alluded to by Lord J. Russell, it was their bounden duty to place all the interests of the country upon a footing of the most perfect equality; but this measure, which imposed not a temporary, but a permanent charge upon real property, was deficient in this fundamental principle. He admitted the anomaly urged by Mr. Gladstone, but the House should consider whether they would not inflict a far greater injustice than that which they re-

moved, by fixing a new and heavy tax upon real property without attempting to relieve it of burdens from which personal property was altogether free. He enlarged upon some of those peculiar burdens, specifying instances in which they would be augmented by this measure, and suggesting simplifications in the transfer of real property. This Bill, he declared, was more inquisitorial in its character, more complicated in its provisions, and more unjust to one class, than any that had ever been placed upon the table of the House.

A division then took place, when the amendment was negatived by 268 against 125.

On the 16th of June, Sir W. Jolliffe made a slight resistance to the motion for going into Committee. He renewed the discussion on the principle of the Bill, and argued against its tyrannical provisions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not consent to postpone the Committee, a proposal which he considered to be at variance with the understanding as to the course to be taken with the Bill, and he declined to reopen the discussion.

Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Mullings, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Buck remarked upon the policy of the measure, and complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not replied to the "arguments" used against it on Thursday. But there was no division, and the House went into Committee. On the second clause, describing the dispositions and devolutions of property which should be deemed to confer successions, which was discussed at some length, Mr. Mullings restated the objections to taxing settled property. After a reply by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the clause was carried on a division, by 113 to 45.

Mr. Malins pointed out an injustice which would be inflicted by the Bill as it stood. Where a landlord came into possession of property on the termination of a lease granted on lives, he would have to pay the tax; but where the lease had been granted for a term of years, he would not have to pay the tax on coming into succession. To illustrate his argument, he stated that the Duke of Bedford and the Marquess of Westminster would shortly come into possession of immense estates, and pay no tax.

Mr. Gladstone reminded the Committee that there was no question before them. The principle of the Bill, and he wished to preserve it, was to tax successions on death. The case which had been raised ought to be provided for by a separate clause, if at all. He would consider it.

Clause 5, providing that the extinction of determinable charges shall confer successions, was carried, on a division, by 171 to 100.

When Clause 7 was read, Lord Galway moved that the Chairman should report progress. He described the Bill as "downright robbery."

It might be very well for the right hon. Gentleman to endeavour to please the Manchester and Metropolitan parties at the expense of the landed interest; but as a small landed proprietor, living up to his income, he begged to protest against it. (*Laughter from the Ministerial benches.*) He supposed hon. Gentlemen on the other side never stood up for their own interests in that House, or supported measures to increase their own

property. At all events, he confessed he could see no harm in country gentlemen standing up for their own property. (*Ironical cheers.*)

Colonel Sibthorpe concurred. Mr. Gladstone said he was sure both gentlemen must feel relieved after discharging themselves of their views of the general policy of the Bill. He would not oppose the motion.

Accordingly the House resumed.

During the progress of the Bill through Committee, there was much opposition and technical discussion. Several other amendments were proposed, but negatived. Upon the 20th of June, on Clause 21, laying down rules for valuing land, houses, &c., there was a long debate, and a division against the Government. The main topic of dispute was the valuation of timber. Lord John Manners and others objected to taxing timber at all. They contended that the duty having been taken off foreign timber, it ought not to be placed upon home-grown timber. But Sir T. Acland and others, although they objected to the mode of assessing the tax, did not think timber should be altogether exempt. Sir John Trollope moved the omission of the words taxing "all timber not planted or left standing for the ornament or shelter of a mansion or valued therewith." As Mr. Aglionby, Lord Seymour, and Sir Robert Price, took exceptions to the clause, and seemed to support the amendment, cheers broke forth from the Opposition benches. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell pointed out that they were not going to divide upon the question whether the tax should be levied in this way or that, but whether timber should be taxed at all. On a division, the amendment was carried by 153 to 150, and the numbers were reported to the Committee amidst loud Opposition cheering. Sir John Trollope then moved to add a proviso, to the effect that the value of any growing timber should not be included in the estimate; but after further debate Sir John Trollope, on the suggestion of Mr. Labouchere, withdrew his proviso, and left it to the Government to bring in a proposal, and the chairman was ordered to report progress.

Upon the 18th of July, the order for the third reading of the Bill was opposed by Mr. H. T. Liddell, who insisted upon the inequality and consequent injustice of the tax, and upon the difficulty of dealing with real property for the purpose of levying this new charge which would sometimes render it necessary to bring a portion of the property, subject perhaps to complicated settlements, into the market. Before this measure was brought forward, he said, an Act should have been passed for simplifying titles; and he urged the embarrassment to which the 14th clause, relating to the responsibility of trustees, would give rise, and the inquisitorial character of the whole measure.

The Bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Spooner moved to add a proviso at the end of the 2nd clause, that where the father is tenant for life, and the son is tenant for life in tail, or in fee, in remainder or reversion, of the same property, the son shall be deemed and pay duty, as a lineal descendant.

The Solicitor-General opposed

the amendment, as opening the door to other exemptions.

Upon a division, the amendment, supported by Mr. Mullings, Mr. Malins, and Sir J. Pakington, was negatived by 138 to 100.

Mr. Malins moved to omit the 23rd (timber) clause, urging the practical inconveniences that would attend the working of it.

The amendment was supported by Lord J. Manners, but upon a division it was negatived by 112 to 77.

Sir J. Pakington moved to amend the 34th clause, directing what allowance shall be made for encumbrances, by adding, after "in estimating the value of a succession, no allowance shall be made in respect of any encumbrance thereon created or incurred by the successor," the words "after the time appointed for the commencement of this Act," so as to make the action of the clause prospective.

This proposition was warmly advocated by Mr. Malins, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Walpole, but was negatived, upon a division, by 134 to 93.

Mr. Malins moved to amend the 49th clause, empowering the Commissioners to compel the production of books and documents, by excepting "title-deeds relating to land."

This amendment was negatived by 146 to 110.

Other proposed amendments were negatived without a division. And the question that the Bill do pass was carried, upon a division, by 176 to 102.

In the House of Lords, the discussion upon the measure had been to a great degree anticipated. in consequence of a long and important debate which took place upon the 27th of May, when the Earl of Malmesbury moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the probable effect of extending to the case of successions to real property, and property under settlement, the stamp duties now payable in respect of legacies. He disclaimed being influenced in the remotest degree by party spirit. Their Lordships, he said, were the fittest persons to discuss the subject, because having mostly already succeeded to their property, they would not be suspected of interested motives. He admitted the abstract justice of the proposal, but having done that, the points for consideration were, first, the necessity for the new tax, then its practicability. The question had not been before Parliament since 1796, and much ignorance respecting it consequently prevailed. In that year the emergencies of the country were so great, owing to the state of Europe, that they might have justified any tax. Yet, although proposed under such circumstances, and by Mr. Pitt in the plenitude of his power, he was defeated. He was opposed by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, Mr. Fox, and Alderman Newman, a man of great personal property in the City of London. The joke of the latter, that this country which was the best to live in would be the worst to die in, was still extant. Mr Fox's words were "of all the shapes in which despotism could exist, a tax on succession to land was the most odious." Sheridan said "the present was the most execrable measure of finance that ever came before Parliament." Neither of the speakers were leviathans of land. The tax was a war-tax, and one which urgent necessity alone could justify, and

on that ground it was defended by Mr. Pitt. He then contended that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was wrong in some of his calculations, and pointed out several of the most evident difficulties and hardships in carrying out the scheme. The provisions of the Bill with respect to the responsibility of trustees, and the penalties imposed, were such as to make it, what any lawyer must declare it to be, a most tremendous and inquisitorial measure. If it passed into a law, who would accept the office of trustee or guardian? He could not observe, without great suspicion, the unfeigned joy with which a class of persons not supposed to be especially attached to the ancient institutions of the country and to monarchy had accepted it.

The Earl of Aberdeen met the motion in a direct way. He did not deny the propriety of inquiry, but there were reasons why he could not give the motion the slightest encouragement. The proposition had been explained in detail and in all its bearings, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, five or six weeks ago; the resolutions, laid before the House of Commons five or six weeks ago, had been adopted by that House, and passed without a division. To join in Lord Malmesbury's motion, would imply that Lord Aberdeen joined in the doubt, or more than doubt, of the wisdom and justice of the measure. "Now, whatever course your Lordships may adopt, nothing shall induce me to express any doubt of the wisdom, justice, or equity of the scheme in question." All Lord Malmesbury's objections related, not to the principle of the measure, but to difficulties of execution; and, with all respect for Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan, we had made great progress in many things since their day—especially in finance. The sense of the injustice of the exemption had been gaining ground daily, and he asked their lordships whether they believed it possible to maintain that exemption much longer. The tax, too, was indispensable to the financial system proposed by Government. As to "hostility to the land"—Mr. Gladstone was just the same sort of enemy to the land that Sir Robert Peel was: that statesman contributed to the safety of the land, and to the freedom with which at this moment we were debating these measures.

"The noble Earl says, before this measure proceeds further in either House, he desires to have an inquiry by Committee. Now, does the noble Earl mean to propose that as a practical course to your Lordships? Do you suppose that, with this bill ready, and after the resolutions on which it is founded have been so triumphantly sanctioned by the House of Commons, you will by your Committee arrest the progress of this bill? If I were to agree to the Committee, I should be bound, when the bill comes before this House, as come it unquestionably will, to pause in pressing forward its progress: but I intend to do no such thing. Your Lordships may agree to the Committee, if you think fit; but I mean, in dealing with this bill, to take such a course as seems to me the most conducive to the interests of the country; for I am thoroughly resolved, on the part of the Government, that the country shall not see that there is the slightest intention to waver or hesitate for an instant in

our adherence to the wisdom and justice of this tax." (*Cheers.*)

The Earl of Derby commenced by saying, that the Earl of Aberdeen had on this occasion taken the same line of argument, and employed nearly the same words as Lord Althorp, who, he recollected, had once, upon a question of confidence in the Ministry, told the House of Commons, that, though there were good reasons which might be urged upon the subject, he was determined not to go into the argument, but abide by the decision of the Cabinet, by whom the question had been fully considered. That was hardly the line of argument for a Prime Minister. It was not their duty to legislate blindly, still less to comply with the behests of the other House, whatever they might be. Their Lordships, he hoped, would keep in view their co-ordinate privileges in all matters of legislation. In the House of Commons, the Opposition had consented to waive their objections to the resolutions, and to allow them to be passed without a division, in order not to carry the discussion over the recess, and thereby act as an impediment to the public service. It was on that understanding, accompanied by the declaration that, by continuing the debate, they might impede the public service, that a division was not taken, and on this the noble Earl now thought it decent to raise the triumphant argument as to the passing of the resolutions without any division. ("Hear, hear!") Now was the time to sift and examine the measure in detail before a Committee, and then the House of Commons, if it thought fit, would be able to amend the Bill, without the suspicion of any interference with their privileges. As to the argument used by Lord Aberdeen, with reference to the immense success—almost without precedent — which he said had attended the financial propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On that point, he, Lord Derby, must be allowed humbly to express some degree of doubt. Other financial propositions of the Government had not met with the favour which had been expected; in fact, the whole proposition respecting the conversion of a portion of the debt, had been dealt with in the City as so much waste paper. He doubted the correctness of the calculations upon which this tax was based. With regard to personal property the calculation was, that every year one-sixteenth of the whole personal property of the country paid the legacy duty. "If that was the case, then the average duration of successions would be, not 30, but 16 years; and he was at a loss to know what there was in the possession of landed property that rendered it so much more durable than personal property, or how, when a person possessed of both descriptions of property died, the calculation should in the one case be 16 years, and in the other 30; so that, as the possessor of landed property, he might outlive himself 14 years. (*A laugh.*) There was a doubt, therefore, whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not exaggerated by nearly one-half the recurrence of the successions, and, consequently, whether he had not underrated by one-half the amount of annual income that would accrue to him from this tax." ("Hear, hear!") He then cited various instances in which the tax would operate with great hardship,

as in the case of heir-looms, tontines, and annuities. In conclusion, "he trusted that their Lordships would not shrink from performing their duty on this occasion. Should their Lordships shut their eyes, bow their heads, and pass a bill which they believed would work injustice, in passive obedience to the Commons, they would abdicate the high position which they ought to, and, he trusted, ever would hold. ("Hear, hear!") Doubtless, the legislation of the Commons was entitled to due deference and respect, but their Lordships were bound to exercise their own judgment on every bill which came before them, and should not fear to say whether, on the whole, its adoption or rejection would be the greater evil. At all events, their Lordships should not fear to say, that before legislating they would at least inquire. (*Cheers.*)

Earl Granville corrected the previous opposition speakers, as to the details of the Bill, and expressed a hope that their Lordships would not agree to Lord Malmesbury's proposition. The adoption would not, he said, in his opinion, in the least weaken the Government in respect to the carrying of the Bill, but he feared it would produce an unfortunate effect on public opinion, as regarded their Lordships' House.

Lord St. Leonards animadverted upon the minatory tone of the Earl of Aberdeen's speech, which, he said, amounted almost to a denunciation of any one who should attempt to impede the passing of one of the measures of his Government. He then proceeded to discuss the injustice, the impropriety, and the want of necessity of the tax. The scheme of the Government, he said, was a stereotype of that of Mr. Pitt in 1796, which, however, did not at all approach it in rigour. The great difference between Mr. Pitt's succession-tax and that now before the House of Commons was, that Mr. Pitt proposed to tax all real estate when it came by descent, by devise, and by voluntary settlement; but he did not tax any lineal descendant, Could there be a more enormous difference than that between Mr. Pitt's plan and that of the present Government? By Mr. Pitt's plan their Lordships' children and children's children, to the remotest generation, would not have been liable to any tax. He began his tax with collaterals, and his highest tax was 6 per cent. upon the remotest relatives and strangers. But the present Bill not only taxed lineal descendants as well as collaterals, but struck at the root of every settlement in the country. ("Hear!") Let a settlement be made for the highest considerations that the law allowed —that of marriage. Under Mr. Pitt's Bill the property under that settlement would not have been charged one shilling; but under this Bill a heavy tax would be levied upon every succession to property under the settlement. There was no noble lord who inherited property under settlement who would not be liable to pay a heavy tax to-morrow if he came into possession. For, such was the wonderful hurry of the Government to get a revenue under this Bill, that they carried back its operation to the 19th of May, and if any unhappy man, or rather, perhaps, he ought to say if any happy man, should die subsequent to the 19th of May, and before this Bill passed, his property would be liable to the payment of

this tax. (*A laugh.*) And let their Lordships observe, that this tax was not necessary in order to provide for a deficit. ("Hear, hear!") The Chancellor of the Exchequer chose to make a deficiency in order to provide for it by means of this tax. ("Hear, hear!") He expressed his strong conviction that it was one of the most improper measures ever passed. It was a measure of positive confiscation. He instanced the injustice of its operation as regards existing settlements both of real and personal estate. No such tax, he said, had ever been imposed on this country. That was the point, and let its advocates defend it as one which ought to be imposed at this moment without any existing necessity. He then proceeded to the question of how the tax was to be raised, and its machinery. He declared its odiousness necessarily arose from the mode of collecting it. Whenever death occurred, the tax-gatherer would come in, and every man's settlement would be inspected by a public officer in a public office. Every incumbrance upon every man's property would be ascertained, and the rights of property and privacy would be alike invaded. He concluded by observing that he thought the Government right in imposing a moderate property-tax upon Irelaud, but did not think she was in a condition to bear the succession-tax also.

The Lord Chancellor felt it incumbent upon him to reply to Lord St. Leonards, who, with all the weight of his high authority, had denounced the measure as impolitic, and grossly unjust; with reference to the proposed Committee, he maintained their Lordships needed no further information on the subject. This was proved by the fact, that every Peer who had spoken in the debate had manifestly mastered the subject, and was already furnishsd with all the knowledge requisite for dealing with it. He then proceeded to show that the measure was not only just, but practical. An absolute equality in taxation was not to be achieved, and in this sense not merely the Income-tax, but no tax whatever on articles of consumption or otherwise could be said to be just. The point was to approach as near to perfect justice as was practical, which point, as to a property-tax, were to be accomplished by imposing the tax as equally as possible upon all descriptions of property, real or personal. To exempt property coming by settlement—settlements being arrangements limited to the richer classes, would, as a matter of natural course, appear to the general public an unjust exemption of the richer classes to the detriment of the poorer.

Earl Fitzwilliam expressed his surprise that he had heard no arguments from the ministers to show that the same amount of revenue could not be collected regularly and equally upon property which was attempted to be collected suddenly by fits and starts, and by a system which operated upon persons just at that period when it was, perhaps, most difficult for them to find the means of complying with the requirements of the tax-gatherer. He deprecated any conflict with the other House of Parliament, and therefore he thought the Earl of Malmesbury had selected well both the time and mode of making this motion, and that their Lordships

and the other House of Parliament, and the country at large, were deeply indebted to the noble Earl for having proposed that an inquiry should be instituted.

The Duke of Argyll thought he was justified in saying that the objection entertained by the great majority of noble Lords opposite to this measure was that it affected unjustly the landed interest; but he held it was utterly impossible for that House to judge fairly of the effect of this measure, as regarded the landed interest, until the whole of it, in connection with all the other financial measures which formed the Budget was before their Lordships. He wished to put before the House that the proposal of the present Government in reference to the legacy duties was the key-stone of the whole of their financial policy, and would enable the country to get rid of the income-tax; and he maintained that the incidence of the legacy duty on land would be lighter than that of the differential Income-tax proposed by the late Government, if considered as a permanent tax; in addition to which, he repeated, a change in the legacy duties had been distinctly intimated by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 126; against it, 138.

Upon the 22nd of July the Bill itself came before the House, when the Earl of Aberdeen moved the second reading; briefly expounding the principle of the measure, describing it as a remedy for an injustice which had been gradually becoming intolerable, and with which no Minister since Mr. Pitt had attempted to grapple, except Mr. Gladstone, who had worthily accomplished his task. He also pointed out that not one petition in the House of Commons, and only one in the House of Lords, had been presented against the measure. He urged the House to consider the practical consequences that would follow a successful mutilation of the Bill.

The Earl of Derby made a hostile speech. He began with a passage of irony at the expense of Mr. Gladstone's conversion Bill, styling him "a phœnix of the Exchequer, in whom Mr. Pitt rose from his ashes with redoubled lustre." He criticised the details of the scheme. He declared that the country would not long endure this Bill, but would unanimously demand its repeal. Repeatedly he protested that by not dividing the House at the present stage he gave no assent to the principle of the Bill. The House of Lords had better abandon its functions, if it bowed to every injustice it pleased the House of Commons to inflict; and some of the grosser injustices he should try to mitigate in Committee.

The Duke of Argyll defended Mr. Gladstone, and refuted the criticisms of Lord Derby.

The Earl of Malmesbury attacked the Bill with much bitterness. He described it as absurd and cowardly, a revival of the old tax *in capite* brought in by the Normans; grossly unjust and unfair.

Earl Granville supported the Bill, and remarked that Lord Malmesbury had surpassed Lord Derby in epithets; he had introduced a new style!

Lord St. Leonards and the Earl of Harrowby spoke in opposition; and the Earl of Derby said he should move amendments to make

the Bill prospective, and to limit its operation to five years. The Bill was then read a second time without a division.

On the 25th of July the House went into Committee upon the Bill, when Lord St. Leonards made a hostile speech. The reason why no petitions had been presented against the Bill was that it excited no individual opposition, it was no man's business to oppose it. Besides, the generality of mankind could not understand it. The Bill would require a very good attorney to explain its provisions: and, if it should pass, no man could live without an attorney at his elbow. From his heart, and with the firmest belief, he declared that every Peer then present would deplore the Bill when it should become law. He did not know why it had been introduced. Had there been any necessity for it he would have been the last man to object, but where was the necessity? He then put some cases of great hardship which might arise under the operation of the Bill. For instance, there were many cases in which persons had anticipated their successions to such an extent as to have almost entirely squandered them; and in such cases the Government stepped in, because a man had been a spendthrift, and ruined him altogether. A person, knowing that he was to succeed to property, might anticipate and spend nine-tenths of its value; and, when the remaining tenth would enable him to make a fair start in life, this new tax to be imposed would entirely swallow it up. As far as the right to spend in anticipation went, a perfect right to do so undoubtedly existed. Another case he mentioned was that of a tradesman, who, on the marriage of his daughter, made a settlement on her husband, with reversion to his widow in case of his death. "Upon the death of the husband, the noble Earl steps in and takes a succession duty from the unhappy young widow—a part of the capital of the fund from the daughter of the living man; while the man who has accumulated the property sees it dwindle away under the grasp of the taxgatherer."

He appealed to the Bishops, and asked them whether they would be parties to place this measure, with all its obnoxious regulations, upon their fellow-subjects, while they themselves are excluded from its operation. "Their support of the Bill under such circumstances may be considered an act of gratitude to the Government; but I hope and trust that they will not, by their votes, help to place upon other men's shoulders a burden which has not been imposed upon them."

The Lord Chancellor said that there was so much gross exaggeration with regard to the supposed operation of the Bill, that he felt called upon to make a few remarks before the House went into Committee.

It was said that there was nothing to show that the tax was popular; and also that there was nothing to show that it was unpopular. What more could be said of any tax? Popularity *for* a tax was out of the question; the most that could be expected was that it should not be unpopular. He believed the real objection felt by Lord St. Leonards and others was, that they thought the measure *was* understood throughout the country. "It is felt that this

is an attempt to tax the extensive properties of landed proprietors so as to equalise the national burdens." It might not be creditable, but it was natural, that those persons subject to the legacy duties should wish to extend the tax also to real estate. As to enormous hardship, made out by taking extreme cases, that could be said of every tax. Justice in a tax was impracticable; and all that could be done was to devise the best machinery to meet existing difficulties and remove objections. Lord Cranworth put cases to show that the payment of the duty would not be onerous either on large or small successions; as it would be spread over eight half-yearly instalments, which, on an estate worth 1000*l.* a year, would amount to 150*l.*, or 37*l.* 10*s.* per annum for four years. The Bill was in unison with the spirit of universal justice; it had been universally approved by the country, and passed by large majorities elsewhere; and he trusted their Lordships would not incur the dangerous responsibility of resisting it.

The Earl of Winchilsea pronounced the Bill "one of the most obnoxious, detestable, and odious measures that ever had been placed on the statute book." These were indeed strange times, when the proud barons of England submitted to such measures. The Government was in the hands of harpies, and they were going to perpetuate all the worst features of the legacy duty, and place the landed interest in the same hands for four years. Had he known when the second reading came on he should have divided against it, even if he had stood alone; and his name, at all events, should have gone down to posterity as one who resisted the Bill to the last.

The House having gone into Committee on clause 2, by which "past or future disposition of property," in certain cases, is construed as a succession, and the words "successor and predecessor" are defined, the Earl of Derby moved his threatened amendment to omit the words which make the Bill retrospective. He first vindicated the right of the House of Lords to alter a money Bill; and he instanced a case in point, where a money Bill had been amended by the House of Lords and sent down to the other House, then thrown out, reintroduced with the same text as the amended Bill, and then agreed to; and he pointed out an inconsistency of Lord Cranworth, in saying that the Bill was not popular, yet that it was universally approved, and that it was understood to be an assault upon the large landed proprietors. Now he had too much respect for the sense of justice of his countrymen to believe that an attack upon the landed interest would recommend a tax to them. The Bill would tell upon the middle class, not upon the class that Government wished to lean heavily on. He argued that the Bill did not place real and personal property on the same footing; for real property was already heavily burdened; and, putting "cases" of hardship, he endeavoured to show how monstrous, vexatious, and unjust the operation of the Bill would be; affecting all family settlements made years ago, in which there had been many subsequent transactions—estates mortgaged, money

borrowed, and subsequent settlements made. His amendment would not correct the abstract impolicy and injustice of the Bill, but it would considerably mitigate those insuperable objections he felt to the Bill in its present form, as inflicting the grossest injustice upon innocent parties.

The Earl of Aberdeen was still unable to understand the course of Lord Derby; who had truly said that the Bill was the corner-stone and foundation of the financial system of the year, and assigned his desire not to destroy that system as a reason for not opposing the second reading, but who now came down with an amendment which would destroy the whole edifice—with what sincerity and tenderness for the preservation of the corner-stone, Lord Aberdeen would leave the House to judge.

If the amendment were carried, not one farthing of the tax as regarded settlements, would be paid within one generation. "That is what the noble Earl calls preserving the corner-stone and foundation of the financial system of the year!" He had also affected great tenderness for small proprietors: but settled estates are rare among the middle classes, who are at this moment liable to the legacy duty. The noble Earl (Winchilsea) who spoke early in the debate made a touching allusion to the "bold Barons;" and, judging from appearances, some noble Lords seemed disposed to act on the principle which actuated the bold Barons of old—that of feudal exemption from burdens borne by the rest of the community. The object of the present measure was to extend to the "bold Barons" a system of taxation applicable to their fellow-subjects. It was in that sense only that the tax in question could be said to be popular.

Lord Aberdeen showed that no precedent existed for the course then proposed to be taken. Previous amendments effected in bills sent up from the other House had been agreed to, because they did not touch the produce of the tax; but the amendment was of a totally different character; and would destroy the intention, and cut off the produce of the tax. But, whatever the House of Commons might do, it was utterly impossible for the Government to think of acceding to the amendment.

He was proceeding to describe how the late Government had adopted the principle of a tax on successions, when the Earl of Malmesbury cried, "No, no!" Lord Aberdeen, in support of his assertion, then quoted from the speech of Mr. Disraeli, as reported in Hansard, but Lord Derby called him to order, adding, "I can save the noble Earl some trouble in referring to reports of what is said to have taken place in the other House of Parliament, by simply assuring him, upon my own knowledge, that no proposition nor scheme for imposing any succession-duty was at any time submitted to my consideration, or to the consideration, as far as I know, of any single member of the Cabinet of which I was the head."

Lord Aberdeen retorted, that Lord Derby himself had not been strictly in order, and he proceeded to read from speeches delivered by Mr. Disraeli on the 3rd and

16th of the preceding December, passages stating that the late Government had carefully examined the question of the stamp and probate duties, and did not think it impossible at the right time to bring forward a tax on successions.

The Earl of Hardwick as a member of the late Cabinet, denied that any idea of imposing such a tax as the present had ever been presented to them. He also took Lord Aberdeen to task for sneering at the "bold Barons."

Earl Granville admitted that Lord Derby was not responsible for everything said and done by his political adherents in the other House. He also explained that Lord Aberdeen had not intended any taunt by his allusion to the bold Barons, and that as regarded the propriety of the course taken by Lord Derby, he had only contended that it would be most unwise and inexpedient. There were not twelve persons, he said, in that House whose personal interests would be affected by the Bill, and their votes would be found on the side of Government.

The Duke of Argyll showed that the clause was not retrospective, inasmuch as it did not impose a tax on persons who had already succeeded, but on those who for the future should inherit successions. He also charged the late Government with having rendered the present measure necessary by their rash and reckless proposals in reference to the income-tax.

Lord Lansdowne pointed out, that the particular character of the financial system was not that the succession-tax and income-tax should act together, but that the action of one should ultimately make provision for the abolition of the other. Where was it more natural to extend direct taxation than to those who enjoy the great privilege of society, that of succeeding to property? The tax was not aimed at a particular class, but at all classes; and the position of the owners of land would be strengthened by making them amenable to the same law as their fellow-subjects. The great families of the country did not owe their position to exemptions from burdens. Did the Duke of Norfolk owe his high position to having escaped the legacy-duty? Why, the great families and landed proprietors would gain, in the prosperity of the country, infinitely more than they would be called on to pay. The system of finance of which the Bill was a part, was a sound system, because it left the prosperity of the country at liberty to increase, and gave security that only one great direct duty need be preserved, when the present income-tax expired.

The Committee then divided on the amendment, when there appeared Content 62, Non-Content 102.

After considerable minute discussion the remaining clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed

On the motion for the third reading on the 28th of July, the Earl of Clancarty stated his objections, and charged the ministers with scouring the embassies of the Continent for votes, and depriving Ireland of its Governor in such haste that time was not allowed for the Lords Justices to be sworn.

On the question that the Bill do pass, Lord St. Leonards spoke at considerable length, chiefly for the purpose of proposing clauses as a protest against the measure. Their main object was to cut off

its restrospective operation, but they were not adopted, and after a brief conversation the Bill passed.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th of April, Mr. Milner Gibson brought forward the subject of taxes on knowledge. He moved three resolutions, to the effect that the advertisement duty ought to be repealed; that the policy of subjecting the cheap periodical press to stamp duties and other restrictions, is inexpedient, and the law relative to taxes on newspapers in an unsatisfactory state; and lastly, that the excise-duty on paper materially obstructs good cheap literature, and that the maintenance of this tax as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic, and would impede the progress of education. He said he had thus framed his motion in consequence of having observed that, although the three taxes might appear to many unconnected, they had been imposed at the same time, and were part of a system of policy designed, to a certain extent, to restrain the press. But the resolutions would be submitted to the House separately, so that the assent to one would not pledge to another. It might be said, that he should have waited until the appearance of the Budget, but if the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to deal with these taxes, a vote of the House would strengthen his hands; if not, it might suggest to him the propriety of falling in with its views. The last resolution affected about 900,000*l.* of the public revenue, but it did not pledge the House to an immediate repeal of the duty on paper, but only that as early an opportunity as the state of the revenue would allow should be taken to abolish this duty. Mr. Gibson urged the oppressive nature of this charge upon the vehicle of knowledge, and the difficulties it cast in the way of literary speculation, and the consequent check it gave to sound education. He then dwelt upon the injustice, impolicy, and inequality of the advertisement duty, a tax of small amount, only 178,000*l.* a year, which he denounced as a barbarous toll, unworthy of a commercial country; and he insisted upon the impossibility of protecting newspapers, whose legitimate fund was their advertisements, against untaxed compositions. The removal of the duty would augment the number of advertisements, and the consequent increase of postage would alone cover the loss of revenue. In the last place, Mr. Gibson discussed the policy of restraining by stamp duties the cheap periodical press from publishing news, contending that this was a question of policy, not of revenue. The stamp-duty on news papers originated in a desire to restrain their issue, from a false theory which associated cheap with mischievous publications; whereas, cheap periodical works, narrating the current events of life, supplied antidotes to the poison of seditious and blasphemous writings. When the amount of duty was reduced, the restrictions were made more severe, on the ground of "safety;" but at the present day no objection was entertained to the diffusion of useful knowledge, or even of political information. The power of the Government was now sustained upon the utility of its policy and its desire to benefit all classes. If the stamp-duty upon news found an equivalent in the exemption for postage, let the established papers

remain as they were, and let the unstamped papers pay for transmission through the post; but postal revenue should not be connected with a tax upon news, which was a clumsy and defective scheme. A small postage upon the transmission of newspapers would go far to replace the revenue lost by the repeal of the stamp-duty. Mr. Gibson dilated upon the defects and inconsistencies of the law relative to newspapers, the attempt to define which term he showed to abound with perplexities, which, he said, it behoved the Government to remove without delay.

Mr. Ewart seconded the motion, and dwelt upon the advantages that would accrue to morality and order from the repeal of the stamp and advertisement duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the resolutions related partly to subjects of policy, and partly to matters of revenue. On the question of policy he had no special authority to speak; but he believed that the law relating to taxes on newspapers was in an unsatisfactory state, and it was the intention of the Government shortly to bring in a Bill to clear up the state of that law, and to prevent any harsh or severe interpretation of it, irrespective of the question of the stamp-duty. As to the second resolution, it had been said that the stamp-duties had not been imposed for revenue, but to restrain the press. This was not the policy of the present Government; they thought that perfectly free discussion was not only not to be regarded as an evil, but contributed to strengthen the institutions of the country, and nothing would be done by the Government to afford ground for a contrary opinion. It would be a breach of duty on his part to encourage or advise the House to pass these resolutions. He had already protested against the practice of condemning taxes which the House was not prepared to repeal, thereby creating expectations not to be fulfilled. Mr. Gibson had not proposed any substitutes for these taxes, amounting to 1,400,000*l.*, and the House should not condemn taxes unless prepared to dispense with them or to provide substitutes. He should, therefore, move the previous question. With respect to the paper-duty, he should be glad to dispense with it, for, though a large part fell upon paper used for inferior purposes, he agreed that it was a most objectionable tax upon mental efforts. The advertisement-duty he likewise acknowledged was a very onerous charge. But he warned the House of the mischievous precedent it would set by condemning taxes on isolated grounds, without regard to the expenditure of the country. In the eight weeks he had been in office, propositions had been made in that House for the repeal of duties to the amount of 7,000,000*l.* The claims on behalf of newspapers for relief from taxation would have a fair consideration—that is, a just and impartial comparison with claims for relief by other great interests of the country. He admitted that it was fair that these questions should be raised, but he prayed the House not to slide into the bad habit of dealing so lightly with these questions of revenue without the means of giving practical effect to their resolutions.

Mr. Bright said the speech of Mr. Gibson had not been an-

swered. These duties were not brought forward as unjust taxes, but as instruments which restrained the press; and it was time that a Government professing a regard for education should deal with these taxes. It was not a question of revenue, for it could be shown that if the advertisement and stamp duties were abolished, the loss of revenue would be so small as not to be put in the balance against the advantages which would arise from it.

Mr. W. Williams, Mr. D. Seymour, and Mr. J. Phillimore, also supported the motion, and the Attorney-General gave an exposition of the state of the newspaper law.

Lord John Russell said, these duties all stood upon different grounds, and he did not think that the term taxes on knowledge applied to them. It had been said, that the stamp-duty was originally imposed as a restraint upon the diffusion of knowledge, and he did not think it consistent with the policy of this country to impose such a restriction; but while he regarded this as a tax for revenue, he was afraid if it was removed mischievous publications would still exist. With regard to the paper duty, he put it to the House whether it was not premature to enter into a question which involves the general taxation of the country.

Mr. Disraeli sympathised with Her Majesty's Ministers, having had to consider this question when in office, and his colleagues had thought that no time should be lost in proposing the repeal of the advertisement duty; but it was the opinion of Lord Derby that, on the whole, it was better that it should be postponed until the Government had time to consider duties of an analogous character. Was the House, then, justified now in dealing with the first resolution? His opinion was that they were not justified in dealing with all the three duties, considering them in a fiscal point of view; he proposed to consider only the first. What was the principal argument brought forward by Lord J. Russell? Why, that no proposal for the remission of taxation should be made before the Budget, and what success it would have afterwards the House would decide. The proposition amounted to this, that the administration of the day should have the exclusive privilege and monopoly of proposing a remission of taxation. Such a doctrine was most dangerous. What chance had the House of dealing with this important question, if they lost the present opportunity? He was ready to vote for the repeal of the advertisement duty, as this was a policy he had been prepared to propose to the House as a policy which he believed sound and beneficial; he did not think the House could advance the general question if this opportunity were missed, and he recommended them to adopt the motion.

Mr. J. Ball did not consider Mr. Disraeli's support an honest one, and would not, therefore, join him in voting for the resolution.

Mr. Cobden presumed that Mr. Gibson was in earnest, and desired to see these taxes abolished, and he heartily accepted the assistance of Mr. Disraeli and his friends. Upon the general question he referred to the evidence of the large circulation of exceptional publications, contending that in the absence of the duty the good cheap

publications would put down the bad.

Mr. J. M'Gregor, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Maguire, also supported the motion, which was opposed by Lord R. Grosvenor.

Upon a division the first resolution was carried against the Government by 200 to 169, the second was negatived by 280 to 98, and the third by 275 to 80.

On the 1st of July the first resolution was again the subject of debate. The House having gone into Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution that the advertisement duty should be reduced to 6*d.* He explained that he proposed to enlarge the space prescribed to newspapers from 1530 to 2295 inches, but confining that space to two sheets of paper, still retaining the duty on any supplement beyond that size. He offered this enlargement of space in lieu of his original proposal to abolish the duty on supplements altogether.

Mr. Milner Gibson then moved, as an amendment, that "all duties now chargeable on advertisements be repealed, in accordance with a Resolution of this House on the 14th of April last."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer justified the sixpenny duty upon the ground that it was fair in principle and moderate in proportion to the services performed. He denied that any special boon was intended to the large monopolists, and he believed the smaller papers would prospectively profit by the reduction of the duty. With regard to the penny stamp upon newspapers, he had instituted inquiries at the Post-Office, and found that the 400,000*l.* so received fairly paid for the actual labour created by the postal transmission of newspapers. The money, therefore, was fairly earned, although he would not say it was wise to levy it in that particular form. He admitted the impolicy of the paper-duty, owing to the peculiar manner in which it pressed upon the manufacture of paper, and which, therefore, was a fit tax for repeal, if the House so willed. With the advertisement duty the case was altogether different. This was simply a tax upon trade and labour, and he asked the Committee whether it was prepared to abolish all taxes of that nature? If not, there was no argument for the total repeal of the advertisement-duty. The motion, in fact, was simply meant as an attempt to subvert indirect taxation, and he warned hon. members that if they assented to the amendment, they would shortly find themselves called upon to go much further in the same direction, and that all the indirect taxes thus repealed must, of course, be relevied upon the valued property of the country. The surplus now left upon the estimates of the year amounted only to about 252,000*l.* per annum, and it would be dangerous to reduce it any further, at a time when great financial changes were being carried out. The motion was, in fact, a trap for the substitution of direct in the place of indirect taxation, which he looked upon as "a delusion and a snare," and for which he had no desire to prepare the way, and against the consequences of which he warned the Committee to be on their guard, if they sanctioned the amendment by their votes.

Mr. Cobden accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer of having evaded and misrepresented the question. The right hon. gentleman had introduced various sub-

jects for the purpose of mystifying the matter, and by threatening hon. members with further additions to direct taxation, in order to effect a repeal to the extent of 60,000*l.* a year, although he had boasted of having repealed 3,000,000*l.* of taxation in his budget, and had himself occasioned the pecuniary difficulty in the way of the total repeal of the advertisement-duty, for which there was a general demand, by making a change in the supplement-duty which nobody asked for. The tax was something more than a tax upon trade and labour, since it struck at the very foundation of commercial transactions, and restricted the intercommunication of wants and wishes. It operated as a bar to free competition amongst newspapers, and was advocated only by the larger and most prosperous of the public journals.

Mr. Spooner would vote against both the original resolution and the amendment, believing that the advertisement-duty as it stood was neither oppressive as a tax nor objected to by the country.

Mr. J. M'Gregor supported the amendment, which upon a division was negatived by 109 against 99.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Milner Gibson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the tax would be levied upon those advertisements only which were at present liable to it. The advertising van system was about to be suppressed, and placards would not be allowed to be carried through the public streets. Mr. Milner Gibson then moved, that pamphlets and literary works be exempt from the operation of the tax. Mr. Bright, in opposing the resolution, said, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would receive more than his "miserable sixpence" from the letters passing through the Post-Office which the advertisements would occasion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment relating to pamphlets and other literary works, provided they were not continued periodically. The original resolution was then debated at much length, and Mr. Craufurd moved that instead of "6*d.*" a cypher (or "0") be inserted.

The Committee divided upon the question as put from the Chair, that "6*d.*" stand part of the resolution, which was negatived by 68 against 63, leaving the Government in a minority of 5. The Chairman then put the resolution thus amended, namely, with a cypher instead of 6*d.*, and in that form it was carried by 70 against 61. When the House resumed, Mr. Hume wished to know whether the Committee was justified in adopting a resolution with a "nought" in place of 6*d.*, the sum originally proposed, and the Speaker decided that there was no informality in the proceeding.

CHAPTER V.

CONVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—*Mr. T. Chambers moves for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the recovery of personal liberty in the case of persons confined in monastic establishments—His Speech—The motion is supported by Mr. C. Berkeley, Mr. Frewen, Mr. Newdegate, Sir J. Tyrell, and Sir R. Inglis—Mr. Drummond and Mr. Whiteside are in favour of a measure of the kind—It is opposed by Mr. Bowyer, Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Lucas, Lord E. Howard, Mr. Fagan, and Lord J. Russell, but carried by* 138 *to* 115—*Sir R. Inglis moves the Second Reading—Mr. Phinn moves an Amendmeet—His Speech—After a debate in which the principal speakers are Mr. J. Butt, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Napier, Lord J. Russell, Mr. G. H. Moore, Mr. R. Palmer, Sir G. Grey, and Sir J. Pakington, the Second Reading is negatived by* 207 *to* 178—*The debate on Mr. Phinn's motion is adjourned, and subsequently falls to the ground—Mr. G. H. Moore moves for a Select Committee to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Revenues in Ireland—His Speech—A debate ensues in which the principal speakers are Mr. O'Connell, Sir J. Young, Mr. Murrough, Mr. P. Urquhart, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. J. Phillimore, Mr. R. Moore, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Lucas, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Bright—The House negatived the motion by* 240 *against* 98—*In the course of his speech Lord J. Russell makes observations upon the Romish Clergy, which occasion much angry feeling amongst the Roman Catholic Members, and in consequence Mr. Keogh, Mr. Monsell, and Mr. Sadleir resign their offices—An explanatory correspondence takes place between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Monsell, which results in the withdrawal of the resignations.* CHURCH RATES—*Dr. R. Phillimore moves to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the law of—His Speech—Sir W. Clay moves an Amendment—After a long debate, in which the principal speakers are Mr. Collier, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Hume, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. A. Pellatt, Mr. Miall, Mr. Wigram, Sir G. Grey, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Bright—The House divides and rejects the Amendment by* 207 *to* 185, *and the original motion by* 220 *to* 172. LAW REFORM—*In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor moves the Second Reading of the Registration of Assurances Bill, and explains the measure—Lord St. Leonards opposes the Bill at great length—Lords Campbell, Brougham, and Beaumont support it—The Third Reading is opposed, but carried by* 57 *to* 24—*The Bill is subsequently abandoned in the House of Commons.* CHARITABLE TRUSTS—*The Lord Chancellor moves the Second Reading of a Bill for regulating—His Speech—The Duke of Cleveland, Lords Chichester and Brougham approve of the Bill, which after some observations by Lord St. Leonards, is read a second time and subsequently passes the*

House—In the House of Commons Lord J. Russell explains his views as to the manner in which he proposed to deal with Roman Catholic Charities—Upon the Bill being considered as amended, Sir F. Thesiger objects to the proposed exemption of Roman Catholic Charities—His Speech—Lord J. Russell defends his proposition, and Mr. Headlam proposes to limit the exemption to two years—To this Lord J. Russell assents, and upon a division the Amendment of Lord John Russell thus altered is carried by 87 against 76—The Bill subsequently becomes law. TRANSPORTATION—*Necessity for some alteration in the system of —The subject is brought before the House of Lords on a motion by Earl Grey—His Speech—After an interesting debate, in which the speakers are the Earls of Aberdeen and Derby, the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyll, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Campbell, and an Amendment by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Grey's motion is rejected upon a division by 54 against 37—On the 11th of July the Lord Chancellor moves the Second Reading of a Bill for altering the punishment of transportation—His Speech—After observations by Earl Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, Lords Brougham and Campbell, and the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Bill is read a second time and subsequently passes—In the House of Commons in Committee upon the Bill, Lord Palmerston explains the views of Government, and Mr. Walpole, Sir J. Pakington and others discuss the merits of the plan—Upon the Third Reading Mr. Keating suggests that the ticket of leave clauses should be deferred—Lord Palmerston defends them, and after a discussion in which Mr. Walpole and other Members take part, the Bill is read a third time and passed.*

MR. C. BERKELEY had brought before the House of Commons the case of Miss Talbot, a young Roman Catholic lady, an heiress and an orphan, who, he complained, had been subjected to undue influence and restraint in a conventual establishment. The discussion which ensued had more particularly directed public attention to the conventual establishments of Great Britain; and a very general feeling had, in consequence, arisen in the public mind, that measures should be adopted for subjecting those establishments to inspection, and for bringing persons, suspiciously detained, under the prompt operation of the Habeas Corpus Act. In accordance with this feeling, Mr. Thomas Chambers, in the House of Commons, on the 10th of May, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the recovery of personal liberty in certain cases. In the course of an able and temperate speech, he observed, that an impression prevailed that there were classes in this country, especially females, subjected to personal coercion and restraint, a wrong which the state of the law was not adequate to redress; that there were institutions in this country—namely, monastic establishments—alien to our legal institutions, and rapidly increasing, which required the interposition of Parliament, with the view of protecting those who were beyond the reach of the law as it now existed; the Bill not being directed, he said, against Roman Catholic institutions alone, but including all such establishments. He enumerated the reasons which had pro-

duced the impression to which he had referred, that the Roman Catholic nunneries were not, as alleged, societies of contented and happy females, but that the inmates were retained there against their inclination, though entitled to their liberty by British law. He anticipated objections to legislation upon this subject, one of which was that it was an invasion of religious liberty; but the object was not to interfere with religious, but to protect civil liberty. It appeared that there were 75 Roman Catholic nunneries in England and Wales; but there were likewise, perhaps, 100 Anglo-Catholic nunneries, which required quite as much looking after. The inmates of these establishments, he observed, were subjected to irresponsible power exercised in secret; the fair inference from this fact was, that the law should be vigilant in protecting persons so secluded; whereas, a nun was less under the protection of the law than lunatics, factory children, or parish apprentices. Moreover, these institutions located in this country were affiliated with similar institutions abroad, and a woman might be transported for life without the possibility of tracing her. These institutions were no part of the Roman Catholic Church; they existed at the option of the rulers of that Church; and he contended that it was too late, in the face of modern legislation, to press the maxim that an Englishman's house was his castle. He proposed, therefore, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department should have the power of appointing one or more persons, where there were reasonable grounds to infer the exercise of coercion and restraint towards any female anywhere, to go, in company with a justice of the peace, to the house, see the party, ascertain the facts, and, if necessary, put the ordinary law in force by writ of *habeas corpus*. As things now stood, a nun was practically out of the pale of the constitution, and without means of redress. Power of Government control existed in Prussia, Russia, Austria, Bavaria, and France.

Mr. C. Berkeley seconded the motion, and alluded to his own experience in the case of Miss Talbot.

Mr. Bowyer opposed the motion, and said he could readily account for the popular feeling on the subject to which Mr. Chambers had referred, when he called to mind the atrocious libels against convents, contained in pamphlets, and the inflammatory speeches in Exeter Hall. The question was, whether convents were to exist at all in this country, for, under the proposed inspection to be appointed by the Government of the day—which might be an Orange Protestant Government—it was impossible that any convent, subject to religious rules, could exist. He explained the constitution and interior administration of convents, respecting which he said false notions prevailed, and he inferred from the facts he stated, that the existence of coercion in those establishments was utterly improbable.

Mr. Frewen, Mr. Newdegate, Sir John Tyrell, and Sir Robert Inglis supported the motion, and it was opposed by Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Lucas, Lord Edward Howard, and Mr. Fagan, who contended that nuns were not prevented seeing their friends; that conventual establishments were beneficial, as the dispensers of useful education; and that if the measure passed, the Irish female Ro-

man Catholics would throw themselves on the protection of France.

Lord John Russell regretted that the question had been brought before the House. Two years ago, the House objected to a Bill on the same subject; and there ought to be very strong grounds indeed for again introducing it. Was there any class of persons to whom the ordinary laws afforded insufficient protection? if so, then, not only for them, but for all classes should greater securities be provided. Let the House see the special case made out. There were certain ladies living in communities, many of whom entered them in a spirit of sincere and deep devotion; there were others who presided over large institutions for the purpose of educating young girls; and others who visited the sick. Now, he was not asked whether he approved of these institutions; but he was asked to put special restrictions on them, and specially examine their houses, and find out who were discontented. But the only law that could prevent that state of things, would be a law forbidding the existence of convents altogether; because, if you went to release a discontented nun, you would probably find that it was not locks and manacles that detained her, but her sense of the obligation of her sacred promise. Lord John threw discredit upon the anonymous stories told respecting forcible detention; and was disposed to think that had the evil existed, the Roman Catholic gentlemen would come forward and demand a remedy.

Mr. Drummond and Mr. Whiteside spoke in favour of some measure of the kind, but thought this Bill would not effect the object aimed at.

Upon a division the motion was carried by 138 to 115.

On the 22nd of June, after the presentation of a great number of petitions for and against the Bill, Sir Robert Inglis moved the second reading. After praising the moderation of the measure, he cited evidence to show that it was necessary. He particularly urged the House to remember that the Council of Trent had recognised the probability of young women being confined in convents, and had directed the censures of the church against those guilty of confining them.

Mr. Phinn moved as an amendment, that it be referred to a select Committee, "to consider whether any and what regulations are necessary for the better protection of the inmates of establishments of a conventual nature, and for the prevention of the exercise of undue influence in procuring the alienation of their property." Apart from the religious difficulty, the Bill was unconstitutional in its nature. It began with a false recital, and terminated with a provision destructive of the first principle of English law, that every man's house was his castle. He challenged any one to point to a case where a habeas corpus had been applied for and had failed. He traced the prevailing feeling to the proceeding of those Protestants who are playing at Roman Catholics—like the "Sisters of Mercy," at Plymouth; and again repeated his challenge respecting the writ of habeas corpus, which writ the preamble declares there are difficulties in obtaining and applying. Were the Roman Catholic gentlemen so much under the control of their priests as to allow their sisters, nieces, and cousins, to be im-

mured against their will? He showed that under the Bill the individual liberties of the country would be in the hands of the Government, as the Bill gave the Commissioners the right of forcible entry into any house between eight o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening, upon "reasonable grounds" shown. If there were grievances, with respect to property, which persons who took vows were bound by those vows to renounce, Parliament was bound to legislate; but they should first inquire. Having alleged this as a reason for the appointment of a Committee, Mr. Phinn said there were four points on which legislation would be beneficial. In the first place, it ought to be provided that these establishments should be under registration; secondly, no persons should be allowed to take the vows until they have arrived at the age of 21; thirdly, proper restriction should be placed upon their power of alienating their own property; and in the fourth place, it ought to be enacted that every person upon entering a convent should name two persons of her own family who should have access to her at proper and stated periods. He believed that if improper imprisonments had taken place, the Roman Catholic relations of the persons who had suffered would themselves have come forward to denounce and subvert such a system. (*Cheers*).

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Isaac Butt, who used similar arguments.

Mr. Fagan thought the amendment as offensive as the original motion.

Mr. Napier supported the amendment, considering the Bill inadequate to meet the case. One of its deficiencies was, that it did not enable the inmates of convents freely to dispose of property under their control. He cited two instances of ladies who, under undue influence, had assigned their property to the members of the convent.

Lord John Russell repeated the arguments he had urged against the Bill on the previous occasion, and declared it would establish a general tyranny. Differing from Mr. Phinn, however, in this, he contended that if the Bill raised an alarm in conventual establishments, the proposed inquiry would only increase it. "The general policy of the law with respect to the disposition of property may be a fit subject for legislation, but don't restrict it to convents." The case cited by Mr. Napier showed that justice could be obtained in the ordinary courts.

Mr. G. H. Moore denounced the measure in very free language, Mr. Henchy reproved Mr. Moore. but opposed the Bill. Mr. Roundell Palmer supported the amendment. He thought some measure for the regulation of convents necessary. Sir George Grey spoke against both the Bill and amendment. Sir John Pakington, speaking for a great number of gentlemen on the opposition side, announced his intention to vote against the second reading, in order to vote for the amendment. The House had become clamorous for a division, and the debate had been continued for some time amidst great noise and confusion. Mr. Chambers having replied, upon a division there appeared for the second reading 178, against it 207. But as it was six o'clock no division upon Mr. Phinn's amendment was taken.

Next day, the 23rd, Mr. Phinn moved that the debate be further adjourned until the 20th of July. After a brief debate upon an amendment of Mr. G. H. Moore, that the debate be adjourned to that day six months, which was rejected by 85 to 35, the debate was postponed to the 20th of July; on that day the Speaker explained the state of the question, and the debate upon Mr. Phinn's amendment was resumed.

Mr. John Ball and Mr. Edward Ball opposed the amendment; the former, on the ground that the course proposed was "unnecessary, unprecedented, and dangerous to all classes in the country;" the latter, because conventual establishments are most useful charities, and the proposition would infringe the principle of religious liberty. On the other hand, Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Henry Drummond supported the amendment. It was necessary to take measures to protect ladies in convents, as we protected prisoners and lunatics; and to prevent the alienation of property without their willing consent. It was also necessary to resist the pretensions of the Roman Catholic priesthood, who could not be loyal to a Protestant monarch, or share with Protestant freemen in the conduct of a Protestant Government.

Mr. Cornelius O'Brien and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald opposed, while Sir John Tyrrell supported the amendment.

On the motion of Lord Palmerston, the debate was adjourned (at the instance of Mr. Newdegate) until the 10th of August, when the order for the adjourned debate was discharged.

On the 31st of May, Mr. George Henry Moore moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, with the view of ascertaining how far they are made applicable to the benefit of the Irish people. He observed that this was no new question, and that it involved a great imperial danger in its influence upon the loyalty of the Irish people, and in the manner it affected their position towards the law. The cause of that state of things was to be found in the religious policy of England towards Ireland. That policy had been condemned by all authorities among English statesmen. By Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Campbell, Lord Brougham, and Mr. Macaulay. Were not Irish members warranted by such testimonies in calling for inquiry into the operation of an institution which the present Chief Justice of England had declared to be one of the most mischievous in existence? He maintained that the Church revenues were a fund set apart by public authority for a public purpose, and not a tax paid by the Protestant owners of land, or by the people, to a minority. Those revenues were set apart for the education of the people and the maintenance of religion, and they ought not to be diverted from their original purposes. The proportion of Catholics to Protestants was still as five to one; and yet revenues which, by proper management, might be made to yield a million a year, were given to the minority. But the policy of England was even more evil in principle than destructive in practice; for it contained the evils both of the voluntary and the endowment principles—endowing the religion of the rich, and handing over the religion of the poor to the volun-

tary principle. Mr. Gladstone had defended the establishment in Ireland on the ground that Ireland was an integral portion of the British empire, and that Protestantism was the religion of the great majority of the people; but if this were a sound argument, why not pay for this Imperial Church out of the Imperial revenue? The case of Scotland, too, which was also an integral part of the United Kingdom, but where the Episcopal Church was not, however, made the established religion, entirely destroyed the force of such an argument. Then it was argued that the Act of Union must be maintained in all its integrity; and that the establishment is part of the Act of Union; but if both parties agreed to alter that Act, he did not see that there could be any objection to that course. It was said that the Irish Reformation Society had made converts; was it true, then, that the establishment, with from 500,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* a year, had failed to do what the subscriptions of a few thousands had effected? He wished "to give Protestantism fair play, in order that it might meet its great adversary before a free people; and then God defend the right." (*Cheers*).

Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion with pain, as it was rash and imprudent to approach the question at present. Such motions, he said, damage the cause they are intended to serve.

Sir John Young characterised the motion as one really for the total destruction of the Established Church in Ireland, which a Roman Catholic might be expected consistently to advocate: but in attributing all the evils of Ireland to her Church establishment, Mr. Moore had overlooked her bad commercial system and other agencies to which those evils were attributable. If, in the opinion of Parliament, Protestantism should be the established religion of Ireland, and if the parochial system was to exist, then the revenues of the Irish Church were not greater than were required for an adequate maintenance of its clergy. Inquiry into the revenues was superfluous, if the real aim was to get rid of the Church altogether. Feeling that the Irish Church had been greatly reformed, and that most of the abuses complained of—pluralities and non-residence—no longer existed, he thought that if the House assented to this motion, public opinion would receive a great shock, and a belief be induced that no faith would be placed in solemn contracts and in the security of property.

Mr. Murrough and Mr. Pollard Urquhart supported the motion.

Sir Robert Inglis said he did not consider the object of the motion to be the gratification of abstract curiosity, but as the speeches in support of it disclosed, the overthrow of the established Church in Ireland; and this, notwithstanding its existence, was guarded by the act of Union and by the oaths of the Members of that House, and it was an integral part of the institutions of the whole empire.

Mr. Gardner was opposed to establishments on principle, and believed that nothing would be worse than the existing state of things in Ireland; he therefore supported the motion, though he should have preferred that it should have come from another quarter.

Mr. Newdegate denounced the motion as an organised attack upon

the Irish Church, and aimed directly at the Protestant religion in Ireland, and remotely at Protestantism in England.

Mr. J. Phillimore said the simple question was, whether the Irish Church, as at present constituted, fulfilled the high and important function of administering to the spiritual wants of the Irish people. The result of his inquiries led him to believe that the source of animosities in Ireland was to be found in religious discord and religious inequality.

Mr. R. Moore resisted the motion, and contended that the revenues of the Irish Church were barely sufficient for the spiritual wants of the people.

Mr. Drummond looked upon the question as one of political justice, and not of religion. He thought the time had arrived when it should be decided whether the Irish Church was such as the Irish people ought to be satisfied with.

Mr. Maguire quoted various returns to show the necessity for inquiry, which he said was the only object of the motion.

Mr. Whiteside said, that coming as this motion did from one who had openly advocated the selling the whole property of the church by auction and vesting the proceeds in trustees, and looking at the speeches of its supporters, it would not be doubted that its real purpose was not reform, or even moderate spoliation, but legislative annihilation. He contrasted this purpose with the disavowal on the part of Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland, in 1826, in the oath under the Emancipation Act, which disclaimed, disavowed, and solemnly abjured any intention of subverting the present church establishment, as settled by law, in Ireland. Where Roman Catholic priests had not confederated to stop the progress of Divine truth, the Irish Protestant church had advanced. He implored the House to act on principle in this matter, and that principle should be the maintenance of Protestantism; for he believed the Papacy had two objects in view —the destruction of Parliamentary Government and of Protestantism.

Mr. Lucas found it difficult and painful to speak upon this question, which ought to pass as a matter of course; it was difficult to restrain his feelings of indignation when he considered the injustice done to 5,000,000 Roman Catholics in Ireland; and it was painful to wound the feelings of Protestants in dwelling upon a case of enormous injustice. The claim submitted to the House by this motion had been mistaken and misrepresented; it was for inquiry into all ecclesiastical endowments in Ireland; it was not a question of the abolition of the Irish Church, but of justice to all classes of the community in Ireland; and inquiry was proposed in order to see how justice could be done by the establishment of perfect equality of treatment in respect to all religious classes by Act of Parliament. This motion was said to be unconstitutional; but how could they talk of a constitution in Ireland when they were discussing the monstrous iniquity of the Established Church there, and when inquiry into this despotism was refused?

Lord John Russell said, that he did not agree that the Roman Catholics were in a state of social and political degradation; that they had any social inequalities to complain of; and if Roman Catholics of former years had expressed gratitude for concessions made in

their favour, they were extremely unlike some of the Roman Catholics of the present day, who had met the largest concessions of Parliament with reproaches and revilings,—as if they wished to prove how much they differed from their ancestors, and to make up for their exuberance of loyalty and attachment to their country. He believed that Mr. Lucas, and those who had spoken with him, did not carry with them the great body of the Roman Catholics. In discussing these subjects, he thought that the oaths ought not to be a bar to debate, nor the argument drawn from the Act of Union pushed too far; because there was nothing in that Act to prevent a change, if the great body of the people of Ireland desired a change. Having said so much, Lord John came to the practical question, and confessed that the experience of the last few years had not been lost upon him. Some years ago he had proposed a compromise, but no one would consent to it; and he had been compelled, therefore, to consider what course Parliament should take—how it could remedy that which was alleged as a grievance. "I am sorry to think (said he) that while I cannot hold that the present state of things is, in its apparent arrangement, satisfactory, I see the greatest difficulties—the greatest objections—more than that, I see no small peril in the alterations that have been proposed. There are only two modes obviously in which ecclesiastical equality—for that is the important question—can be attained. The one is the total abolition of the revenues of the Established Church of Ireland. I am not prepared to take that course. I never shall be willing to consent to the total abolition of the revenues of the Established Church of Ireland. Putting aside the great change it would make—the violation of engagements it would make,—setting aside these matters, I cannot but think that you could not abolish the revenues of the Established Church of Ireland without striking at the root of ecclesiastical endowments, and violating the great principle upon which all our endowments are founded. That may be a wrong principle—I mean the principle of ecclesiastical endowments; but it is one I am in favour of, which has been hitherto maintained by the Parliament of this country, and I cannot believe that you could abolish it in Ireland without leading in other parts of the United Kingdom to a similar abolition. Then let us consider whether we can at present make a new distribution of the revenues of the Established Church according to number. Dividing them according to number, you would give by far the greater part of those revenues to the Roman Catholic Church. In so doing you would be acting according to principle—according to the principle you have adopted in other cases, as the late Mr. O'Connell frequently put the contrast before us,—as you have the Presbyterian religion in Scotland, so you would have the Roman Catholic religion endowed in Ireland. If the Roman Catholic Church resembled the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, although it would not be just that the Roman Catholics should have, as the Presbyterians in Scotland have, a national church entirely devoted to them, yet I can imagine that a large endowment should be given to the Roman Catholic Church; but, unfortunately, ecclesiastical equality would not be

thereby increased." Lord John Russell then proceeded to say, that the Roman Catholic clergy, looking at their proceedings in this country as well as in foreign countries, and considering that they were under the direction of a foreign head, aimed at a political power which appeared to him to be at variance with a due attachment to the Crown of this country, to the general cause of liberty, and to the duties which a subject of the State should perform. "I am convinced (said he) that if the Roman Catholic clergy had increased power given to them, and if they, as ecclesiastics, were to exercise greater control and greater political influence than they do now, that power would not be exercised in accordance with the general freedom that prevails in this country, and that neither in respect to political power nor upon other subjects would they favour that general freedom of discussion and that activity and energy of the human mind which belong to the spirit of the constitution of this country. (*Loud and general cheering.*) I do not think that in that respect they are upon a par with the Presbyterians of Scotland. The Presbyterians of Scotland, the Wesleyans of this country, and the Established Church of this country and of Scotland, all no doubt exercise a certain influence over their congregations; but that influence which they thus exercise over their congregations must be compatible with a certain freedom of the mind —must be compatible with a certain spirit of inquiry, which the ministers of these churches do not dare to overstep, and, if they did overstep it, that influence would be destroyed. I am obliged, then, to conclude — most unwillingly to conclude, but most decidedly—that the endowment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland in the place of the endowment of the Protestant Church in that country, in connection with the State, is not an object which the Parliament of this country ought to adopt or to sanction." (*Cheers.*) He must look at what was passing in Belgium, Sardinia, and various countries in Europe; and "regard the influence which, if not exercised, has been attempted to be exercised in the United Kingdom of these late years; and seeing these things, resist a proposal for the abolition of the Church of Ireland." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Bright was met by ironical cheers and laughter from the Opposition, when he expressed the sorrow with which he had heard the speech of Lord John Russell. These manifestations were continued as he contrasted the past career of Lord John Russell with the present, cheered as he had been by those who sat opposite, and listened to with silence by those who sat behind him. Mr. Bright then proceeded to argue, at great length, that in Irish affairs the opinion of the majority in Ireland ought to be more consulted, as had been done in the case of the Canadians by yielding the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, amidst loud cries of "Divide," vindicated the constitutional demeanour of the Irish members from the attacks of Lord John Russell.

Mr. Moore having replied, the House divided, and rejected the motion by 240 against 98.

In consequence of the opinions respecting the Roman Catholic Church, expressed by Lord John Russell in his speech on this occasion, Mr. Keogh, the Solicitor-General of Ireland, and Messrs. Mon-

sell and Sadleir, Lords of the Treasury, resigned their offices. A correspondence ensued between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Monsell, which resulted in the three honourable Members withdrawing their resignations; this correspondence contained the reasons and explanations which induced the resignations and their withdrawal. In a letter, written on the 2nd of June, to Lord Aberdeen by Mr. Monsell, he said, "he was not present in the House of Commons on the previous night, but had learned from the newspapers, that in the course of a discussion upon the Ecclesiastical Revenues of Ireland, Lord John Russell, who is the organ of the Government in the House of Commons, spoke of the Roman Catholic Church in a manner which could not fail to be most offensive to members of that communion. His lordship described not individual members of the Roman Catholic Church, but that Church itself, 'under the direction of its head,' as hostile to free institutions and disloyal to civil governments, and therefore the qualification which his lordship added to his censure could not apply to any one who, like myself, are in deep and thorough unity of sentiment and spirit with that Church and its head." Mr. Monsell added, that no minister having expressed dissent from Lord John Russell's opinions, they had gone forth as the opinions of the Government, and therefore he could not, with honour, remain a Member of a government professing such opinions. Lord Aberdeen, in his reply, dated the 3rd of June, expresses his great concern at receiving the tender of resignation, and said, "I have to inform you that while the vote on that occasion had the sanction of Government, the reasons for that vote given by Lord John Russell, and the sentiments of which you complain, are not shared in by me, nor by many of my colleagues. I wish this to be distinctly understood, as I might otherwise be justly charged with a departure from those feelings which, both in and out of office, I have held and still hold with regard to the Roman Catholic body, and the open avowal of which had appeared to several Roman Catholic gentlemen to justify them in accepting office under the Government. Words spoken in the heat of debate are liable to be misapprehended, and Lord John Russell desires me to say, that he did not impute want of loyalty to the Roman Catholics, and that he expressly said that political and social equality ought to be maintained." Lord Aberdeen added, that a similar communication had been made to Messrs. Keogh and Sadleir, and he trusted that after this explanation Mr. Monsell would not persevere in an intention, which would be to him (Lord Aberdeen) the cause of sincere regret. To this letter Mr. Monsell replied, on the 4th of June, that the above explanation showed that the sentiments of which he complained were not those of Lord Aberdeen's Government. Mr. Monsell could not conceal from himself, however, "that even the frank and generous consistency with which his lordship had acted on the occasion, may prove insufficient in some quarters to allay the apprehension which has been excited; with me, however, it is otherwise;" and he concluded by saying, he had no hesitation in acceding to his lordship's

wishes, by withdrawing his resignation.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th of May, Dr. R. Phillimore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the laws respecting church-rates. He premised that there could be no question now that under the existing law it was the bounden duty of every parishioner to contribute to the repair of the fabric of the parish church; and that this obligation, which extended over lands, goods, and stock in trade, could be legally enforced. This extensive obligation was traced to the fact or assumption, that the church and the State were identical. Before the Reformation, no legal difference of opinion was acknowledged, nor was dissent contemplated in the eye of the law. After the Reformation, there were statutes enforcing the strictest uniformity, even so late as the Canons of 1603. The principle received a shock in the time of Charles the First; but was renewed again in all its vigour under Charles the Second. It was not until the time of William and Mary that the Toleration Act was passed; but before the conclusion of the reign of George the Third, Dissent reached a degree of toleration which amounted to a legal recognition. There still remained some relics of a former state; but under Queen Victoria marriages were allowed before the Registrar; and lastly, there was the Act of last year rendering no longer necessary the registration of meeting-houses in any Ecclesiastical Court. Now, whereas before 1830 no single instance existed of church-rates being resisted on the ground of principle, since that date contests have been numerous; one of which was the notorious "Braintree Case." The state of the law was found to be this. There were those who contended that when a rate was to be made for necessary repairs, and for supplying the ordinances of the church, it could be enforced even by a minority of the ratepayers. That was the question upon which the Braintree Case then pending before the House of Lords turned.

Mr. Phillimore cited the evidence of Mr. Baines and Dr. Lushington to show that the great towns did not pay the rates; and that constant feuds arose in parishes, and were conducted with great bitterness. In 1834 the evil was admitted on both sides of the House. In April, 1834, Lord Althorp proposed that a sum of 250,000*l.* should be secured on the Consolidated Fund, and 50,000*l.* more upon church lands, in lieu of church-rates. That proposition was rejected, because manifestly it did not afford the relief which the Dissenter required; for, of course, the injustice of which he complained would have been continued so long as he had to pay towards this sum, which was to have been taken out of the Consolidated Fund. In the year 1835, Sir Robert Peel expressed in strong language his firm conviction that another year ought not to be allowed to go by without some adjustment of this much-vexed question. In March, 1837, Mr. Spring Rice, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed the total abolition of church-rates; looking to a better system of management and to pew-rents, to give an increased value to church property. In March, 1841, Mr. Easthope brought forward the case of Mr. Baines, condemning the state of the law

by which he was imprisoned for non-payment of church-rates; and subsequently the similar case of Mr. Thoroughgood, the Dissenter, was called to the attention of the House. In March, 1845, Mr. Trelawney proposed a resolution recommending the adoption of effectual measures for the abolition of church-rates; when an amendment was moved by Mr. Page Wood, for discharging persons who had been incarcerated for non-payment of this impost. In April, 1851, the House ordered a Select Committee to consider the law of church-rates, and the difference of practice which existed in different parts of the country in the assessment and levying of these rates. The report of that Committee contained no conclusion, but it set forth a very valuable body of evidence.

Mr. Phillimore dissented by anticipation from the amendment about to be moved by Sir William Clay, because the funds saved by the better management of church property ought to be applied to remove spiritual destitution; and the purchase of seats in a church, he rejoiced to say, was illegal.

His own proposition was, that all dissenters should be exempted from the payment of church-rates, by the simple process of stating in writing that they are dissenters from the Church of England, and handing that statement to the churchwardens. The copy of these written statements would be kept by the churchwardens, and their production in any court of justice would be held to be evidence to exempt any dissenter. He further proposed that all persons exempted on this ground should cease to have any right whatever to any church rite, privilege, or ceremony, that is to say, he should not have any right to compel any clergyman to perform any religious service over him or in his behalf. But if they withdrew their statements, they should, on complying with the obligations of churchmen, be restored to the church. He proposed that persons signifying their dissent should cease to have any right to appear at the church vestries, or to vote upon any question of a church-rate, or upon any question relating to the ecclesiastical management of church property. With regard to churchmen, he proposed that the law should remain as it was, but that the Consistorial Court should decide summarily *vivâ voce*, and that there should be only one appeal therefrom on a point of law. He anticipated, he said, censure and animadversion; but he had brought forward this measure as a sincere friend of the church, with a desire that its benefits might be extended throughout the country, and in a belief that it would lay a foundation, whereby peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, might be established in the realm.

Sir W. Clay then moved his amendment—"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider whether church-rates should not be abolished, and provision made for the charges to which such rates are at present applicable from pew-rents, and from the increased value which inquiries instituted by authority of the Crown have shown may be derived under better management from church lands and property." After dwelling upon the long and eventful history of the "Braintree Case," the still uncertain state of the law for enforcing church-rates, and the vexatious proceedings

which it permitted, he stated the obvious objections to which he considered Dr. Phillimore's scheme to be open, which, he said, would produce ill-will and angry feelings in every parish. He then argued in support of his own proposal for the abolition of church-rates, the principle of which had been already assented to by the House in 1837, while its justice had become more apparent since the multiplication of religious edifices supported by the voluntary contributions of dissenters, who ought not to be taxed for the services of another church, which was as great a wrong as if money were taken out of their pockets to build new churches. An ample substitute for this odious and unjust tax, he contended, might be found in the admitted surplus of church property, under a better management, even without any aid from pew-rents.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Peto, who insisted that sufficient ground had been laid for the immediate legislation in this matter, and upon the non-necessity of church-rates.

Mr. Collier thought that of the two plans proposed, Sir W. Clay's was best suited to the exigencies of the case. The principle of Sir W. Clay's scheme had been already accepted by the House, whereas Dr. Phillimore's proposal had been repeatedly rejected. He pointed out various objections to Dr. Phillimore's scheme; his chief objection being that it left all persons who did not choose to sign a declaration of dissent, to all the difficulties which surrounded the law of church-rates. Sir W. Clay's plan, on the other hand, grappled with the question fairly, and threw the maintenance of the church upon the church revenues, which were originally devoted to the purpose; and relieved not only dissenters, but churchmen, from a most oppressive and odious tax.

Mr. E. Ball, although a dissenter, felt bound, for reasons he assigned, to maintain the Church of England; but he was afraid that Dr, Phillimore's plan would not have the effect of settling a question which he, Mr. Ball, would willingly assist to adjust.

Mr. Hume wished that Sir W. Clay had left out of his amendment any reference to pew-rents, and cast the repairs of the church upon church property. He should vote for the amendment, but he recommended the Government to take the subject into their own hands.

Sir Robert Inglis objected equally to both propositions, contending that without church-rates the great principle of a religious establishment could not be maintained; and that the original motion would destroy the nationality of the Established Church, and degrade it to the level of a sect supported by voluntary contribution. The amendment was a more open and intelligible mode of getting rid of what had been from time immemorial an appanage of the church. The impost was said to bear upon the consciences of individuals; but they had purchased their property subject to it. The resistance to the impost upon conscientious grounds had, he said, been much magnified.

Mr. A. Pellatt argued at great length against church-rates. He considered that the remedy proposed by Dr. Phillimore would be a degradation to which no dissenter would submit; and he showed that it would produce deceit and scandal in religion.

Mr. Miall, also, inveighed against church-rates, and endeavoured to show, from early authorities, that they were one of the encroachments of the priesthood upon the rights of the laity, which had at last been recognised by the law. Being a tax upon the person, not (as he contended) upon property, dissenters were justified in seeking to be freed from it; and under certain conditions he was ready to support the original motion.

Mr. Wigram contended that no ground had been shown for abrogating church-rates, as proposed by Sir W. Clay; and he agreed with Sir R. Inglis that Dr. Phillimore's plan, besides other objections to which it was open, would denationalise the Church of England. He was ready to concur in any practical remedy for the objections alleged against these rates; although he believed that the necessity for a remedy had been a good deal exaggerated.

Sir G. Grey noticed, as a striking fact, that although they had been debating the question for more than six hours, not a single member had risen to support Dr. Phillimore's proposition. He considered that the question of church-rates in no degree affected the existence of the church; and only ill-advised friends of the church staked its existence upon such a question. Tithes and church-rates stood upon a totally different footing; and if the latter were abandoned, the church would remain as firm as ever. But he agreed that there were unanswerable objections to the proposition of Dr. Phillimore, which came very near that of allowing admission to the church to be purchased by the payment of a miserable sum of money, while it would not attain the end of promoting peace and unity. The church-rates would fall with increased weight upon Churchmen, and it was intended to leave their enforcement in the hands of those objectionable tribunals, the Ecclesiastical Courts. He must vote against the original motion; and, with respect to the amendment; he would be no party to the application of pew-rents to the objects of a church-rate, and before he assented to the throwing this rate upon church property, he should wish to see the mode in which the proposal was intended to be carried out in the shape of a Bill.

Lord J. Russell agreed with Sir George that the church would exist without church-rates; at the same time, looking at this as a practical question, a very considerable sum, about 300,000*l.* a year, was raised and applied to the repairs of the ancient sacred edifices, and to part with this sum at once would be a very serious consideration. The ground on which church-rates were objected to was not so much that they were an odious and vexatious burden, as upon principle, that they formed part of funds for the endowment of an Established Church. With regard to the proposition of Dr. Phillimore, he should not object to the introduction of the Bill, though, as at present advised, he could not consent to its passing into a law. The evils of church-rates, he thought, had been very much exaggerated; still it was desirable that questions connected with these rates should be decided without the delay and cost now attending them, and which could be done without infringing the general law, as soon as that law had been determined in the House of Lords in the pending

"Braintree Case." The churches generally throughout the country were not edifices originally intended for a single sect, or a majority only of the community, but for the nation at large; and it would be a national shame and disgrace if the cost of their repairs were cast upon a portion of the community, or they were left to fall into ruin. He would rather, therefore, that the law should remain as it then was than adopt either of the proposed remedies in the shape they were proposed; and he warned the House not to sanction the doctrines involved in the proposition of Sir W. Clay.

Mr. Bright accused Lord John Russell of inconsistency. He admitted Dr. Phillimore's plan was open to very serious objections. In his opinion, however, provision might be made for the repair of churches out of church property. The question of church-rates, if the House chose to grapple with it, was very simple. If a Bill was passed, merely abolishing those rates without any other provision, sufficient sums, in his opinion, would be raised by voluntary contributions in every parish for the repair of the fabric of the church.

After a reply by Dr. Phillimore the House divided, and negatived both questions. The amendment, by 207 to 185; and the original motion, by 220 to 172.

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor, on the 3rd of March, in pursuance of the intention with respect to Law Reform, announced by him at the opening of the session, moved the second reading of the Registration of Assurances Bill, and entered into a full explanation of the measure. Its object, he said, was to effect a registration of titles and of incumbrances; treating the register as a proof of all the facts stated therein, and refusing to recognise as against the purchaser claims not registered. By this means, marriage settlements, mortgages, appointments, &c., could not be advanced as claims against the purchaser unless they were stated on the face of the register, when he would see the liabilities of what he was purchasing. The Bill had been introduced in the House of Commons before, and had been opposed chiefly by the solicitors. In 1851 it was carried unanimously in the House of Lords, but was dropped by the change of Government. Amongst the facilities which he anticipated from the measure were these:—that persons would give trustees the same power over land that they would give with regard to stock; that it would increase the transferable value of land; and that it would greatly diminish expense which was mainly caused at present by searches to ascertain the validity of title.

Lord St. Leonards opposed the Bill at great length. He remarked that it had been introduced into Parliament nine times within twenty-three years. The project had failed, as practical experiments of the same kind had failed in Yorkshire, in Middlesex, in Ireland, in Scotland and in some foreign countries, because it was found that the process would not work. Lord St. Leonards objected to lodging the deeds in public buildings, where they would be unsafe: "an Englishman likes to have his own sheepskins in his own box." There was no suppression of important deeds—that offence being very rare; but there were dangers of mistakes on the part of registrars, or of purloining

by porters, or of forging by clerks. As to the present expense, it was very trifling; and he mentioned a case in which 1,068,421*l.* 19*s.* had been invested in the purchase of fifteen estates containing 26,286 acres; the total cost, including that of the sale of an estate for 80,000*l.*, being only 3420*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* On the transfer of small estates the register would entail additional expense. Amongst other objections, Lord St. Leonards noted that there was no provision to extend the measure to Wales; and he dwelt much upon that omission.

Lord Campbell defended the Bill; showing the baselessness of many objections urged by Lord St. Leonards. For example, as to the omission of Wales — by the declaratory act of George II. cap. 42, all general bills relating to England are held to include Wales. But Lord St. Leonards laboured under a horror of legislation on this subject, which blinded his judgment. It appeared in his tucking his pamphlet "Shall we register or not?" into his book on the "Law of Vendors and Purchasers;" so that all who wish to have the benefit of the "Law of Vendors and Purchasers" are compelled to have the benefit of the old pamphlet on Registration, of which his present speech was chiefly a repetition! This horror made him forget that all the while similar bills were in the House of Commons, they were never opposed by Sir Edward Sugden, and that this very Bill was passed by their lordships *nemine contradicente*. The extreme case cited by Lord St. Leonards did not fairly represent the expense, especially for small purchasers.

After a few words from Lords Beaumont and Brougham in favour of the Bill, it was read a second time.

On the 6th of May, the Lord Chancellor moved the third reading of the Bill, and was again opposed by Lord St. Leonards. The House divided upon the question, which was carried in the affirmative by 57 to 24, and the Bill passed. The measure, however, did not become law, as it was subsequently withdrawn in the House of Commons.

The second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill was moved in the House of Lords, on the 3rd of May, by the Lord Chancellor. He explained the difference between the present Bill and that introduced in 1851. The Board of Superintendence would be a branch of the Government, and composed of the Lord President of the Council, some other cabinet minister who would also be a member of the House of Commons, and two legal gentlemen of high attainments. Their duties would consist in superintending all the charities of the kingdom; in doubtful cases advising trustees how to act —a provision much wanted; directing, as well as forbidding, the institution of legal proceedings; and empowering trustees to build houses, exchange land, and sometimes to purchase and to sell land. They would be empowered to sanction a different application of the funds of charities, first, wherever the objects of the charity were such that it became impossible to apply the funds; second, when the object had failed in what was understood to be the intention of the founder, or where there were two or more charities for a nearly similar purpose; third, where the funds of no one were sufficient for its object, but would be so when

united; fourth, where charities had been founded above sixty years, and where they were unfitted for the purposes contemplated. The expenses of this board would be paid out of the public exchequer. The two legal members would go into the country to make inquiries on the spot in every case requiring investigation. Trustees would be obliged to keep regular accounts of every item of income and expenditure, and annually to deposit one copy with the Clerks of the County Courts, and to furnish the board with another The County Courts would have jurisdiction over all charities not exceeding 30*l.* in amount — of which there were 22,760; and all cases above 30*l.* would go before the Master, who would be at liberty, in cases of importance, to direct a Bill to be filed in the Court. The Duke of Cleveland, Lords Chichester and Brougham, approved of the Bill generally; but Lord St. Leonards objected to the constitution of the Board, and to the conferring of such powers on individuals. In the course of the discussion an amusing dispute occurred between Lord St. Leonards and Lord Brougham, each positively and eagerly asserting, that the other had neglected to attend the Charity Commission, whereas it turned out, upon explanation, that by arrangement they had attended on alternate days, and so had never met each other at the sittings. The Bill was then read a second time, and subsequently passed the Upper House.

In the House of Commons, on the 2nd of August, before going into Committee upon the Bill, Lord John Russell reminded the House, that, at an early period of the session, in announcing the general views of the Government with respect to education, he had urged the necessity of establishing a better management and an approved application of the funds of charitable trusts—a subject which had for more than fifty years engaged the attention of Parliament. He had stated that it was proposed, as many of these charities had reference to education, that the body entrusted with the direction and superintendence of their administration should be the Committee of Privy Council for Education, with the necessary legal assistance. This Bill, which had passed the other House, had been there referred to a Select Committee, who had paid very great attention to the subject, and they had recommended, in order to separate the questions of administration and superintendence from politics and party, that there should be persons named by the Crown, and holding office during good behaviour, to whom the general administration should be confided; in which suggestion the Government had concurred. He should propose, he said, a few alterations of the Bill in the committee. One was that, as the services of the three persons named in the Bill, who were to receive salaries, might not, probably, after a time be required, one of the appointments should, at a certain period, cease. Another related to Roman Catholic charities, the placing of which under this body, without special provisions, he was sorry to find, might lead to questions affecting the very existence of some of them, unless great care was taken. He proposed, therefore, that Roman Catholic charities should be excluded from the operation of this Bill, not, however,

with a view of omitting them permanently. He thought it would be a great advantage that they should be brought under a body of this kind, to prevent their being diverted from their proper objects; but this would require a separate bill and very special provisions. The House then went into Committee upon the Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to after much discussion. Lord John Russell deferred until the Report the amendment of the 60th clause exempting Roman Catholic charities. The principal discussion upon the measure took place on the 4th of August, when the Bill was considered as amended. Sir Frederick Thesiger then raised a strong objection to the proposed exemption in favour of Roman Catholics. He viewed with very great regret and alarm the course adopted by Lord John Russell in introducing at this last stage of the Bill words which were pregnant with mighty consequences. The Bill had passed the other House, and had been read a second time in that House without the slightest intimation of any intention to introduce an amendment of that description. The reason given for so important an alteration was an apprehension that the investigations of the Commissioners might disclose the fact that certain Roman Catholic trusts came within the law against superstitious uses, and were void. But this Bill did not change the law under which any person might as a relator impeach Roman Catholic trusts. The exemption of those charities would operate obviously towards Roman Catholics themselves, who were absolutely helpless as to any maladministration of their trusts. Lord John Russell had promised to bring these trusts hereafter under special provisions within the scope of that measure, but what security had the House for the fulfilment of his pledge? If the Bill should be found to prejudice improperly Roman Catholic trusts, a Bill could be introduced for their relief. The reasonable and proper course was to leave the Bill as it stood.

Lord John Russell said, if any class of Her Majesty's subjects ran any great risk of injury to their property, or the application of their property to charitable purposes, through the operation of this Bill, the House would grant them a favourable hearing, and it was not sufficient to say, supposing they had had fair ground for complaint for several years past, and had made none, that they should not be now heard. The question then was, whether or not the Bill might work injury to Roman Catholics in respect to their trusts; and he had been informed by a Roman Catholic barrister that many of their charities were void in law. When he (Lord John) had moved the second reading of the Bill he was entirely ignorant of this fact, and he had given the earliest notice in his power of his proposal to exempt these trusts for the present, the lateness of the session not permitting the discussion of the necessary special provisions. If these trusts were left, without such provisions, to the operation of the Bill, when the reports of the Commissioners were laid before Parliament cases of violation of the law might appear, against which proceedings might be called for. Mr. Headlam, he observed, had suggested the limitation of the exemption for two years, and to this suggestion he assented.

The proposed exemption was resisted by Mr. Newdegate, as involving a most dangerous principle.

Mr. Headlam proposed to limit the exemption to two years. He observed, that although considerable difficulties might arise in subjecting Roman Catholic charities to the provisions of this Bill, there were insuperable objections to exceptional legislation upon the subject, to which he could not be a party.

Sir F. Thesiger declined to accept Mr. Headlam's proposal, and the House divided upon the amendment of Lord John Russell, as altered, which was carried by 87 against 76.

Upon the third reading, on the 8th of August, some new clauses were added, and, after several amendments had been moved and rejected, the Bill passed, and soon after became law.

The Australian gold discoveries, and the feelings of the Colonists themselves, had rendered apparent the necessity for some alteration in the system of criminal transportation, as hitherto carried out. On the 10th of May Earl Grey brought the subject before the House of Lords, by moving an Address to the Crown, praying that the arrangements respecting the transportation of criminals in force in 1852 might not be altered until the arrangements for altering them be laid before Parliament, and time given for their consideration. The noble Earl, in a speech of great length, entered into a defence of the reformatory system ending in transportation, as introduced by himself. Ninety-nine men, he said, in a hundred were more daunted at the prospect of transportation, preceded by separate confinement in prison, than at any other punishment,—that the chief value of transportation was as a means of reforming criminals, and relieving this country of them. Few returned, and those who did were the cause of infinite mischief, instructing the young in every description of crime. He defended the system of assignment, and maintained that the percentage of convicts guilty of offences under those regulations was very small. He pointed out the great improvement of the present as compared with the old system, where the whip was the only instrument of reformation; and drew a striking picture of the interior of a convict-prison,—silence everywhere amidst concealed numbers, so that a stranger felt his flesh creep on his bones. The good conduct of the convicts depended upon the hope of their being removed to the colonies. If they were imprisoned for long terms here that hope would be removed. The cessation of transportation to Van Diemen's Land should have been gradual. The cry against convicts in those colonies was quite a new one; no longer ago than 1846 it was all the other way, when Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Lowe were concerned in a report in favour of receiving convicts. The colonies which had benefited by convict-labour now turned round and abused it, but it did not follow that the Government should yield to every clamour. The House must remember, that if transportation ceased, the convicts would be thrown in large bodies on society at home, and ultimately become as formidable a class to the welfare of the community as the forçats in France.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that the motion of Earl Grey was of a very unusual character, involving

as it did an interference seldom attempted with the prerogative of the Crown and the discretion of the executive. The practical question was, whether transportation to Van Diemen's Land was to cease or not. Now it should be remembered that the Government, with respect to that colony, were struggling with a difficulty created by Earl Grey himself, who, in one of his despatches, as it was understood by the Governor and the Colonists, had certainly held out an expectation that no more convicts would be sent to their island. Earl Grey had also declared, that the Government of this country had no right to send convicts to any colony against the consent of its inhabitants; and yet when the Government, acceding to the wishes of the legislature of Van Diemen's Land, determined that transportation to that colony should cease, they were met by this motion. Was it only Canada that was to be supported in the wishes she expressed, and were colonies which protested against convict-settlements alone not to be listened to? The Falkland Islands, to which Lord Campbell proposed to send convicts, might be a very good prison, but they would not answer the purpose for which transportation was now intended, requiring as it did an absorption of convicts in the settlements. He showed that the time was coming for making large provision in this country for the treatment of criminals; that the reformatory system already established had been successful; and that some change should be made in the indiscriminate mode of sentencing to transportation. He said, that the liberated forçats of France were terrible only because they had not been disciplined. After commenting on the inequality of the punishment of transportation, and the expediency of carrying it out in every case of a sentence, Lord Aberdeen concluded by stating that the propositions of the Government on the subject of reformatory punishments at home would shortly be laid before the House.

The Earl of Chichester opposed the motion, and proposed an amendment, declaring it to be the opinion of the House that transportation should only be applied to the graver offences, that it should be limited to certain colonies, and that a more complete system of secondary and reformatory punishment should be introduced at home.

The Earl of Derby supported the original motion. He disclaimed all party feeling, premising that there could be no permanent political combination between himself and Lord Grey. He expressed himself favourable to the discontinuance of transportation to Van Diemen's Land; but he thought it should have been gradual. Although he did not place the theory that the mother-country should overbear the colony so high as Lord Grey, yet when a strong feeling prevailed it would be unwise to incur the risk of repeating in Van Diemen's Land the scenes we had witnessed with regret in other colonies. He believed that convicts had a much greater chance of permanent amendment in life in the colonies than at home. He complained that the Government had taken a step which rendered some alteration inevitable, without giving parliament or themselves the opportunity of having the details of their plan fully before them. He deprecated ill-considered changes and hasty legisla-

tion. Going back for a considerable period, he sought to show, that sudden changes—the cessation of assignments, the discontinuance of transportation to New South Wales, the stop to the founding of a new penal colony in the North of Australia, and now another sudden step by the present Government—have caused disastrous results and great inconveniences. Though he supported the motion, he had little fault to find with the views of Lord Aberdeen, and no desire to cast a slur or censure on the Government.

The Duke of Newcastle opposed the motion. He showed that under the existing system some criminals were released and sent home after serving a few years in the hulks, while others were imprisoned a year or two, and then sent to the colonies; which amounted to transportation for life, since no provision was made for their return. The Duke showed that the people of Van Diemen's Land were opposed to receiving convicts; that in 1851 not fewer than 1413 convicts (of whom 738 had been brought back) absconded and went to the diggings. In reply to the charge that no extra accommodation had been provided to meet the new arrangements, he stated that it was proposed to remove 200 of the female convicts from Millbank to the Brixton prison, which would accommodate 700. Then 500 could be accommodated at Portland, and provision could be made for 1000 more. Lord Grey seemed to think that because we had spent thousands of pounds in sending and maintaining convicts in Australia, we had the right to continue to send them: it was a low view to make this a mere ledger account. He disputed the arguments drawn from the terrors of transportation, and relied more on the statements of gaol-chaplains than judges. Might not the dreadful impression produced on the criminal by a sentence of transportation be produced by the thought of Dartmoor or Pentonville, rather than Australia? Transportation had terrors only for a certain class of criminals, such as the receivers of stolen goods. He combated the notion that if transportation ceased, large numbers of criminals would be let loose in this country. The total number of prisoners tried in the year 1851 was 27,960, and of those the total number sentenced to transportation was 2895. The total number not disposed of by transportation was 25,065; but to those must be added at least one-third of those sentenced to transportation, who were never sent out of the country: so that not more than 2000 were sent abroad in the year 1851; the whole of the remainder receiving punishment in this country, and being released here at the expiration of their sentence. The total number of offences of murder and contemplated murder was 2318; and of these the total number sentenced to transportation was only 174, and the whole number actually transported was only 120. This showed how greatly exaggerated were the apprehensions he had alluded to; and that if we were not prepared to send to our colonies this number of offenders, there could be little to apprehend from this small number being released in this country.

Convicts should be set to useful employments, upon the system of Colonel Jebb—making harbours of refuge, fortifications, and dockyard works. Labourers now readily

found employment: and the argument that convict labour would displace free labour was thus obviated. The Duke concluded by describing the spirit of concession in which a statesman should deal with the colonies; where events showed that concession was necessary, concede with a good grace and before it was too late, and then it would be accepted as a boon. Such concessions ought not to be unwillingly wrung from the mother country.

Lord Campbell contended for the present system; he contemplated with alarm the letting loose of 1000 taught convicts on society; and argued that the agony felt by the criminal and his friends upon a sentence of transportation being passed was as great as ever.

The Lord Chancellor agreed that passing sentence did cause terror, but the system of transportation could not be continued as heretofore, because there was no place to send convicts to; though he did not despair of finding a place.

The Duke of Argyll thought the motion evasive; for, if carried, it pledged the House to address the Crown to restore transportation to Van Diemen's Land; and if Lord Grey meant that, it would have been better had he expressed it openly.

After a brief reply from Lord Grey the House divided, when there appeared for the motion, 37; against it, 54.

In accordance with the intentions of the Government thus announced, a Bill for altering the Punishment of Transportation was introduced in the House of Lords, and on the 11th of July the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading. He said his experience in criminal courts had convinced him that transportation answered the end of punishment better than anything else that could have been devised. It had all the main ingredients of secondary punishments; it had a maximum in apprehension and a minimum in endurance; it excited great terror, without, perhaps, eventually inflicting great pain, and he knew not what they could look to better If the United Kingdom alone were concerned, he should have deprecated the removal of transportation from the statute-book, to any great degree, as a punishment for crime. But we were bound also to consider the interests of our numerous colonies. The opinion of these colonies having been, in an unmistakable manner, manifested against receiving any more convicts, we must sooner or later discontinue sending them to these dependencies. The question arose, what number could be sent to the only colony, Western Australia, which was still willing to receive them? That point ascertained, their only course was to determine which of those offenders whom they had been in the habit of transporting, should continue to be sent out. Treating transportation as the next to capital punishment, all they could do was to take off from the bottom, as it were, of the criminal class as large a number as the colony was willing or able to receive. It was impossible to ascertain that number with absolute accuracy, but it might be assumed at from 800 to 1000 annually. Then came the question—from which set of convicts the punishment of transportation should be removed? His lord-

ship then went into details in reference to the proposed measure. He thought that we should only leave as subjects for transportation those who were now liable for fourteen years and upwards, including cases of receiving stolen goods, outrages, assaults on the person, attempts to do grievous bodily harm, house-breaking, burglary, cattle-stealing, and matters of that sort. The only remaining question was, what should be substituted as a punishment for the remainder? He thought that those who would have been transported for seven years should henceforth be kept in penal servitude for a term of four years; those transported for ten years undergo a penal servitude of six years; those for fifteen, one of eight; and those above fifteen, one of ten years.

Earl Grey declared that experience had proved that transportation, as formerly carried out, had proved one of the most effectual preventives of crime, and complained that the Lord Chancellor had not sufficiently developed the system of secondary punishments which it was proposed to substitute for transportation.

Lord Brougham regretted that transportation was about in any degree to be abolished. He thought infant training-schools and a good police the best preventives of crime.

The Duke of Newcastle expressed his entire acquiescence in the regrets expressed by Lord Grey and Lord Brougham at the cessation of transportation. The excuse, however, for that cessation was to be found in its absolute necessity, and, with a view to meet the altered circumstances of the times, the present measure had been introduced as a first step towards the improvement of our penal system.

Lord Campbell supported the second reading, but said, when he agreed to this Bill, it must be understood to be without prejudice to the Government efforts still to continue transportation. At the present time they would only have Western Australia, but he thought new places might be found. He was told by those conversant with the subject, that there were other spots on the great continent of Australia to which they might advantageously send convicts, and it might be done to the Falkland Islands. He hoped the Government would use their best efforts to continue transportation in that way.

The Marquis of Clanricarde hoped that there would be some clearer statement as to what was to be done with the convicts to whom promises had been made, because he understood that from 800 to 1200 would be let loose upon society in this country.

The Bill was then read a second time.

In Committee, the Lord Chancellor explained the proposed system for dealing with convicts, and several noble Lords made observations on the measure, which was subsequently read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, in Committee on the Bill, upon the 9th of August, Lord Palmerston gave an exposition of the views of the Government upon the subject of secondary punishments. The question, he observed, was one of extreme difficulty. The object of punishment was to make it a

penalty to the offender and an example to others, without shocking the feelings of the community, and at the same time to combine reformation with punishment. Hitherto our colonies had enabled us to make transportation beyond the seas one of our secondary punishments, but this resource having now failed—the feelings of the colonists revolting against being brought into contact with our criminals, and a great event having changed the condition of our Australian colonies—the system must be altered. The first result to which the Government were led was the necessity of ceasing to transport offenders to the colonies, except a small number to Western Australia, and the Bill proposed to empower the courts to alter the sentences. It was proposed that after a certain period of preliminary imprisonment the offender should be capable of receiving a ticket-of-leave in this country, liable to be revoked. He thought that, with regard to a great portion of those who were sentenced to transportation, reformation was by no means a hopeless object, and every effort would be made to accomplish it. When those persons who had conditional tickets-of-leave were to be released, the grave question arose, where were they to go, and how were they to be employed? He had every reason to believe that means would be found of giving all these persons employment upon the public works, apart from the convicts, at suitable wages, from which occupation, without a stigma, they might slide into the ordinary avocations of honest industry. The charge for providing additional accommodation would be borne by the public, but, as the cost of transporting criminals would be no longer incurred, there would be a very considerable annual saving of expenditure. The whole system must be considered in a great degree experimental; but he believed that this was the best mode that could be devised to meet the great change to which he had referred.

Mr. Walpole concurred in the scheme as a whole, but differed on two points. By the second clause, transportation for a shorter period than 14 years was abolished: it would be better to give the Crown power to commute all sentences of transportation for periods of penal servitude. As the Bill stood, no convicts but those who had committed the gravest offences could be sent to the colonies; but some colonists might desire our convicts, and if the Bill were altered as he suggested, that would enable the Crown to send convicts to any colony desiring it. He also suggested, that where a man, after remission, again commits an offence similar to that for which he has already been punished, he should receive the next higher punishment. If they looked to the reports upon the subject they would find that the system of employing criminals upon public works had not only proved highly beneficial to the convicts themselves, but had also contributed to the lasting advantage of the country. The cost of transportation was little short of 200,000*l.* a year, including the expenses incurred in the colonies; the cost of the prisoners at home was also very great, but the works at Portland paid themselves at the present moment, besides producing a noble harbour; and he was satisfied that if similar works were prosecuted in other

parts of the kingdom, great public good would accrue to the country, and great progress would be made in the improvement and reformation of criminals. In the year 1849, the profitable labour at the works at Portland produced upwards of 17,000*l.*; in 1850, it produced 14,000*l.*; in 1851, 20,541*l.*; during the past year the earnings of the convicts had exceeded the cost of the establishment, and there was no reason to doubt that, wherever the same facilities existed for the employment of offenders, the same results would follow.

Sir John Pakington complained of the course taken by the Government in bringing forward this measure at a time when it could not be discussed. There should have been a full discussion. He hoped Ministers had not been too precipitate in abolishing transportation; he had intended to continue it until 1854. The Bill bore evident marks of haste, but on the whole he agreed with its provisions, and should offer no opposition.

Mr. Adderly approved of the plan, condemned transportation as a punishment, and expressed his preference for the present proposition over that of Sir J. Pakington.

Several other Members approved, and no one opposed, the Bill, which passed through Committee.

Upon the 12th of August, on the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill, Mr. Keating adverted to the novel and, as he considered, objectionable principle of granting to convicts tickets-of-leave, which would introduce, he said, in the country a new class of persons, who, although *quasi* freemen, capable of contracting obligations, would be yet in the anomalous position of being liable to have their liberty abridged at the will of a Secretary of State. This part of the plan, he observed, superseded the constitutional functions of the judges, whose sentences the Secretary of State would have the jurisdiction of revising. So far from deterring from punishment, this would produce an opposite effect. He thought these clauses required more consideration, and that they should form a separate Bill, to be introduced next session.

Lord Palmerston assured the House that this matter had received the most deliberate consideration from persons competent to deal with the subject, who had thought the system would be attended with considerable advantage. It was believed that, after a period of preliminary imprisonment and employment upon public works, the hope of obtaining a ticket-of-leave would tend to produce reformation and good conduct in order to merit this indulgence. As transportation had ceased, it was very desirable, with a view to reformation, to inspire and keep alive this element of hope. Imprisonment and forced labour would be sufficient for the purpose of example, and, as far as the security of the public went, the proposed system afforded additional safeguards. The liability of the party to have his ticket-of-leave recalled in case of misconduct, and to be cast back upon the prison or public works, would teach him habits of self-control. No new principle was introduced; no new power was conferred upon the Secretary of State. The Crown possessed at present the power of

not only remitting, but of mitigating or commuting sentences.

Mr. Walpole concurred in the plan of punishment laid down in the Bill, and believed that it would be beneficial. He was convinced, he said, and he showed that there were ample grounds for this conclusion, that the employment of convicts, in the manner proposed, upon public works, would not only have a reformatory influence upon them, but would in time reduce our convict expenditure to a comparatively trifling amount. He insisted, however, upon the essential importance of holding out, as a part of the scheme, a severer punishment to those who should abuse the indulgence conceded to them.

After a short discussion, in which Mr. Spooner, Mr. J. Phillimore, Mr. Barrow, Mr. T. Chambers, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Hume, and Sir J. Pakington took part, the Bill was read a third time and passed; it subsequently passed the House of Lords, and became law.

CHAPTER VI.

India Bill:—*Sir C. Wood, on the 3rd of June, in a Speech of Five Hours, introduces his Bill for the Government of India—His Speech—Mr. Bright criticises the Measure, and it is debated for three nights—Mr. J. G. Phillimore condemns the Policy and Proceedings of the Directors—Sir J. Hogg replies and defends them—The debate is continued by Mr. Blackett, Mr. T. Baring, Sir H. Maddock, Mr. Danby Seymour, Mr. Archibald Hastie, and Mr. Hume—Upon the Second Reading Lord Stanley moved an Amendment—He advocates delay until further information is obtained—He is answered by Mr. Lowe—A long and important debate ensues, which is continued by adjournment for four nights—Speeches of Mr. Phinn, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Herries, Mr. Hume, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Blackett, Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Otway, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Cobden, Sir J. Graham, Sir H. Maddock, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Bright, Sir J. Hogg, Mr. Rich, Mr. Cumming Bruce, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Napier, Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. Digby Seymour, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell—After a division the Amendment is rejected by 140 against 322—In Committee upon the Bill various amendments are proposed by Mr. Phinn, Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Bright, Mr. Hume, Sir H. Maddock, and Mr. Monckton Milnes.—An anecdote is related by Mr. Bright illustrative of the alleged Corruption of the Directors—Several new clauses are proposed to be added by Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Hume, Mr. Rich, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Vernon Smith—Upon the Bill being considered as amended, Sir J. Pakington moves the insertion of a clause putting an end to the salt monopoly—This gives rise to a debate in which Sir C. Wood, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Sir J. Hogg, Mr. Hume, Mr. Lowe, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, and others, take part—Upon a division the clause is carried against the Government by 117 to 107—After the addition of clauses moved by Mr. Wigram and Sir C. Wood, and the rejection of others moved by Sir C. Wood, Mr. J. G. Phillimore and Mr. Bright, the Bill is passed.—In the House of Lords the question of the Future Government of India is discussed on several occasions during the Session—Upon the 13th of June a motion by the Earl of Ellenborough for the production of certain correspondence, occasions an important debate—Speeches of the Earls of Ellenborough and Granville, Lord Monteagle, the Duke of Montrose and Marquis of Clanricarde—The Second Reading of the Bill is moved by the Earl of Granville—After a debate, in which the Earls of Malmesbury, Aberdeen, and Ellenborough, Lord Monteagle, the Duke of Argyll, Lords Ashburton and Wharncliffe,*

and the Bishop of Oxford take part, the Bill is read a second time without a division—In Committee upon the Bill, several Amendments are proposed by the Earl of Ellenborough, and rejected; but upon his motion, Sir J. Pakington's Salt Clause is expunged—The Bill, as amended, passes the House of Commons, and becomes law.

THE Ministerial measure for the future government of India was introduced in the House of Commons on the 3rd of June by Sir Charles Wood, in a speech which occupied five hours. He began by bespeaking the indulgence of the House, on account of the paramount importance of the question, which involved the destiny for weal or woe of 150,000,000 of our fellow subjects: he then disposed of the appeal for delay by representing that it was unnecessary as regarded information, and in the opinion of Lords Dalhousie and Hardinge there might be danger in postponing legislation. He next proceeded to give a concise account of the results of the administration of India for the last twenty years, premising that it must be judged by different rules from those applied to European government, many of the elements of the question being peculiar to India. He dwelt on the petitions of the Native Association of Madras to show that its statements were exaggerated misrepresentations. The complaints in the native petitions might be comprised under three heads—the administration of justice, the want of public works, and the tenures of land. These three topics he severally considered. With reference to the first, he dwelt upon the care and labour bestowed upon the penal code which was about to be carried into effect in the Indian territories; he noticed the peculiar circumstances, as well as difficulties, attending the dispensation of justice in India, where perjured witnesses could e got at an anna ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$) a-head, which rendered it a matter of surprise, he said, that it should be administered so satisfactorily as it was. He did not think it could be affirmed that justice, under their own separate laws, was not fairly and impartially administered to the natives of India, who reposed implicit confidence in the integrity of English judges. This inference might be drawn from the results of the appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the Company's courts in India. The native Judges, too, who now decided a large proportion of the causes, had greatly improved in integrity. He passed to the next head—public works—a subject, he observed, of vital importance not only to the welfare of India, but to the interests of this country, and which was attracting daily more and more consideration, the outlay for that purpose having nearly doubled in five years. Sir Charles read a statement of the roads completed, or in the course of construction, in different parts of India, adverting to the subject of railroads, in the promotion of which, he said, no time would be lost or expense spared, and to that of canals and works of irrigation, which had been increased to such an extent as to render productive 14,000,000 acres of new land. In reviewing the last topic—the tenures of land—a very complicated subject—he discussed the comparative merits of the Zemindary, the Ryotwar, and the village sys-

tems of revenue settlement, prevailing in the Bengal, the Madras, and the Western Provinces respectively, showing the inexpediency, and the impediments in the way, of establishing either as a universal system; and he examined the subject of cotton cultivation, the success of which, he remarked, depended upon the certainty of a market in this country, which, again, depended upon the price of the American crops. Sir Charles next considered the revenues of India, which were raised almost entirely from the land, the impost not being a tax, but a portion of the rent of the land; the other chief sources of revenue were opium and salt, the last tax being by no means so oppressive as had been represented; the gross revenue was about 26,000,000*l.* In enumerating the results of the last twenty years' administration of India, he noticed the extinction of slavery, suttees, infanticide, human sacrifices, and Thuggee, all of which had been quietly put an end to, contrasting the state of British India with that of India under Mahomedan rule and that of native princes, appealing to the testimony of native as well as European authorities. Sir Henry Elliot, a trustworthy witness, had disproved the boasted superiority of the Mussulman administration of India, even in the matter of public works; while the improved condition of the indigenous peasantry was shown by their increased power of consumption of the necessaries of life. The value of the imports into India had augmented from 7,993,000*l.* in 1834–5 to 17,313,000*l.* in 1849–50, or 140 per cent. After adverting to various improvements now in operation for ameliorating the condition of the Indian people, he admitted that it did not follow from these facts that the existing Government of India was the best that could be devised; but if we were to test a Government by its results, whatever might be its anomalous character, that of India could not be condemned as bad or inefficient. That Government might be regarded under two different aspects —the Home Government and that of India. Against the Home Government it was objected that there was no responsibility, and that the Court of Directors, though a mere fiction, was an obstruction to all good government, owing to the mode of electing the members, their exercise of patronage, and the manner in which the business was transacted. In considering these objections, Sir Charles explained the machinery of the two branches of the Home Government, insisting that he, as the head of the Board of Control, was as responsible to Parliament for the administration of Indian political affairs as the Secretaries of State in their respective departments. He argued that the Court of Directors was no sham, as had been alleged, and that the charge of delay preferred against the double system was groundless, a large portion of the government of India being administered in India itself. He then addressed himself to the question, what should be the form of the future Indian government—whether it should be double, or whether it should be a single authority, administered by a Secretary of State. He examined the proposal of Lord Ellenborough, to substitute for the Court of Directors a council of twelve persons, to be named in the Act—a scheme which, in his opinion,

would be a double Government under another name; that of Mr. Halliday, that there should be an elected body of twenty-four persons; and the evidence of Mr. J. S. Mill, Lord Hardinge, and Mr. Marshman, more or less in favour of a double Government. He then explained the Ministerial measure. They proposed to have the relations between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors as they stood, but to change the constitution and limit the patronage of the latter. The thirty members of the Court were to be reduced to eighteen, twelve of whom were to be elected in the usual way, and six nominated by the Crown from Indian servants who had been ten years in the service of the Crown or Company, which would obviate the objection, that the best Indian servants would not obtain seats in the Court. One-third of this number were to go out every second year, but to be forthwith re-eligible. This change was to take place gradually; in the first instance, the thirty Directors were to elect fifteen, and the Crown nominate three. The Directors were to receive 500*l.* a year. The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman 1000*l.* The proposed system of government was to continue until Parliament should otherwise provide. With respect to patronage, which was now entirely in the hands of the Directors, it was proposed to do away with nomination by favour, and to make civil and scientific appointments depend upon merit alone. On this point Sir Charles Wood expressed himself very emphatically. Haileybury and Addiscombe "shall be thrown open to unlimited competition. If the aristocracy are able to introduce themselves to the Indian service, I shall be exceedingly glad; if the son of a horse-dealer can introduce himself in that way, I shall also be exceedingly glad. Merit, and merit alone shall be the test." But the direct appointments to the Indian army not being fit subjects for competition, would be left as at present in the hands of the Directors. In respect to the Executive Government in India, the principal change proposed was the separation of the Governorship of Bengal from the Governor-Generalship, constituting a Lieutenant-Governor of that Presidency, continuing the Lieutenant-Governorship of Agra, and giving power to the Supreme Government to institute a new Presidency in the districts on the Indus. A temporary Commission would be appointed in England to digest and put into shape the draughts and reports of the Indian Law Commission appointed in 1833. As legislation on that digest must take place in India, they proposed to improve and enlarge the Legislative Council, giving the Governor-General power to select two members, the Trade of the Presidencies one each, and making the Chief Justice of the Queen's Court, and one other Judge, members—in all, twelve; the Governor-General to have a veto in their legislation. The education and the examination at Haileybury would be improved by increasing the legal education and conducting the final examinations by independent examiners. The superior Courts were to be improved by consolidating the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut with the Queen's Courts, the Amalgamated Court being an ultimate Court of appeal, with original jurisdiction in certain cases. Minor Courts were to be

instituted in each of the towns of the Presidencies, and the Judges of the Amalgamated Court occasionally employed as a special commission to try causes in any part of the country. They also proposed to raise the character, acquirements, and salaries of the native Judges. Sir Charles Wood, in conclusion, took a rapid survey of native education, and the prospects of Christianity in India.

Mr. Bright discussed the Government scheme in a satirical vein of criticism. He objected to it entirely, on the ground of the maintenance of the double Government, which was a mockery and a delusion, and he was convinced that it would not be approved by the whole Cabinet. It was not possible that thirteen sensible gentlemen, with any pretensions to form a cabinet, would agree to a measure of that nature. (*Cheers and laughter.*)

The debate was then adjourned to the 6th of June, when it was resumed by Mr. J. Phillimore, who showed, in an elaborate speech, that the system of Government hitherto maintained in India had not contributed to the welfare of the people of that country. With regard to the exclusion of natives from offices, by the Act of 1833 it was declared, that neither colour, descent, or religion should incapacitate any native from holding office in India; but the Government of the Company had not placed a single native in office who might not have held office before the passing of that Act. With respect to a code of law for India, nothing had been done to codify the law, and the administration of the civil and criminal law was in a frightful state. He quoted from Mr. Lewin's evidence and Mr. Norton's pamphlet, cases of gross oppression on the part of Judges, or arising from the general state of the law. Cases were heard, and judgment was passed without the accused being heard; some Judges were young and incompetent, and unacquainted with the language of the country. He denied that any parallel to this state of things could be found in England; but one might be found in the orations of Cicero when he described the administration of justice in Sicily under Verres. As a consequence of the ignorance of the Judges, perjury and corruption were general; and yet the remedy of employing the natives had not been tried. It was "libellous, impious, and blasphemous" to assert that the people of India were not fit to hold office in their native land. Sir George Clerk described the high caste Hindoos as exceedingly moral, and fitted for the higher offices even of Government. It was all very well for Sir Charles Wood to go back to the time of Akbar for a picture of native government; he might as well have gone to the days of Attila for an account of the Augustan æra. If a Hindoo were to apply the same arguments to us, might he not turn to the seventeenth century, and, misled by the councils of the men who invariably slandered those whose dominions they attempted to confiscate, ask if we had ever heard of Louis, of Catherine of Russia, of Frederick of Prussia, of the incestuous Court of Dresden, of the kidnappings of men from one end of Europe to the other; of their cruel punishments if they fled; or (coming to later times) of the sack of Warsaw, of the partition of Poland, of the crimes which occasioned and the

terrors which attended the first French revolution? And, if another Genghis Khan or Tamerlane were to sweep over Europe once more, what would they think if he assigned these events as reasons for not allowing the natives to hold any offices in their own country? The tenures of land, a most important element in the question, had been passed over too lightly by Sir C. Wood. The East India Company had assumed the rights of the proprietors of the land, but had invariably neglected all his duties. Under the Zemindary system in Bengal the native landed proprietary had been reduced to a dead level of misery, and the Ryotwar system had blighted the prospects of the Madras provinces. Condemning in strong terms the general policy and proceedings of the Court of Directors, he appealed to the House whether so enormous a power should be left in such hands.

Sir James Weir Hogg defended the Company at great length, and his speech produced a considerable effect upon the House. He rejoiced, he said, that agitation and clamour had done their worst, and brought out everything that could be alleged against the East India Company. He then depreciated Mr. Bright's "speech of shreds and patches, of bits from old newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines." There was no lack of information extant respecting India, which was not a sealed book; all that was required was industry and application to explore fifty-three large folio volumes. Addressing himself more directly to the question, he urged the necessity of immediate legislation, which was peremptorily demanded, and that delay would tend to disturb the tranquillity of India, spreading doubt and distrust there. The main question, he agreed with Mr. Bright, was the system of double Government, and it was because he was convinced of the expediency of this system that he supported the motion. So far from the Court of Directors being, as alleged, a mere sham, under the existing system the practical government of India rested with the Court, under the paramount control of Her Majesty's Ministers; but the great virtue of the double Government consisted in its being the only mode by which the administration of India could be purged of all political bias. Sir James then proceeded to show that the Directors' patronage had been properly distributed; that the emoluments of the Indian civil service were inferior to those in corresponding stations in the general public service; and that India, so far from languishing, had advanced in prosperity—this result being indicated by the large increase of the gross revenue, notwithstanding reductions of duties and taxes, and in spite of fiscal legislation in this country calculated to retard the commercial progress of India. Upon this head, he referred to a variety of returns, disproving, he contended, the conclusions of Mr. Bright respecting the finances of India. The estimate for the year 1852-3 showed a gross revenue of 29,228,252*l.*, and an expenditure of 26,317,526*l.*, leaving an Indian surplus of 2,910,726*l.*; after allowing for the tribute to England there was still a surplus of nearly 500,000*l.*, including the estimate for the Burmese war, which was about 600,000*l.* The Indian debt had nominally increased; but of this increase 15,000,000*l.* had been incurred

through the Affghan expedition, which was not an Indian, but a European war. Mr. Bright had asserted that the Indian Government borrowed money to pay the dividends of the proprietors of East India stock, whereas those dividends were by law made a first charge upon the revenues of India. With reference to the Indian land tenures, Sir James observed he had heard not a single argument or objection upon this subject which he did not find had been better put forward in minutes and reports at the time when the different settlements were first made, and he justified the non-introduction of the village system, adopted in the north-west provinces, into those of Madras and Bengal, it being a rude system, suited only to a primitive state of society. The state of the cotton cultivation, he argued, was not to be attributed to the Government; the need of foreign capital and Manchester energy, the demands of the home market, the interests of the cultivators, who found that grain was a more remunerative crop, and especially the want of railroads, tended to check the growth of good cotton. After a passing allusion to the salt and opium monopolies, Sir James adverted to the subject of public works, reading statements of the number of those works already completed, and the sums expended, and he then replied to the allegation of Mr. Phillimore, that natives of India were not sufficiently employed, showing that they adjudicated 96 per cent. of the causes, that they were appointed deputy collectors and deputy registrars at high salaries. After describing in glowing language the social revolutions accomplished in Mairwara, Candeish, and the Khond country, by reclaiming and civilising even wild and ferocious tribes, he detailed the progress of education, of ecclesiastical establishments, and of moral and religious facilities throughout British India. He then concluded with expressing, on the part of the Court of Directors, an earnest wish and anxious prayer that the Supreme Disposer of events might so direct the counsels of that House that it might select the form of government for India best calculated to advance the interest and happiness of the people of India and the honour and glory of this great country.

At the end of this speech the debate was adjourned until the 9th of June, when the first speaker was Mr. Blackett, whose speech was mainly a reply to Sir J. W. Hogg and to that part of Sir C. Wood's address which defended the past. He insisted upon the strange anomaly of vesting the patronage of India in the hands of a private corporation, governing 150,000,000 of Asiatics by the machinery of a joint stock company, some of the most experienced Indian statesmen being practically excluded from its direction by the intolerable humiliation attending a canvass of the constituency. He urged various objections against the manner in which the patronage had been dispensed since the Act of 1833, the exclusion of natives of India from covenanted offices being contrary, he argued, to the spirit and intention of that Act. He dwelt upon the matter of patronage, because it was the only point in which the Court had exercised an absolute and unlimited control, and which, he said, the Directors had distributed in a manner most calculated to benefit their own family con-

nections, and least calculated to economise the resources of this country and to strengthen the social institutions of India. He objected to the Bill, because it proposed to continue the double Government, cripple the executive, neutralise responsibility, and continue the East India Company as a permanent organ of administration.

Mr. T. Baring thought there were evils in delay, and that immediate legislation was the duty of Parliament. He admitted that the present system of Indian Government was an anomaly, but it had the advantages of having preserved the connection between India and England, and of having saved the former from internal discord and foreign invasion. He desired to see the government of India in the hands of the Crown, not as our colonies were, the control of which was bandied from one side of the House to the other, but in conjunction with a body so constituted as to be independent of political influence, and not consisting wholly of persons educated in the Indian service. Whatever might be the defects of the present system, it would not be denied that the result had been to produce men of whom any country might be proud, and his strong feeling was in favour of the existing machinery, which would continue to exempt this grand question from the blasting influence of party strife. He complained of the delay in granting a code, but he approved of the distribution of patronage.

Sir H. Maddock advocated the postponement of legislation, at least, until next year. He was opposed to the double Government, but he could not see why a scheme might not be framed whereby it would be avoided; at the same time he admitted that the Government plan was, in several respects, an improvement on the existing system. There was, he said, one important omission in the Government scheme—that it did not propose to admit natives of India into the Legislative Council. He had not the slightest hesitation in saying, that if there was any position which would gratify distinguished natives, it was that of sitting to legislate for their fellow-countrymen, and he believed there were many Hindoo and Mohamedan gentlemen fully competent for the office.

Mr. Danby Seymour declared he had never heard such a combination of misrepresentations as were put forward in the speeches of Sir C. Wood and Sir J. Hogg, and he read documents and quoted authorities in refutation of various statements made by them. The present Government, he said, had dealt partially with this great question, and he complained that the Indian Committee was unfairly constituted, and that witnesses known to be adverse to the Company had not been examined. From a great variety of authorities he elaborated a very dark picture of the Company's rule, reproaching Sir C. Wood with softening its shadows, and with omitting all reference to the condition of the natives of India, which had been described as "universal pauperism" and the "lowest state of degradation;" and he deduced from the Cawnpore statistics the fact, that in the most favoured districts, described as the paradise of India, the allowance to the cultivators was but 2*s.* 1½*d.* monthly

per head. After touching upon the subject of irrigation, he read many testimonies as to the imperfect qualifications and the excessive emoluments of the covenanted civil servants, and concluded by recapitulating his charges against the Company as affording him ground for asserting that their government had not been a good one.

Mr. Archibald Hastie said, the East India Company had been abused, and all its doings decried, but before the House destroyed a system which had benefited the people of India, and the manufactures of this country, they should be prepared with a substitute; but no one who had expatiated upon the evils of the Company's government had suggested anything of the kind.

Mr. Hume was of opinion no evil could arise from postponing legislation. He wanted to know whether the financial difficulties of India were to be attributed to the Court of Directors or to the Board of Control, which now sought to get rid of the check imposed by the Court. Ever since the year 1838 there would have been a surplus revenue had not the Board of Control ruined the country by wars. The Court of Directors managed affairs in an admirable manner without expense; yet this system was to be swept away without mercy. The Secret Committee and the Board of Control had caused all the evils, and they were to be retained. He believed that the spirit and intention of the Court was to govern India honestly, wisely, and for the benefit of the people; yet this body which he would strengthen instead of weakening, was now virtually to be put an end to, while the Board of Control being composed of persons unacquainted with India, and its institution fluctuating with the vicissitudes of parties, India would be made a political football. He wanted a reponsible minister for India with the Court of Directors as a real check and publicity, and he protested against this hasty measure, as an injustice not only to the Court of Directors, but to the people of India. He protested against the Bill as premature and unstatesmanlike, and he thought it ought to be opposed at every stage. "No wise man would propose such a measure; and if it be, as I believe it is, a mad act, then it is the act of a madman." (*Laughter.*)

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill. Later in the evening it was brought in by Sir C. Wood, read a first time, and the second reading fixed for the 23rd of June, when upon the order of the day for the second reading, Lord Stanley, in a very thin House, moved a resolution that further information is necessary to enable Parliament to legislate with advantage for the permanent government of India; and that, at this late period of the session, it is inexpedient to proceed with a measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements, cannot be considered as a final settlement. His motion, he observed, did not profess to deal with the question how the government of India was to be carried on, or to express approbation or censure in respect to its past administration; the whole scope and tendency of the resolution was to affirm the proposition that now, before the public opinion in India could be ascertained, and before public opinion in England was

matured, and before the parliamentary committees had terminated their inquiries, it was not expedient or advisable, or at this late period of the session possible, to legislate permanently upon this subject. On previous occasions of renewing the Charter Act in 1813 and 1833, ample time had been allowed to Parliament for considering the reports of the Committees, and for the discussion of the Government plan. When a measure of this kind was proposed, affecting the interests of the civil and military services in India, it would be wilfully to sacrifice a great advantage if the opinion of these classes was not enlisted in favour of the new scheme of administration. He argued at great length against the probability that delay would cause agitation or insurrection in India, and insisted that the provisional character of the Bill would place a premium on agitation. On former occasions, when the form of Indian government was in a transition state, no disturbance had arisen in India, and he did not see that there could be reasonable ground of apprehension now. No insurrectionary elements existed in India, and if there was an inclination for insurrection, there was no leader, and it could not be supposed that, because a change was contemplated in the manner in which the government was to be carried on—a matter of which the great mass of the natives of India knew nothing—there would be an insurrectionary movement. The probable result of continuing the present form of government a little longer would be, that the Company's servants would work under an increased sense of responsibility, and that a stimulus would be given to local reforms. Lord Stanley then reviewed the three main provisions of the Government plan. With respect to the non-renewal of the lease of government, he thought it would be better, in an experimental scheme, to take a fixed term of years. He objected to leaving so large a share of the patronage as the plan proposed in private hands; and, although he approved of the principle of the system of disposing of the civil appointments upon the Chinese plan of competition, he could not help thinking that some practical difficulties would be encountered, and that it would be better to distribute a portion of these appointments among the principal educational establishments. The proposed change in the Home Government he minutely examined, observing that it was neither a measure of reform, nor a simple continuance of the existing system. Lord Stanley next discussed the subjects of the foreign policy of the Indian Government, the wars in which it had been engaged, and the kindred topic of Indian finance; public works—in respect to which no one, he said, had attempted to justify the Indian Government, looking at the proportion of the revenue expended upon this object; the judicial system, and education. Upon the last point, as well as other points, he thought the conduct of the Indian Government had been such as to demand a strict and searching inquiry before any portion of the power they now possessed was left in their hands.

Mr. Lowe replied to Lord Stanley. He criticised the terms of the amendment, and showed that the first part had nothing to do

with the question before the House, while the second offered no adequate reason for delay. Lord Stanley, he said, made the provisional character of the Bill matter of objection, and then contended that it was too late to pass a permanent measure. He observed, that the Bills of 1813 and 1833 were of a far more complicated character than the present, so that the argument derived from analogy was against the noble Lord. Delay was not likely to increase the information of the public at home upon a question respecting which few persons would pronounce a decided opinion; and as to India, ample evidence had been collected from all the services. Waiting for two years would not solve the chief question —that of the double or single Government. Immediate legislation was desirable, for there was commotion from one end of Asia to the other, from China to the Bosphorus, and it was our duty to make our government as strong and as much respected as possible, whereas by suspending legislation for two or three years we might impair the *prestige* of that government, and thus weaken our hold of India. He then took up and answered the objections of Lord Stanley one after the other. He justified the experiment proposed to be made in the disposal of the patronage, from which he anticipated a great improvement in the intellectual standard in the civil service of India, which would beget a sympathy between the European functionaries and the natives. Upon the whole, he thought, Lord Stanley had made no case for a delay, which would paralyse the energies of the Indian Government in every department.

Mr. Phinn complained that the Whigs had departed from the principles of Mr. Fox in not placing India under the direct government of the Crown. This, he said, was a half-and-half measure, unworthy of a strong administration, from which a large, liberal, and substantial measure was expected. There would be a constant agitation against the English Government it created, to which he should prefer a prolongation of the existing system, until Parliament could consider dispassionately what form of administration was best adapted for India. He then reviewed the past history of India under the Company, chiefly in refutation of Sir J. Hogg's statements. He enlarged upon the constituency of the Court of Directors, drew an unfavourable picture of the state of the natives, and condemned the conduct of the Company towards the native princes. In Committee he should propose that the government of India should be administered in the name of the Crown.

Sir R. Inglis felt objections both to the Bill and to the amendment. He objected to the Bill, the indefiniteness of its duration; that it not merely did not provide a permanent system of government, but it destroyed much without supplying an adequate substitute; that it contained too large an infusion of the monarchical element, which the greatest statesmen had regarded as a great evil; and that it altered the constitution of the Home Government. To the amendment he objected, because it would leave everything uncertain for two or three years. He believed that the Home Government of India had not been wanting in the fulfilment of its duties, and that the

people of that country were not insensible of the benefits conferred upon them by the East India Company. Having to decide between the Bill, the faults of which might be remedied, and the amendment, he had no hesitation in voting against the latter, though he should endeavour to maintain the system established in 1833.

Mr. Baillie supported the amendment. The demand for delay was, he said, both reasonable and just. The inconvenience it might produce would be a less evil than that a feeling should prevail in this country and India that the Government had forced a crude legislation on the House at a late period of the session, before the Committees had reported, and in the absence of mature evidence. Proceeding then to review the Government scheme, he described the manner in which the East India Directors obtained their seats, and contended, as Mr. Blackett had done upon the introduction of the Bill, that the most competent persons were practically excluded from the direction by the humiliation attending the necessary canvass of the constituency; and he urged, that if the Directors were to form part of the new Government a different mode of selection was indispensable. He objected to the proposed plan for dealing with the civil and military patronage, and condemned the retention of the fiction of the "Company," insisting that means should be taken to govern India in the name of the Queen, who should be proclaimed in each of its cities.

Mr. Herries, in a speech of great length, expressed himself in favour of immediate legislation, and although he made many serious objections, both to the Bill and amendment, he preferred the former. He vindicated the Indian Government from the charges of mal-administration which had been brought against it, denying that either the Court of Directors or the Board of Control were responsible for the wars in India, the Supreme Government in India being necessarily clothed with the power of initiating political measures. He read various documents to show the improved condition of the people of India and the increase of educational establishments, and replied to the allegations of negligence imputed to the Indian Government in the matter of public works. In assenting to the second reading of the Bill he indicated certain points, one of which was the new constitution of the Court of Directors, which he should endeavour to amend in the Committee.

The debate was then adjourned, and resumed on the 24th of June, by Mr. Hume, who announced his intention to vote for the amendment. He protested against the mockery of bringing in this Bill when the Select Committee had reached only the third or fourth head of their inquiry, and not a single native of India had been examined. He defended the Court of Directors from the charge of having incurred the war expenditure in India since the last Act, amounting to no less a sum than 28,000,000*l.*, which had crippled their means of promoting works of public utility; and he called upon the House to take security against this evil, not by destroying the Court of Directors, but by making them more efficient, for there could be no better council for an Indian Minister. He wished the admi-

nistration of India—the double Government, as it was called—to be continued as it was, with the Court of Directors, improved and perpetuated, as an effectual check upon the Board of Control. He condemned the proposed alteration in the disposal of the patronage, which was admitted to be well administered under the existing system. If there were defects in the present mode of governing India, and he believed there were, let it be ascertained who was to blame, and not hurry forward a measure that was against all evidence.

Mr. Macaulay said he should vote for the second reading of the Bill; and if not, he could not support the amendment. What the country had a right to expect from the Government was, not a Bill that should make such a reform as would render all future reform superfluous, but a Bill that would introduce present improvements, and leave a scope for further improvements when required; and such a Bill was that under discussion. All acknowledged that, in some shape or other, a double Government was the most suitable for India, and he thought that the changes proposed in the machinery at home—which absorbed too much attention—would impart to it a greater amount of vigour and ability. But India must be governed in India; whatever might be the instructions from home, the local authorities must exercise a discretion.

Every measure of which history would hereafter make mention had been taken without authority from the Home Government. Thus, reprimands from home had followed the step taken in 1835 on the subject of native education, the abolition of the transit-duties, the removal of the censorship from the press, and the making the coinage uniform. Upon the civil servants, from the Governor-General down to the revenue-collector, depended the happiness or misery of the natives;—"you may read the character of the collector in the eyes and garb of the population." As to patronage, if the Governor-General were allowed to nominate the civil servants, the most monstrous age of jobbing the world had ever seen would commence. And because the plan proposed by the Bill would fill the service with fit and superior men by the plan of competition, Mr. Macaulay was earnestly desirous it should pass without delay. He replied with brilliant effect to the arguments of Lord Ellenborough on this subject; and cited a host of cases—among them that of Lord Ellenborough himself—to show that the success of the test by competition was proved by the career of those who took the highest honours at Cambridge and Oxford, and that academical triumphs were not fugitive distinctions, but that it was the general rule that those who were first in the competition of the schools were foremost in the competition of life. If this were true, they were not justified in refusing to India a test which would raise the standard of qualification for its civil servants, to whose general character for talents and probity, nominated as they were at present by favour, he, nevertheless, paid a high tribute of respect. He argued that the civil service must always be a close service; that the defects of the judicial department would be best remedied by the operation of the Bill, which would raise the character of the service generally;

and that it provided the best kind of admission for natives who could compete successfully against European candidates. Controverting Lord Ellenborough's views with respect to the effect of education on the natives, he said—"We shall not secure or prolong our dominion in India by attempting to exclude the natives of that country from a share in its government, or by attempting to discourage their study of Western learning; and I will only say further, that, however that may be, I will never consent to keep them ignorant in order to keep them manageable, or to govern them in ignorance in order to govern them long." (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Blackett differed from Mr. Macaulay on the subject of the double Government, which was the principle of the Bill, and which, as the spring and fountain of the Indian administration, affected all its results. He consented to judge the existing system by its results, which would discover, he said, that it possessed all the vices both of a despotism and of a representative Government, without the advantages of either. All the shortcomings of the existing system, he contended, could be repaired only by concentrating the Home Government, and subjecting it to the utmost amount of responsibility in England. The changes in the double Government left it as before, so far as regarded responsibility. The check of an independent Court of Directors was, *pro tanto*, an advantage; but the Bill stripped the Court of all its prerogatives, and transferred them to the President of the Board of Control. He should support the amendment.

Lord Jocelyn was sorry to differ from Lord Stanley, against whose amendment he felt compelled to vote. He thought that Parliament was bound to legislate now, and although he did not believe delay would endanger our rule in India, he was of opinion it would weaken the Government at home and abroad. With respect to the Bill itself, he concurred in its principle, though he dissented from some of its provisions. He defended the Government of India in the matter of the land assessment. The judicial department, he thought one of the great blots of that Government. Less had also been laid out upon education than should have been; but the Government had not neglected this object. The sum expended upon public works had been comparatively small; but millions had been wasted in unjust and unprovoked wars, for which the Board of Control was to blame; and he was not prepared, therefore, to concede to the administration of the day that authority in India which had produced such unfavourable results in our colonies. Being friendly to a double system of government for India, he, nevertheless, was sensible of the defects of the present mode of electing the Directors; but he could not approve of the change which the Bill proposed to make in the constitution of the Court. He disapproved likewise of the mode in which it was intended to deal with the patronage; a portion of the military appointments, he agreed with Lord Stanley, should be given to the servants of the East India Company.

Mr. Otway insisted that before Parliament legislated upon this subject, it was expedient that the wants and the views of the natives of India should be ascertained. He read descriptions of their

wretched condition, and of the cruelty and oppression to which they were said to be subjected. He dwelt upon the alleged abuses in the administration of justice in India, and the neglect of works of public utility and necessity, and he complained of the injustice of imposing an irresponsible bureaucracy upon the people of India. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Adderley likewise supported the amendment, which supposed, he said, necessarily that a continuance Bill should be passed to give time for the preparation of a better measure than that before the House, which was almost universally disapproved. Mr. Macaulay, by confining its defence to one clause of the Bill, shirking all its great principles, had virtually condemned the remainder. The want of information could not be more clearly shown than by the Bill itself. Its avowed object was to secure the independence of the Court of Directors, whereas it sapped their independence, by making it a one-third nominated Council. In order to obviate misapprehension, he recommended the addition to the amendment of the words, "that it is expedient to continue the present Act for two years."

Mr. Mangles defended the Indian Government, which, he maintained, in spite of excusable omissions and shortcomings, was the best Government of a great dependency the world ever saw. It was important that somebody should be interposed between the local administration of India and the Ministers of the Crown, with whom, however, resided the sole power of peace and war, for the exercise of which they were responsible. He then replied to various statements made in the course of the debate with reference to the land revenue, the Indian debt and finances, public works, and the alleged nepotism of the Directors.

The debate was then again adjourned, and re-opened on the 27th of June, by Mr. Cobden, who declared the whole case to have been prejudged, and stated that from the period of the introduction of the Bill he had declined to attend the Indian Committee. If the amendment were carried, he should return to his place therein. Remarking that he had never treated this as a party question, he proceeded to consider the double Government. He could not see that there existed any double Government, for the Act for the government of India gave no irresponsible power (except as to patronage) to the Court of Directors, and he could regard this court only as a screen behind which was the real Government, and which he was anxious to remove. It was the John Doe and Richard Roe of Government, shams of law which we had lately done away. If there were any hope for India, it was in that country being governed in the same way as the colonies, so that public opinion might reach it. That opinion would get rid of wars and annexations. After condemning the policy which actuated the authorities on this latter subject, he explained the character of the Secret Committee, and showed that, if the President of the Board of Control chose, he might order the annexation of China, against the will of that Committee. The Court of Directors deserved all the taunts they met on the subject of misgovernment, for submitting to such

a system. On the subject of patronage he contended that reform was needed, and dwelt upon the desirability of giving appointments to the natives, which the Directors, paid by patronage for their services, were not likely to bestow; and he urged that if the patronage were placed in the hands of a Minister of the Crown, it would become the interest of the people of England to see that it was distributed to the natives. He next observed upon the anomalous relations between the Queen's ships and the Indian Government, and, by a sketch of the proceedings of Commodore Lambert, at Rangoon, illustrated his position that the Governor-General of India could do no more than solicit the aid of the Royal Navy, not being able to direct its operations. No provision had been made in the Bill in reference to this subject. Then, approaching the financial question, and remarking that it was impossible to separate the fate of English and Indian finances, he commented on the discrepancy of the statements of the various advocates of the Company; and, showing that during the last 19 years there had been a defalcation of 28,000,000*l.*, he urged that those who had proved that they could not take stock in a way which, in the case of the humblest trader, would satisfy a commissioner in bankruptcy, were not fit to be trusted with the financial administration of India. The mere increase of revenue, with an increased debt, was no answer to this charge. That debt had increased in proportion to the addition of territory, and Sattara, Scinde, and the Punjab were all admittedly governed at a loss. Believing that the public were as yet ignorant on the subject, but that public opinion would be formed upon it, he supported the amendment, which gave an additional two years for consideration.

Sir James Graham defended the omission of a fixed period, on the ground that defects could be altered and correctives applied from time to time; he went over the admissions which he found in Lord Stanley's speech, seriatim, complimenting his ability and candour, but weakening the force of his arguments; and recited the leading characteristics of the Government proposition. This he did at considerable length; and having thus cleared the way, he dilated on the two questions under discussion —delay, and the double or single Government.

As to delay. This was a question of policy. India was surrounded by menacing circumstances—revolution in China, war in Burmah, and a state of affairs in neighbouring nations, in which, although there might be nothing of danger, there was something to be regarded. Persons the most competent from past or present position to give advice,—Lord Dalhousie, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hardinge, Mr. Wilberforce Bird, Mr. Herries, Lord Broughton, Lord Panmure, and Mr. Thomas Baring, —all strongly recommend instant decision and oppose delay. As to the reason of the matter, was it wise or necessary wantonly to incur the risk of shaking confidence in this country, the steadiness of its Government, and the firmness of the hand that grasped it? Then the position of the Government which proposed immediate legislation—a division among its usual supporters in Parliament, and a spirit of opposition in its oppo-

nents—show that nothing but a paramount sense of public duty could have induced them, having regard to party interests, to incur the risk of wantonly making such a proposition.

As to the double or single Government, it was no objection to say that the East India Company, as an instrument of administration, in concert with the Imperial Government, was an anomaly. Was not the possession of India itself the greatest of all anomalies? Were there not anomalies of this very description in our own representative form of government?

Then, as to the charge of timidity. Government proposed to apply limited remedies, not suddenly broached, but repeatedly demonstrated; and those who sought further changes were bound to show their absolute necessity. Accepting the challenge to judge of the tree by its fruits, Sir James cited the names of the most distinguished witnesses before the Committee, and quoted from a letter of Mr. Marshman, and extensively from the evidence of Mr. John Stuart Mill, to show that the double Government was sound in principle, and had worked well, by the more deliberate discussion it produced; and that the Court of Directors was a real check on the Board of Control. Further testing the tree by its fruits, Sir James drew illustrations from the story of the Affghan war. "I have heard something about a question put elsewhere, as to whether the sons of horse-dealers might not be sent out to India. See how it applies here. The officers of the Queen's army had met with a great disaster. There were two distinguished officers at that moment in command of two armies upon opposite sides of Affghanistan; one General Pollock, the other General Nott. I do not think that even on this occasion, and in this assembly, after that question has arisen, and when we remember that the Queen's officers had sustained a great disaster, and by whom that disaster was retrieved —I do not believe, I say, that General Pollock will condemn me if I recall to the recollection of this House that he was the son of a humble shopkeeper in the city of London, and that General Nott was the son of a publican, from a remote corner of South Wales. How did they retrieve the honour of this country? One was told either to retreat from Affghanistan, or to advance and recover Ghuznee, as he considered best. It was open to him either to retreat or to advance. He hesitated not. His decision was taken in the course of one night, and General Nott decided to advance. What was the decision of General Pollock? He found his army dispirited. Their fate was hanging in the balance. He had the moral courage, far higher than any other courage of the most brilliant description, to resist all pressure and inducement to advance, until the feeling and spirit, and morals of his army were fully restored. Never was the saying better exemplified, 'cunctando restituit rem.' He hesitated not when the proper moment arrived; and the glorious consummation took place, that those two generals of the East India Company's service sustained the honour of the British arms, and saved from destruction our empire in the East. Is this system lightly to be set aside? Is this form of government to be hastily rejected? We have the advantage of the opinions

of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington in favour of that system of government. They never hesitated, or doubted, amid all our difficulties, that those difficulties would be overcome; and if they were now alive, I am satisfied that they would counsel and entreat you, as I have done, not rashly or hastily to tamper with such a system."

Quoting a speech of Mr. Macaulay, delivered 20 years ago, to the effect that men who had governed mighty provinces and resided at the courts of tributary kings returned to their native country with little more than scanty competence, Sir James exclaimed—"That was the boast of Malcolm; that is still the noble, independent boast of Elphinstone; and again I say, trying the system by its fruits, prune that tree if you please, dig a trench round about it if you will, but I implore you to pause and to hesitate before you cut it down. I believe it to be sound at the heart. I believe it to be a system, on the whole, of good government. It is not incapable of improvement; we have endeavoured to improve it."

His reply to Mr. Cobden's allegation of constant war was, that all the Governors-General he had known went out with the intention of preserving peace, but found it impossible; war "is not British policy, it is Indian necessity." As in the case of Burmah, the proximate cause of the war was the last insult; and in the eye of the Asiatic, insults tamely submitted to are fatal to empire. He also met Mr. Cobden on the subject of the debt. The debt of India in 1833 was 38,000,000*l.*; the debt of India is now 53,000,000*l.* The addition to the debt upon the face of the account so stated was 15,000,000*l.* But then there was in 1833 only 8,400,000*l.* of balances in the Indian exchequer; there was now 15,000,000*l.* of balances; that surplus of 6,000,000*l.* subtracted from the 15,000,000*l.* of apparently additional debt left standing only an addition of 8,400,000*l.* of Indian debt; and that after the war with Burmah, and after the Punjaub war, and the war in Scinde,—all wars most expensive and most important, which had been conducted one and all to a successful conclusion, with an addition to the debt of only 8,400,000*l.* Meanwhile, although the debt had increased from 38,000,000*l.* to 53,000,000*l.* the revenue had increased from 18,500,000*l.* to 29,000,000*l.*

Many able men had been sent out under the system of patronage as it existed at present; but still it was a system not conducive to the welfare of the country. That was why Ministers had devised a plan to put an end to it. Testifying to the employment of natives to an extent that would have surprised Malcolm, Monro, and Elphinstone, had it been predicted to them in 1833, Sir James said that no more dangerous course, in the present critical situation of affairs, could be taken than for the House to reject this measure; for such would be the effect of adopting the amendment.

Sir Herbert Maddock approved of much in the Bill, particularly of that provision which deprived Directors of patronage and opened the service to competition. He wished it had been carried further, and that a similar provision had been made as to a large portion of the military appointments. He thought they should increase the

power of the Governor-General, and that natives should be educated and employed. He opposed the amendment, because if the Bill was rejected it would have a prejudicial effect on the minds of the people of India, and bring the Queen's Government into disrepute.

Mr. J. G. Phillimore replied to Sir J. Graham, and supported the amendment.

Mr. Monckton Milnes spoke in favour of the second reading.

Mr. Bright was not sure that, even if the Bill were less objectionable, it would not be advisable to delay it. There could be no doubt that, a short time ago, the House, the newspaper press, and, as he believed, the Government, were in favour of postponing legislation—as was the opinion of India. He did not like the Bill better for having no fixed period mentioned in it; for, unstatesmanlike as it was, it might have as long a run as the Act which it was to supplant. As regarded Lord Dalhousie's opinion, it was probable that Sir J. Hogg, or some one else, had told that nobleman what sort of a recommendation was desired. He did not believe any one, in or out of the House, was in favour of the measure. Of course, all who were connected with the Company were for immediate legislation, for they knew that, after two years' delay, public opinion would make a renewal of their power impossible. Delay, he declared, was wisdom. Remarking that previous speakers on the Government side had not defended the Bill, but had thought that in vindicating the Company's administration of the past they had done enough in support of a measure for the future, he entered into a prolonged argument to show that the Indian Government had neither been correct in theory nor advantageous in practice. He dwelt on the misery of the peasantry and the internal violence which was permitted to take place, argued that our courts produced the perjury imputed to the natives, characterised the great trunk road as a merely military and not a commercial one, and showed how comparatively small was the annual sum laid out in works, observing that the town of Manchester alone had for years spent more in its own improvements than had been spent in India by a Government drawing 29,000,000*l.* of taxes and ruling more than 100,000,000 of people. He hoped to hear from Mr. Macaulay all that could be said for the Bill, and believed he had not been disappointed; and referring to Mr. Macaulay's description of the enormous and uncontrolled powers of a collector, he urged that these afforded an argument why a Government which appointed such men should be theoretically correct. He demanded why, if soldiers and civil servants were ready to go out and labour in India for years, energetic commercial men were not, and the fault, he contended, must be caused by mal-administration. After some strictures on the financial condition of India, he proceeded to examine the Bill. Assailing the principle on which the Indian administration was founded, he urged that the Proprietors had no control over the Directors, the latter had none over the Secret Committee, and that, again, had none over the Board of Control, nor had the press or Parliament any power over the Indian Government, and no Bill tending to continue this mask and

subterfuge should receive anything but the condemnation he bestowed on the Government and on the present measure. The Government had certainly done much to degrade the Court of Directors by taking patronage from it, and by showing an opinion that its constituency was unfit to elect all its members, but no direct responsibility was created as regarded a Minister in that House, and the President of the Board of Control would shuffle away from Indian questions as heretofore. He dwelt upon the popularity which a Government direct from the Crown would enjoy in India. We were losing a great opportunity, and he was unhappy that the Bill had fallen into the hands of a Minister unable to comprehend the importance of the subject. By passing this Bill, we should ignore our own constitution, and throw mud upon our representative institutions, which we professed to value so highly. The Crown, the courts of justice, the highest interests of this great nation and those of our great dependencies, were amenable to the high court of Parliament: but this Indian Empire was something so vast, so distant, so dangerous, so mysterious, that it could not be brought upon the table of that House, lest it should become the victim of faction on one side or the other. He did not believe a word of it. Whatever evil faction did in that House, yet, from the contests which they waged, there came the vast superiority in many things which was to be found in this country over most other countries in the world; and if matters in the colonies were now better than they had been, it arose from the constant assaults of Members of that House upon the Government of the day, and from the constant appeals of the press to the judgment, benevolence, and intellect of the people of this country. With regard to the Indian empire, if it was said that having been conquered by force of arms it was to be kept only by force and terror—if it was to be governed by a Government in a mask—if the people and Parliament of England were to be shut out from all consideration with regard to it—why then the glory of that House would have departed, and we should have proved ourselves a nation which, having conquered a country, had maintained merely the conquest of arms, while we had not the intellect, the benevolence, or the ability to govern it as it deserved.

Mr. Hardinge supported the Bill, because it continued a double Government, and because it proposed immediate legislation.

Sir J. W. Hogg repelled the attacks of Mr. Bright, and demanded why the papers containing the results of the inquiries of Mackay, the Manchester Commissioner to India, were not published—a circumstance which he attributed to the fact that they did not bear out the desired case. He then proceeded to amplify, at great length and amidst much impatient interruption, his previous defence of the East India Company; and at the conclusion of his speech the debate was once more adjourned.

On the 30th of June it was resumed by Mr. Rich, who spoke not only against the Bill, but against the past government of India under the Company, and gave his support to the amendment.

Several long speeches were delivered on either side, but were much of the same character, and

the monotony of the debate continued until near its close.

Mr. Cumming Bruce defended the Company, and criticised the Bill, but opposed the amendment. He also went into the details of a plan for the government of India, based on an independent constituency of persons in this country who had property in India,—the disposal of patronage by the Governor-General, the Directors, and our academic institutions, and for governing in the name of the Queen.

Mr. Marjoribanks defended the Court of Proprietors, and opposed the amendment. Mr. Napier felt bound to support it, but he did not repudiate the Bill; he only said that delay was necessary. Mr. John Macgregor spoke in favour of the Bill.

Mr. Digby Seymour made a long speech in favour of the amendment, which he closed with a sentimental allusion to the India of the future coming up out of the wilderness "leaning on the arm of British sympathy, and guided by the genius of British reform."

Sir Charles Wood, after asking the House to descend from the poetic elevation to which they had been led by Mr. Seymour, took up various assertions made by preceding speakers, correcting some, refuting others, and setting the contradictory arguments of the Opposition against each other. He pointed to Mr. Hume asking for delay to keep up the East India Company, and to Mr. Bright asking for two years to pull it down. He showed that Mr. Blackett had complained of the non-presentation of public documents notably on Indian finance, which were actually on the table; and that he had wrongly employed the statistics both as regarded the state of the debt and the consumption of salt. To Mr. Bright's description of the state of Bengal, from newspaper reports, he replied, that "Blackwood's Magazine" or Sir Fitzroy Kelly's speeches last year might as well be quoted as descriptions of the condition of England. Then Mr. Bright said the measure was as good as a permanent lease, while Mr. Hume found fault with it because provisional, and Lord Stanley said it was an experiment. Mr. Cobden's exposition of the finances of India he met by a counter-statement. The debt had increased since 1833 by about 500,000*l.* a year, but revenue had increased 2,000,000*l.* a year, and out of the last four years there had been a surplus in three. He fully admitted there were defects in the present system, but those defects the Government had taken every means in their power to remedy, so far as could be done by home legislation; such questions, however, as land tenure and improvement in public works could not be dealt with here, and ought not to be attempted, as the best machinery for the purpose could not be obtained. In conclusion, he insisted that they would be trifling with a most important subject — with the welfare, and possibly the security, of our empire in India — if they dealt with the question after the manner proposed by Lord Stanley.

Mr. Disraeli assured the House that, in endeavouring to consider the all-important questions now before them, he hoped to imitate the temperate spirit which characterised the statesmanlike speech of Lord Stanley. They had been told frequently during the debate that the subject should not be treated in a party spirit, but it did

not follow if this question was made a party question that it could not be discussed impartially. The House of Commons was a house of party, and were it not it would not long exist. Purely party questions were those which concerned the distinctive principles of the two great parties into which a popular assembly are necessarily divided If, however, the Ministerial proposition was approved, he was bound to give it a cordial support; if, on the other hand, he believed it to be one of a very questionable character and which would lead to disastrous results, it was his duty to his constituents and to the country to place before Parliament his reasons for differing from the Government. He denied that the course they had taken was unprecedented; or that there was any doubt as to the exact question before the House. Ministers proposed a plan for the government of India; "we join issue on the point that it is not an adequate and sufficient plan" —that is the question. As to precedent—in 1813 Earl Grey and Lord Granville objected to such hurried legislation; and actually declared they would not attend the discussion of the measure; and they absented themselves accordingly. "I do not say that this is a course of conduct which we ought to follow. I have no doubt that it is a Whig precedent which Ministers would gladly wish in this hot month of June to see us pursue; but this is a harder age than in 1813: and I suspect Ministers will find a legitimate but prolonged opposition to this measure." In 1833, Mr. Charles Wynn recommended a short continuance Bill, and then legislation in a maturer spirit. It is not necessary to look beyond 1833. "There are five complaints now urged; what are they? Constant wars; constant deficits; no education; few public works; maladministration of justice. Well, but are not these the five great pleas which we have urged in 1833? Why do we hear of them again in 1853? Are they to be the five points of your Charter?" (*Laughter and cheers.*) Mr. Disraeli contended that the Committees only poured in a flood of information to enable the House to form a judgment, and left the great pleas untouched. He rated Ministers for letting Europe and America know that the House of Commons take little interest in the affairs of India. Coming to the question of the Home Government, he described it as "cumbrous, divided, tardy, and deficient in responsibility;" and made out, using the recall of Lord Ellenborough as an illustration, that the Court of Directors did govern India; for there was an instance in which the Court of Directors recalled the man chosen by "two of the most eminent statesmen this country ever produced, Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington." Yet under this Bill the Directors would have the same power. Sooner or later an organic change must come; and in 1874, whatever the debt of India might be, we must accept it; so that if the condition of India was not satisfactory, we should be in a worse condition then than now. He declared that the proposition for modifying the Court of Directors was the very one proposed by Mr. Charles Wynn in 1833; and he condemned it, quoting in support of his opinion a passage from a speech of Mr. Macaulay in 1833,

describing Mr. Wynn's proposition as the "very worst he had ever heard," because it would make the Directors a tool of the Ministry. Referring to the process by which the Directors were to decrease their numbers, he likened it to Thuggee. "Now, a Thug is a person of very gentlemanlike manners, even of fascinating manners —he courts your acquaintance, dines with you, drinks with you, smokes with you; not only does he share your pastime, but even your pursuits; whatever you wish done he is always ready to fulfil it; he is the companion of your life, and is possibly a member of the same direction and of the same joint-stock company; but the very moment when he has gained your confidence—when you are reposing, as it were, on the bosom of friendship — the mission of the Thug is fulfilled, and you cease to exist. I confess I shall be curious to see who are the fifteen Thugs." (*Laughter.*) Ministers will not get better men than they get now. He depreciated in turn the authority of the Tory supporters of instant legislation—Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Herries; he criticised the speeches of Mr. Macaulay and Sir James Graham—asking what had become of the code of the former, who, he said, had never made a more agreeable speech or a feebler defence, and declaring that the speech of the latter being the "most complete panegyric" of the past, Sir James should be the first to vote against his own Bill for changing what was so perfect; and he ridiculed the announcement of Sir Charles Wood that there should in future be a yearly Indian statement, by referring to the House's dreary recollections of former financial statements. On the arguments used against delay, he described Lord Dalhousie's authority as "a cloud;" Lord Ellenborough's as changed within two months; Lord Hardinge's as not given before the Committee; and he denied that Mr. Herries had any authority for stating that the late Government contemplated immediate legislation. He pointed out that Mr. Herries and Mr. Thomas Baring were both in favour of the present system. He denied that the state of Asia was so threatening as it was in 1833, when the Wahabees arose and the Turkish empire was in peril from Egypt, and the Affghanistan perils were beginning; yet in 1833 the state of Asia was not used as an argument for precipitate and imperfect legislation. Then it was said we should not delay because next year we were to have "a large measure of Parliamentary Reform." But he was sure that the House of Commons would not sanction such a proceeding merely for the political convenience of a Government who had put off their measure of Reform for two years, yet could not brook the slightest delay in a matter affecting the good government of 150,000,000 of people. Yet Ministers would do themselves no discredit if they would sometimes accept suggestions from his side of the House. "I know not the fate of this motion, but when I am reminded of party questions and party feelings, I remember how often we have to struggle here animated by those feelings on questions of passing and transitory interest. We may have causes of struggle which may be soon consigned to oblivion, but we are now struggling for something that will

not soon be forgotten; and, however I may go to the lobby, I shall be supported by the consciousness that on this great occasion I have attempted to do my duty to those who have deemed me worthy of their political confidence, and that I shall connect their names with a course of policy which I think will be honourable to themselves and beneficial to the country." (*Loud cheers.*)

Lord John Russell promised to make no observations upon Parliamentary Reform — the great question of India was sufficient; but he could not avoid remarking upon the lesson which Mr. Disraeli seemed disposed to give to his party.

There was nothing dishonourable in struggling for the ascendancy of principles which you believed would promote the welfare of the country. But a party ought to have a settled purpose—a decided policy; and on this occasion Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli had both been wanting in the preference of any policy that they could recommend. (*Cheers.*) Neither threw much light on the question before the House, and Mr. Disraeli had to prop up the amendment by weakening the influence and combating the arguments of two gentlemen, the highest authorities of his party—one of whom Lord Derby pitched upon as President of the Board of Control, and the other the Chairman of the India Committee—whose experience and sagacity Mr. Disraeli ought to be the last man to call in question. "That is the way in which a great party is weakened." (*Cheers.*)

Lord John then showed what he considered to be the fallacious character of the amendment—no plan being shadowed forth as a substitute for that contained in the Bill—and pointed out the risk incurred by suffering this question to remain in suspense. Assuming that the House would not adopt a course attended with so much danger, he maintained the wisdom of adhering to a form of government at home—tempering the despotism of our Indian rule—which had been defended by so many authorities and upheld by so much argument. He justified the changes made in the constitution of the Court of Directors, and contended that the disposal of civil offices by competition was a sound principle. If the experiment succeeded, it would provide a safe channel for the dispensation of the patronage. He would not, he said, enter into the question relating to the character of the Indian administration, the general results of which were, however, a flourishing condition of the country, and an improvement of its revenues and trade. Determined not to put our power, which had conferred so much benefit upon India, in jeopardy by uncertainty and delay, he should vote against the amendment.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—for the amendment, 140; against it, 322: and the Bill was read a second time.

During the progress of the Bill through Committee various amendments were proposed, and some of them gave rise to long discussions. Mr. Phinn's amendment on clause 1, That in future the government of India should be carried on in the name of the Crown, was negatived by 127 to 34. On clause 2, which fixed the number of Directors, there was considerable debating, and much difference of opinion as to the number required for efficiency. Lord Jocelyn op-

posed the clause, and moved to substitute 24 for 18 Directors. Lord Stanley, Mr. Bright, Mr. J. Phillimore, and Sir Herbert Maddock supported the clause, which was carried, on a division, by 186 to 85.

On Clause 3, Mr. Vernon Smith proposed an amendment, which would substitute for the nomination of six Directors by the Crown, their election by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Crown.

The amendment was argued at great length, and supported by Mr. Herries, Mr. Cumming Bruce, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Mangles.

The Government proposition, it was argued, would not obviate the difficulty of placing able men in the Court of Directors. Men who would not undergo the ordeal of the canvass would not consent to be mere nominees of the Government; and those who accepted the office would be persons who had got a seat in the House of Commons and who had represented their claims at the Treasury. The nominee system had attracted much odium in the colonies, and although the cases were not quite analogous, yet both were objectionable. It would be almost impossible for the Crown nominees and the elected Directors to work harmoniously together; the supposition that they would was inconsistent with common sense. The nominees would not be independent: they would not, perhaps, be the tools, but they would be the fast allies of the Government, and thus strengthen the Board of Control. In fact, the clause provided for the President a covert way of obtaining possession of the patronage. In 1874 the Crown would absorb all the powers in India; but in the meantime it was essential that the character and influence of the Court of Directors should be maintained as high as possible. The Government plan would put an end to the distinguishing characteristic of the Court of Directors—that of being a non-political body; and give, besides, an objectionable power to the Minister, by making the nominees hold their offices at his will and pleasure.

On the other hand, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Lowe, and Sir James Graham supported the clause.

It was now agreed that the double Government should be maintained, and a certain number of persons be introduced into the Court of Directors, not elected by the proprietors. How should that be done? Government had maturely considered the proposition made by Mr. Vernon Smith, and had rejected it, believing their own plan best calculated to insure the independence and efficiency of the Court of Directors. If the Directors elected themselves, they might select partisans, and the veto of the Crown would be insufficient to remedy the evil; in fact, it would only interrupt the cordiality between the Directors and the Government. A Minister who should select for office persons who would come down to make a House would be guilty of a shameful breach of trust. The salaries assigned to the Directors were not sufficient to attract persons not in independent circumstances; nor was it intended as an attraction, but merely an indemnification of expenses. Government would have an interest in appointing the best men it could find—such as a Mountstewart Elphinstone—and not persons dependent

on the Crown. The amendment would remove all responsibility from the President of the Board of Control, and would be nugatory unless the Crown virtually nominated the Directors. According to statute, the Governor-General, the fourth member of the Legislative Council, and the governors of subordinate Presidencies, were appointed by the Directors, but virtually by the Crown. Government did not desire any more power than it enjoyed, and it sincerely desired to take ample security for a most efficient and independent body. The nominees would not be removable at pleasure, but retain their offices during good behaviour.

The time was inevitable when the government of India as connected with the Company must cease. The present measure was of an experimental character: if it worked well, it would probably continue for the remaining 20 years of the existence of East India stockholders; if unsuccessful, the "next change will be the substitution of a single Government by the Crown for the system of the double Government;" and the operation of the clause would be to make that change as little convulsive as possible, forming the nucleus of a body which would be the Council of the sole Minister nominated by the Crown.

Referring to the argument drawn from the ill effects of nomination in the colonies, Mr. Lowe showed that the circumstances were diametrically opposite. The essence of colonial government was a representative Government resident on the spot; but the principle of the Government of India was a quasi-representative principle resident in a remote country. The essence of colonial government was responsibility to the people on the spot; that of the Indian Government, responsibility to people in England. In a colony, the governor was looked on as the image of Her Majesty, and as discharging a limited duty; whereas in India the endeavour was to put the Governor-General forward as a person combining in himself great powers, and to place in the background all that machinery by which his powers were controlled. With respect to the colonies a brilliant future was looked forward to, when nations may arise equal to the parent country; but with respect to India, even the most sanguine cannot anticipate such a result until ages should have passed away. In a colonial Council, the nominees were appointed, not on account of their judgment and experience, but for the purpose of voting money and making laws, and of exercising the highest functions against the will of those whom they govern, having a power over the purse-strings; whereas in the present case the nominees would be gentlemen who had for years attended to the affairs of India, men of intellect, who would naturally carry with them that just influence which intellect always commanded, and the functions of the Directorship would not be to act, so much as to think and to reason.

Lord Stanley supported the principle of the clause, but suggested that the Directors should be nominated for 10 or 12 years, and not be re-eligible. He also suggested that they should not sit in Parliament. Mr. Hume supported the amendment, to mark

his objection to nomination, and his attachment to the representative principle. Sir James Hogg argued against both plans, but decided in favour of the amendment. Mr. Bright thought the amendment would make the matter worse than the Government had made it already.

When the Committee divided, the amendment was negatived by 193 to 111.

On clause 9, which provided that six of the persons not elected by the Crown should be persons who had served ten years in India, Mr. Bright asked Sir Charles Wood to alter the clause so as to include persons who had been in India as merchants or professional men. Many Indian merchants of great knowledge and experience, like Mr. Wigram Crawford, would be excluded by the clause. Sir Charles Wood denied that such men would be excluded: there were six seats open to all the world. But Mr. Bright being supported by appeals from all sides of the Committee, Sir Charles Wood gave way, and the clause as amended was agreed to.

The 10th clause, which Mr. Cobden pronounced to be the most important in the Bill, was much discussed. By it Directors, including those nominated and removable by the Crown, were permitted to sit in Parliament. An amendment, moved by Lord Jocelyn, to strengthen the independence of the nominees by making them irremovable, except on the joint address of the two Houses, was negatived by 90 to 43. Mr. Bright then moved the omission of the clause, and was supported by Mr. Cobden, Lord Stanley, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Rich, and Mr. Vernon Smith. The amendment was opposed by Sir C. Wood, Lord J. Russell, and Sir. J. W. Hogg, and negatived by 139 to 79.

On clause 12, Mr. Hume proposed to substitute declaration for oath. This amendment met with the same fate as a very similar one by Mr. J. B. Smith, and was negatived by a very large majority.

Clause 13, which prohibited canvassing, was abandoned at the suggestion of Mr. Bright, who regarded it as inoperative.

On clause 22, which provided that legislative councillors should be added to the Council in India for making laws and regulations, Sir Herbert Maddock objected to the additional councillors, because they would occasion expense, and there would not be sufficient work to employ them all the year round. Mr. Hume moved an amendment that two natives, one a Hindoo and the other a Mahometan, should be appointed to the Council. Sir Charles Wood opposed this. The whole tenor of the evidence was against putting natives into the Legislative Council. No two natives could represent the numerous sects of the whole native population. Lord Stanley and Lord Jocelyn approved of the principle of the amendment, but objected, that since the natives are not admitted to the civil service, it would be inconvenient to place them in the Legislative Council. But both maintained the fitness of the natives for such employment. Mr. Blackett and Mr. H. Danby Seymour supported the amendment; because, if they were admitted to the Legislative Council, natives could not be excluded

from the civil service. Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Mangles, and Sir Henry Willoughby objected to the amendment. On a division, it was rejected by 168 to 39.

Sir Herbert Maddock moved the insertion of words in clause 24, enacting that the Legislative Council should have regard to the religion, manners, and opinions of the different races in India. This was objected to as "mere surplusage;" the words giving no power to the Legislative Council, but leaving them exactly where they were.

Clause 27, which provided that the Advocate-General's appointment should be subject to the Board of Control, was opposed as a gratuitous insult to the Court of Directors, but carried by 115 to 59.

Clause 31, relating to salaries, was amended by Sir Charles Wood in deference to the feeling of the House; and the salaries of the Directors were fixed at 1000*l.* per annum, instead of 500*l.*

On clause 32, Mr. Monckton Milnes moved the omission of the words repealing the existing provisions of the law with regard to admission to Haileybury and Addiscombe, and the rights of patronage appended thereto. He objected to making appointments on the principle of competition, and partially argued that question over again.

Sir Charles Wood stated, that Government intended to keep their original proposition with respect to the Haileybury patronage, and dispose of it by competition; but to abandon their intention with respect to Addiscombe, and, adopting the views of competent judges, leave that part of the system as it stood. This change was objected to by Sir Herbert Maddock, Mr. Bright, and others. Mr. Hume proposed to limit the admissions open to competition to half the number; but his amendment was rejected, by 93 to 39.

Clause 40 was struck out at the suggestion of Sir James Hogg, and the remaining clauses were agreed to.

During the discussion in Committee, Mr. Bright related an anecdote respecting the corrupt disposal of the patronage of the Directors. It appeared that a gentleman who professed to be the friend of a Director had said, in a conversation with a candidate for an appointment, "My friend the Director is not a rich man, and you are a man of business." Upon further explanation, it appeared the appointment was to be had for money. The proposal was declined by the applicant, on the ground that he could not conscientiously make the declaration which would be required of him at the India House. Mr. T. Baring and Sir J. Hogg immediately and indignantly called for names, but Mr. Bright positively refused to name. At a subsequent sitting of the Committee the subject was again brought up, and Sir C. Wood announced that the Directors were very anxious to prosecute. From what transpired on this occasion, it appeared that the corrupt offer was made to the brother of Mr. Wilkinson, Member for Lambeth, who had pledged his word of honour not to give up the name of the guilty person. Great complaint was brought against Mr. Bright for having made use of a private conversation, and founded a charge upon it which he could not substantiate. After some vain attempts to extract the name of the corrupter, the subject dropped.

Several new clauses were proposed to be added to the Bill during its progress through the Committee. One, by Sir H. Willoughby, to enable the Secret Committee to record their protest against the orders transmitted through them from the Board of Control, was supported by Mr. Hume, Mr. Otway, Mr. Blackett, and Mr. Mangles; but Sir J. Hogg suggested that it would lessen the responsibility of the Government, and that, if the Secret Committee could record protests, the production of them might be called for by the House, which would be a most unfit proceeding. On a division the House negatived the clause by 72 to 30.

Mr. Hume proposed a clause extending the qualification for electors of the Directors, so as to include all persons holding 500*l.* stock, or Company's paper to the amount of 10,000 rupees; or who had served the Company for twenty years, but had retired. It was objected, that this clause would be inconsistent with the decision of the House, that India should be governed by the East India Company. It was rejected, after brief debate, by 74 to 54.

Mr. Rich inquired whether any regulations to provide for the admission of young native students to Haileybury had been adopted, and being answered in the negative, he moved a resolution giving greater practical efficiency to the 87th section of the 3rd and 4th William IV. cap. 85, which relieves natives of India from all disabilities as bars to employment in India. Upon this there was much debating. On the one hand, it was contended that the act of William the Fourth had not been sufficiently carried out; that the increasing intelligence and cultivation of the natives made it expedient to employ them; and that the practical result of the provisions for admitting natives to compete at Haileybury depended on the regulations by which those provisions would be carried out. Mr. Bright and Lord Stanley took these views. On the other hand, Sir C. Wood and Mr. Lowe contended that sufficient had been done by the Bill. Haileybury had been thrown open, and the natives had been enabled to obtain as much power, employment, and influence as by their merits they could command. Sir H. Maddock also objected to the motion; mainly because the natives and Europeans in the civil service would not work well together; while there would be the additional difficulty attending the salaries — as one-third of the salary given to Europeans would be enough for the natives. Mr. Rich resolved to take the sense of the House; and his clause was negatived by 173 to 47.

Mr. J. G. Phillimore moved a clause constituting the Queen's Judges at each Presidency a competent court to decide any questions in dispute between the Government of British India and any native Prince, not a subject of the British Crown, with a final appeal to the Privy Council. He contended such a tribunal was necessary for the protection of native Princes from the Court of Directors. Mr. Lowe opposed the clause, on the ground that the proposed tribunal would be set up against the Administration, yet not supported by physical force; that it would lead to chicane and corruption, and would be unfit for its purpose. The clause was negatived without a division.

Mr. Bright moved a clause enacting that the business of the

Board of Control and the Court of Directors should be transacted in one building; and empowering the East India Company to sell the house in Leadenhall Street, in order to defray the expense of providing for a new building.

Sir C. Wood believed that the mass of correspondence might be curtailed; but he asserted, and repeated, that not one hour's delay on any question of importance had arisen from the system as it then existed. He did not think the proposition would effect any great saving of expense. But Mr. Vernon Smith declared that he had had longer experience at the India Board than Sir Charles Wood, and he had no hesitation in stating that great delay and inconvenience arises from the distance between Leadenhall Street and Cannon Row. Nevertheless, on a division, the clause was negatived by 74 to 61.

Mr. Vernon Smith then proposed a clause which he hoped the President of the Board of Control would not oppose; for it was to raise his position and salary to an equality with that of a Secretary of State — the salary to be 5000*l.* a year; and also to enact that there should be one political and one permanent Secretary.

Lord Palmerston saved the President of the Board of Control the delicate task of signifying the assent of Ministers. There were very good reasons why it was impossible that the President of the Board of Control should, in the existing state of things, assume the title of a Secretary of State. The province of a Secretary of State was to convey and to signify the direct commands of the Crown; and so long, therefore, as the Government of India was conducted on the principle of a double Government, it was impossible that those direct commands could be conveyed by the President of the Board of Control. The Minister, therefore, who directed that department of the public service could not assume the functions of a Secretary of State. But Lord Palmerston accepted the clause so far as related to the salary, and the appointment of one political and one permanent assistant Secretary.

Sir James Weir Hogg also took that view. But Mr. William Williams divided the Committee against the clause. It was carried by 116 to 29.

Amid much laughter and cheers, Mr. Monckton Milnes tendered his thanks to the Government for having allowed this "one" amendment to pass.

Mr. Wise moved a clause providing that one-third of the persons admitted to Addiscombe should be the sons of officers who had been in the civil or military service of the Company. But, almost without debate, the clause was rejected by 101 to 29.

On the 28th of July the Bill, as amended, was considered, when an important debate ensued upon a motion by Sir J. Pakington, to insert a clause prohibiting the manufacture of salt by the East India Company from and after the 1st of May, 1856, and providing that the manufacture and sale of that article in India should be absolutely free, subject only to such excise or other duties as might then, or from time to time, be levied upon it. The case he undertook to prove was, that in all countries salt was one of the first necessaries of life, and more especially in India, where it was an indispensable condiment,

as the food was rice: in that country, nevertheless, it was scarce, and the price exorbitant. As salt was cheap and abundant in England, why was it, he asked, that the commercial law of supply and demand did not operate in this case, so that the plenty of England might relieve the penury of India? The Indian authorities were not to be trusted on the subject, and the remedy must be afforded by the British Parliament. The Company charged what they pleased for salt, and imposed a uniform duty of 300 or 400 per cent. The sterling price of the salt was 8*l.* 5*s.* per English ton, which by various impositions rose to 25*l.* per ton before it reached the consumer, and was then adulterated at the rate of from 25 to 30 per cent., with sand, dirt, and ashes. Salt, which was supplied in Worcestershire at 10*s.* per ton, was charged 1400 per cent. at Calcutta, and the peasant bought it at 50 times the English price. In England the average consumption of salt was from 21 lbs. to 55 lbs. a year; in America, 27 lbs.; in Russia, 23 lbs.; in Austria, 20 lbs.; in Prussia, 18 lbs.; in France and Belgium, 21 lbs.; and this was real salt; while in India, where the vegetable diet of the natives made salt far more indispensable, the consumption, even of this mixture of sand, dirt, and ashes, was but 12 lbs. It took two months of the peasant's labour to purchase this. Sir J. Pakington then went into painful details to show the sufferings of the natives in consequence of this state of things. He also showed how it interfered with what might be the prosperous fisheries of India. The committee of 1836, of which the present Sir James Hogg had been a member, had emphatically pronounced for the extinction of the monopoly. Sir J. Pakington then said, there was no intention on the part of the Company to relax it, but they were straining every nerve to renew it. He hoped he should not appeal in vain to the followers of Sir R. Peel on the free-trade question. He would not treat this as a question of money. The Company was not justified in the sight of God or man in retaining this duty on the food of the people, and he demanded its repeal in the name of the people of India.

Sir. C. Wood said, that the Right Hon. Baronet had better have demanded the repeal in the name of the people of Droitwich, and remarked on his indignation against taxing the food of the people of India, he having always contended for a tax on corn and other articles of food at home. Sir John Pakington, he observed, wished to have a monopoly on the part of the manufacturers in this country — a monopoly with which the present arrangement certainly interfered. There had been a monopoly in India in former times, but the recommendations of 1836 had been fairly carried out. There was no monopoly of the sale of salt as far as the consumer was concerned. There were five different competing supplies of the article, all exposed to an equal duty. The salt sold by the Government was pure, the Bengal rather less so than the imported, and any adulteration there might be took place after it left the Government warehouses. The people of India paid but a single tax, and that was the duty on salt, from which article a large revenue, amounting to about 1,500,000*l.*,

was collected in the cheapest and most convenient form, imposing a charge upon the labouring class in India, according to the best authorities, of no more than 8*d.* or 9*d.* per head per annum, every other article of consumption being duty free. In spite of the highly-coloured picture drawn by Sir J. Pakington, there was, he maintained, no evidence that the people of India had not a fair amount of salt. Upon this question Parliament should legislate not for England, but for India, or rather the Government should legislate in India: the importation of British salt had already thrown out of employment many of the Molungees, or hereditary salt-producers in Bengal. The duty upon salt, which was not felt as oppressive, had been reduced 25 per cent.; but the object of Sir J. Pakington was to introduce an excise system into India, which would cause great distress among the producers, and augment the charge of the preventive service. The salt monopoly, as it was termed, which was no longer a monopoly of sale, was only a mode of collecting a revenue which could not be commuted for any other tax.

Mr. J. G. Phillimore supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir J. Hogg, who entered into many details respecting the production of the native salt, and the revenue derived from that source. He contended that in effect the trade in salt in India was free, and that if the duty was abolished not an ounce of salt would be imported, but that every man would make his own salt.

Mr. T. Egerton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Mr. Blackett spoke in favour of the clause, and Sir H. Maddock, Mr. Adderly, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. J. M'Gregor against it.

Lord J. Russell noticed what he considered the extraordinary nature of the course recommended by Sir J. Pakington, whose speech was, he said, directed against the vicious and oppressive character of the salt-tax, but his clause would leave the tax to be dealt with in any other way by the Indian Government. Therefore, if the motion was agreed to, the salt-tax would not be got rid of. If the House voted that there should be no longer a revenue of 2,000,000*l.* raised by the Indian Government according to its discretion, who could tell the consequences? Suppose a million of revenue should be wanting, who would be responsible? Not the Indian Government, which, as the House of Commons had created the deficiency, would ask the House of Commons to supply it. He hoped, therefore, that in acting upon this proposition the House would consider whether it would not be better not to set the example of regulating the taxation of India, but leave it in the hands of the Indian Government.

Mr. Disraeli said, the object of Sir J. Pakington was to alter the mode of levying the duty upon salt, and he considered the first step was to destroy the monpoly. He did not agree with Lord J. Russell as to the distinction between the revenues of England and India, which Sir R. Peel regarded as so far identical that the obligations of the Indian revenue must ultimately devolve upon this country. But Parliament was now called upon to consider what should be the Government of India for a considerable period, and, if it was true that the salt monopoly did

produce consequences injurious to the great body of the people of India, how could the evil be dealt with except by the British Parliament? and what better opportunity could present itself?

Upon a division the motion was carried against the Government by 117 to 107, and the clause was ordered to be added to the Bill.

A clause, moved by Mr. Blackett, requiring that some member of the Government should in each Session make a statement to the House on the subject of Indian finances, was opposed by Lord J. Russell and negatived.

Mr. Wigram moved two clauses: one, that no law made by the Governor-General in Council should be invalid by reason only that it affected any prerogative of the Crown, if it should have received the Crown's previous sanction; another, enacting that all fines, forfeitures, lapsed estates, &c., should, as part of the revenues of India, belong to the Company in trust for the Queen. Both clauses were agreed to.

A clause, moved by Sir C. Wood, reducing the qualification for Directors from 2000*l.* to 1000*l.* stock, was also agreed to.

On the question that it do pass, amendments were proposed —chiefly previous amendments in another shape: and they were discussed at much length. Mr. J. G. Phillimore moved a clause to enable natives of India to lay their cases of appeal before the Lords Justices, who should be empowered to refer them to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council: rejected by 99 to 48. Mr. Bright proposed a clause renewing the plan for a building in Westminster: rejected by 100 to 72.

Sir Charles Wood moved a clause fixing the salaries of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company at 1500*l.* a-year, and those of the Directors at 1000*l.*; an increase in conformity with the expressed desire of the House. The House went into Committee to fill up blanks as proposed. It appeared on a division that Sir Charles Wood had mistaken the feeling of the House; for the proposition was negatived by 99 to 83; and the blanks were filled up with the original lower figures, 1000*l.* and 500*l.*

The House resumed. In reply to Mr. Bright, Sir Charles Wood said he believed the law would oblige any member of the House nominated to the Directorate to be re-elected before he could sit again in the House.

The Bill passed, with loud Ministerial cheering.

The question of the future Government of India was upon several occasions during the session the subject of discussion in the House of Lords; and on the 13th of June a motion, by the Earl of Ellenborough for certain correspondence between the President of the Board of Control and the Directors of the East India Company on the subject of the future government of India, gave rise to an important debate, in which the Ministerial measure was elaborately criticised.

The Earl of Ellenborough began by stating, that in consequence of the continuance of the war in Ava, the agitation which had sprung up in India upon the subject, the opinion of the Governor-General against delay, and the events which had taken place in the eastern parts of Europe, he had changed the opinion in favour of delay, which he expressed at an early period of

the Session, and was now desirous of immediate legislation upon the subject. He expressed his apprehension that the Government measure was more calculated to continue than to allay agitation. It contained two experiments — the one was made upon the Court of Directors, the other upon the persons sent to India to fill situations in the scientific departments of the army and in the civil service. "It is one of a peculiar, and, I may say, perfectly Oriental character. It is an experiment of mutilation. (*A laugh.*) A modification, however, is introduced, to suit the peculiar views entertained in this country, so that whereas in the Orient that punishment is performed by the Mahomedan executioner, in this country, according to the dictates of a superior humanity, it is to be performed by the persons themselves. (*Laughter.*) Nominally, there are at present thirty Directors; but, in reality, there are but twenty-four in office. To this number six are to be added by Act of Parliament, for the sole purpose of assisting to perform the act of mutilation on the Court. My Lords, I must say that I think this part of the measure is devised with a degree of jocular cruelty which has hardly been witnessed since the time of Louis XI. These thirty gentlemen are to designate the fifteen who are to go out of office, not by any method specified by Act of Parliament, and not according to any specific rule. It is not to be done at once, but the gentlemen are to suffer a prolonged agony of expectation as to their future position, their duties, and their prospects in life, till the 30th of April, 1854. For the whole of that period any member of the Court of Directors who shakes hands with another will feel that he may be shaking hands with a man destined to be his political assassin or his political victim." The operation, he thought, would result in the fifteen worst Directors being left in office. He objected to the qualification of ten years' service proposed for the Directors to be nominated by the Crown as too short, and suggested twenty years instead, but that an exception might be made in favour of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He thought the Council for India ought to be as perfect a representative as possible of the several departments in the respective Presidencies of India, so that the Indian Minister in this country might always find some member of the Court from whom he could obtain information on all subjects connected with India. In order to secure this, the Government ought, in the first instance, to nominate the whole number of six Directors, because in future there would be a very material deterioration in the remaining portion of the Court which was to be subject to election. The answer of a proprietor of stock to a person who sought a seat in the East India Court on the ground of his services in India would be, "If you are a distinguished man go to Her Majesty's Government. They will nominate you. It is for them to nominate for the East Indies. It is for us to elect the persons whom we think it is most convenient for our own purposes to place in the Direction." To remedy this evil, he proposed to extend the constituency by adding to it all persons in the civil or military service of the Company above a certain rank, who might be at home on furlough, or who had retired from the ser-

vice. He contended that the Council should be an Indian Council, and that the English mind should be that of the English Minister who represented Her Majesty's Government. With regard to the subject of double Government, he did not think it necessary to resort to such a double Government as then existed in order to prevent the inconveniences which might result from measures connected with India being constantly brought before Parliament. The mischief of the present system was much greater in India than in this country, and on this account—that while the Indian Minister had full power over measures, the Court of Directors retained, to a great extent, the power, over men, their patronage was of much more importance and influence in India than that of the Governor-General. "The position of the Governor-General and of the Directors is, therefore, exactly what would be the position of Her Majesty's Government and of the Opposition in this country, if the Government were to remain in possession of all executive authority, while all patronage was transferred to the Opposition, ("Hear," *and a laugh.*) Imagine how government would be possible under such circumstances; yet this is really the system on which you attempt to conduct the government of India. It seems to me, however, that the time has come when it will be expedient to put an end to this, which is, in fact, the most irrational government now existing in the civilized world. It is more irrational even than the government of the Grand Llama. That government is, like our government of India, a sham; but it is at least a sham supported by the *prestige* of a religion. The Government of India has no *prestige* whatever, except that of a bad old habit—the bad old habit of clinging to a makeshift until it breaks down." (Hear, hear.) With regard to the scheme proposed by Government for the altered distribution of patronage, he dwelt much upon the importance of preserving the tone of the civil and military services by the employment of gentlemen. "I think (said Lord Ellenborough) the sons of your Lordships and of the gentlemen of England are quite as competent to pass examinations as any men; but I confess I saw with very great pain that the Minister for India had expressed his satisfaction that under the proposed system the son of a horse-dealer would be able to obtain admission to the Indian service. I am satisfied you could not more highly offend the people of India than by saying you would send among them persons of the horse-dealer class, and I think you could not do worse than introduce into that country the morality and feeling of the stable-yard. The higher you place the tone of morality, the more secure you are in India. But it is said these persons are to be admitted by merit. What is the merit of being 'crammed' in any case? (*A laugh.*) Knowledge is not to be obtained by the sudden infusion of vast quantities. Why a horse-dealer would not feed his cattle in that manner. (*A laugh.*) The slower knowledge comes the longer it remains—unlearned incompetency is very bad; but learned incompetency is infinitely worse; because it is almost universally accompanied by self-sufficiency. I have lived for some time in the world, and have looked

about me, and I must say that I have usually observed that in public life the men who were most useless, and in society the men who were the most intolerable bores, were over-educated men. (*Laughter.*) They are generally useful for nothing. It is not to qualities similar to those which you propose to import that the people of India look. They look to character. It is not the education of schools which makes a man, it is the education which he makes for himself in life; it is the practice of roughing it with equals; it is the constant competition of life which makes men fit to govern men. But what do you propose with a view to fostering those qualities? Nothing at all. When your officer arrives in India, there is to be no competition. Competition there would be useful; but, once he arrives in India, you propose to leave him subject to all the disadvantages of the existing system. You say he shall rise irrespective of his abilities, irrespective of his knowledge; that, in short, he shall rise by seniority; that a man who is not fit to sit at an attorney's desk shall rise to be a judge, and that a man who is not fit to cast up an account for a little shop should be a collector." He showed that by the Government plan the sons of Indian officers would be practically excluded from obtaining cadetships, and proposed, in order to remedy this evil, that a certain number of cadetships should be given by the Court of Directors to the sons and relatives of meritorious civil and military servants. He saw no objection to the formation in this country of a legal commission, but objected to the introduction in India of "the Macauley code," which involved the establishment of a universal system over all India, and was therefore inapplicable, the people being of different nations, and of various habits, manners, and religions. He approved of the proposed Legislative Council for India, of the amalgamation of the Sudder and the Supreme Courts, and that the Commander-in-Chief, appointed by Her Majesty to command her troops, should also be commander over the forces of the Indian Government, if of superior rank to the Company's officer. He then noticed in detail several of the less important proposals in the Government measure, to some of which he suggested alterations; and, in conclusion, he enlarged upon the difficulties and labours incidental to the office of Governor-General of India, and the necessity that he should at all times have the ostensible and cordial support of all the authorities in England.

Earl Granville hailed this change in Lord Ellenborough's views as a favourable sign, and thought they might now safely consider any further attempt at postponement as influenced merely by party motives. He then proceeded to vindicate the Company from some of the principal charges of misgovernment. As to the alleged incompleteness of the law and the incompetency of the judges, he begged the House to consider the difficulties with which the Company had to deal in establishing any administration of justice whatever. Those defects were not a reason for the abolition of the existing Government; if so, our own Government would be in danger, for the defective condition of the law of England was at that

moment the subject of constant complaint. He then proceeded to answer the general objections which had been taken against the Bill. The unsatisfactory state of trade in India, of education, of the revenue and public works, with respect to each of which he contended there had been a certain amount of misrepresentation against the Court of Directors, whose government, upon the whole, the Duke of Wellington had acknowledged to be the best and purest he had ever known, and the most calculated to secure the happiness of the people of India.

Lord Monteagle spoke in favour of delay, and condemned the hasty course of the Government as without precedent and without justification. He objected, also, to the plan itself, as well as to the time when it was brought forward.

The Duke of Argyll feared that the greater portion of those who urged delay were influenced only by a wish to gain time in order to overturn altogether the present system of Indian Government; and he feared, moreover, that Lord Monteagle belonged to that party. He took that opportunity of defending the wisdom and justice of the present system, which he endeavoured to show needed nothing to perfect it but the alterations proposed by the Government, and compared to which a single system was unreasonable and difficult, if not altogether impossible.

The Marquess of Clanricarde declared he had never heard a more authoritative and less argumentative speech than that of the Duke of Argyll. He examined the arguments for and against immediate legislation, and declared himself strongly against a precipitate and imperfect measure as a substitute for a deliberate and permanent settlement.

The Earl of Albemarle followed to a similar effect, and the motion was agreed to.

The principal debate upon the Bill itself occurred on the second reading, which was moved on the 5th of August, by the Earl of Granville, who took a review of the discussions which had previously taken place, and after stating some of the most important provisions of the measure, as well as the reasons which had induced the Government to propose it to the House, concluded by impressing on their Lordships the vast responsibility which rested on them when called to legislate for the welfare of 150,000,000 human beings.

The Earl of Malmesbury complained of the delays in the preparation of a measure which had at length been thrust upon the House at the close of the session. He regretted the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Derby, whose intention, if he could have been in his place, was to have offered no opinion either for or against the Bill, but to wash his hands of it entirely, leaving the whole responsibility of a long-delayed and ill-digested measure to rest on the head of the Government who brought it forward.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that the course taken by Lord Malmesbury was most extraordinary and not quite respectful to the House. He was surprised to hear him say that he washed his hands of all responsibility in the Bill, and that its introduction had been delayed, for he (Lord Aberdeen) thought it had been brought forward with all possible speed.

The Earl of Ellenborough reminded Lord Malmesbury, that there had been ample opportunity for discussing almost every question connected with India in that House—Lord Ellenborough himself, as he had been reminded by Lord Granville, having spoken no fewer than sixteen times, and thus having already made his speech on the Bill clause by clause. Lord Malmesbury was "not justified in throwing off from himself all the responsibility which attaches to the passing of this measure."

Lord Ellenborough compendiously described the system which the Bill established and partly renewed, as containing something good and something bad. "But, at the same time, I think that the greatest part of what is bad is not new, and that what is new is not bad." Generally, it was an improvement on the present system. He made merry at the expense of the self-mutilation imposed on the Court of Directors, and objected to the continuance of the Court of Proprietors as a constituency. What would a farmer do in a similar case? "Would he, if he were in his senses, continue to breed from a stock which always gave a bad breed? Would he, if he were asked to sell instead of breeding, retain in his farmyard the three oldest, most diseased, and incapable beasts of the lot, such as ought to have no place in a farmer's establishment, and which certainly should have no place in a Government concern?" He touched on the power of the directors to recall the Governor-General. "The Bible says, 'No man can serve two masters;' but the Government says the Governor-General of India shall serve two masters, and that, too, without the condition which is said in the Scriptures to attach to the service of one of them —namely, that of despising him." (*Cheers and laughter*). He concluded with an impressive warning, lest the change should gradually sap the constitution of India, and act like that Indian poison "which gradually wastes away the body, but never betrays its presence but by the slow decay of every faculty." (*Cheers*).

After some observations from the Marquis of Salisbury,

Lord Monteagle said, that this was the first instance in his recollection in which both Houses of Parliament had appointed Committees to inquire into a complicated question, and then had been suddenly summoned to rush into legislation before either of those Committees had pronounced an opinion. The present Bill would complicate instead of simplifying the administration of India, and he should feel it his duty, in Committee, to propose several amendments, which he considered essential to the efficiency of the measure.

The Duke of Argyll defended the course pursued by the Government, who, had they studied their own convenience, would have delayed the Bill for another year, but who had felt imperatively called on to legislate immediately for the improvement of India.

After some observations from Lord Ashburton, the Bishop of Oxford, and Lord Wharncliffe, the Bill was read a second time without a division.

The House having gone into Committee upon the Bill, a number of amendments were moved. A proviso, to render valid and give authority to a letter sent to India by the President of the Board of

Control, if signed by the secretary of the Board, was inserted in clause 1, on the motion of the Earl of Ellenborough. This was intended to obviate the inconvenience of delay occasioned by the Court of Directors in not immediately procuring the requisite number of signatures.

Lord Ellenborough then successively proposed amendments in clauses 3 and 4; one to enlarge the time for the appointment of the nominees; a second to enable Government to appoint "six" nominees at once instead of "three;" and a third providing that, in case the Court of Directors neglected to select 15 from among themselves in compliance with the Bill, Government should select 12 from them and nominate six. All these amendments were negatived.

On clause 7, Lord Ellenborough moved that all the retired officers of the Company, civil and military, who had served 20 years in India, should be added to the present constituency. This was supported by Lord Monteagle and the Earl of Harrowby, and occasioned some observations as to the corruptibility of the present constituency. Earl Granville and Lord Elphinstone opposed the amendment, and it was rejected.

On clause 13, Lord Ellenborough complained of the slovenly manner in which the clause and the oath contained in it were drawn, and proposed a new oath, couched in stringent terms. But Earl Granville having promised to reconsider the oath before the third reading, the amendment was withdrawn.

On clause 22, providing for the addition of legislative councillors to the Council of India, Lord Ellenborough desired the insertion of words making it clear that the councillors were to be appointed from time to time, to be chosen from each Presidency, and to be removable. Lord Broughton protested against the whole clause, as fatal to the Bill, since under it a native might become acting Governor-General. But the clause passed as it stood, with the omission of the word "civil."

Lord Ellenborough proposed two amendments in clauses 25 and 30; the former providing that nothing in the Act should affect the power now vested in the Governor-General by the Act of the 3rd and 4th William IV.; and the latter to make the Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's troops *ex officio* Member of Council, and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Presidencies *ex officio* Members of the Presidential Councils. But both were negatived.

Lord Monteagle proposed a clause declaring that no natural-born subject of the Queen should, by reason of birth, colour, or religion, be incapable of holding employment either in the covenanted or uncovenanted service. Lord Granville did not object to the clause because he doubted the aptitude of the natives, but because it was directed against an imaginary evil. Under the present Bill, any native who exhibits equal talent with an Englishman will be employed. The clause was rejected.

There was a brief debate on Sir J. Pakington's clause, prohibiting to the Company the sale or manufacture of salt, and rendering it free to private enterprise. Lord Ellenborough strongly condemned this novel interference with the financial system of India. He opposed it on principle; it imperilled the revenue, and would, if

carried out, render necessary the employment of an army of excisemen. He also believed it would not produce to the commerce the benefits which were anticipated. India ought to be treated as a perfectly independent country in matters of finance, and he hoped that their Lordships would strike the clause out of the Bill.

The Earl of Albemarle cited statistics to show the deprivation sustained by the natives of India in regard to salt, and hoped that the Indian authorities would be instructed by the Home Government to alleviate this state of things.

The clause was struck out of the Bill, which then passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons, the Bill, as thus amended, was agreed to without a division, and soon afterwards became law.

CHAPTER VII.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—*The demands of the Czar upon the Sultan are regarded with great anxiety by Parliament and the country—Discussions in both Houses upon the subject from time to time—On the 25th of April the Earl of Clarendon makes a Statement—On the 27th of May the Earl of Malmesbury asks for information—Answer of the Earl of Clarendon—Observations of the Earl of Hardwick, Lord Beaumont, and Lord Brougham.—In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell is questioned by Mr. Disraeli—Speech of Lord John Russell—On the 30th of May the Earl of Hardwick addresses questions to the Ministry—the Earl of Clarendon replies—In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell declines to answer similar inquiries made by Mr. Disraeli—the Russians enter the Danubian provinces—Count Nesselrode and Circular—It is commented upon with great severity by Lord Lyndhurst—On the 11th of July the Ministers are further questioned in both Houses—Next day, in the House of Lords, an important discussion arises, in which Lord Lyndhurst and the Earls of Clarendon and Fitzwilliam take part—In the Commons, Mr. Layard's motion is several times postponed—On the 13th of July Lord John Russell explains his previous interpretation of the Nesselrode Circular, which on the 18th of July is the subject of an interesting discussion in the House of Lords—On the 2nd and 8th of August the Marquess of Clanricarde asks for information relative to the Danubian Provinces—the Earl of Clarendon answers—Speeches of Earls Clarendon and Malmesbury—Further inquiries in the House of Commons—the reserve of the Government causes dissatisfaction—On the 12th of August the Eastern Question is again brought before the Lords, and discussed at some length by Earls Malmesbury, Clarendon, Hardwick, Ellenborough, and Lord Beaumont—On the 10th of August it is the subject of an animated debate in the House of Commons—Speeches of Lord John Russell, Mr. Layard, Sir J. Pakington, Lord D. Stuart, Mr. M. Milnes; Mr. Muntz, Mr. Blackett, Mr. Cobden, and Lord Palmerston—Naval Coast Volunteers Bill explained by Sir J. Graham—Pilotage and Mercantile Marine Bills by Mr. Cardwell—the three Bills are passed—Minor Measures of the Session—Acts for the Suppression of Betting Houses—The better Prevention of Aggravated Assaults—The Abatement of Smoke Nuisance, and the Vaccination Extension Act—Termination of the Session—Parliament is Prorogued by Commission—Speech of the Lords Commissioners—Review of the Session—Number and Importance of the Measures passed—Aspect of Public Affairs at the commencement of* 1853 *contrasted with that at its termination—Ministerial Crisis occasioned in December by the resignation of Lord Palmerston*

EARLY in the year the anxious attention of Parliament and the public had been directed towards the East, where the unjust demands of the Emperor of Russia, that the Protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey should be conceded to him by the Ottoman Porte, had given rise to a state of affairs which threatened a most alarming interruption to the long-continued peace of Europe. The origin, course, and details of the dispute, until the final rupture between the two countries, as well as the declaration of war by Turkey, and the subsequent events, will be found elsewhere. In this chapter we shall trace the progress of the discussions in both Houses of Parliament which, from time to time during the Session, arose out of the transactions between Russia and Turkey.

On the 25th of April, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon, in reply to a request for information upon the subject, made a statement respecting the then recent missions of France, Austria, and Russia to Constantinople. He said that the views of the different Governments with whom he had communicated were perfectly in harmony with those of Her Majesty's Government as regarded the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire; so that Turkey had nothing to fear if the Sultan would be guided by ordinary prudence, and would adopt a more humane policy towards his Christian subjects. Lord Stratford had great authority and long experience in Turkish affairs, and stood in a position more favourable for offering advice likely to be favourably received than any man With respect to Austrian interference in Montenegro, Lord Clarendon considered that Austria had not infringed international law, nor done anything inconsistent with what was due from one friendly Government to another. The mission of Prince Menschikoff was one to place the matter of the Holy Shrines on a permanent footing; and public rumour had greatly exaggerated the naval and military preparations of Russia. The Emperor of Russia had made no secret of his intentions, and our Government had full reliance on his word. Admiral Dundas exercised a wise discretion in not complying with the request of Colonel Rose to advance the fleet, Colonel Rose not being cognizant of the information possessed by Her Majesty's Government. Lord Clarendon assured the House that the French Government were acting in entire concurrence with the British Government on Eastern affairs; and that the sending of the French fleet to the East had not originated in nor had led to any misunderstanding between the two Governments.

Exaggerated reports had been circulated a few days previously; but a despatch from Lord Stratford, dated the day after his arrival [4th April], stated that he had every reason to expect that the pending questions would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and another despatch was received on the day preceding, stating that on the 14th instant all was quiet at Constantinople. In fine, Lord Clarendon assured the House, that as regarded Turkey there was no danger of the peace of Europe being disturbed.

On the 27th of May the subject was brought under notice in both Houses of Parliament, when the Earl of Malmesbury, in the House

of Lords, after adverting to the reassurance the Earl of Clarendon had given the House and the public on the 25th of April, by telling them he (Lord Clarendon) had received the most solemn promise from the Emperor of Russia with respect to his intentions and propositions towards the Porte, observed, that appearances had not justified the promises held out by Lord Clarendon. The House on that occasion had understood that the object of Prince Menschikoff's embassy to Constantinople was principally to settle disputes concerning the Holy Shrines, with the French Government. If that was his only object it was clear that England could have no interest personally in the matter. But it now appeared that the question of the Holy Shrines having been settled, Prince Menschikoff, on the 5th of that month, came forward with a new and different proposition. He demanded that a convention should be signed between the Sultan and Czar, securing to the Greek subjects of Turkey their privileges, and accepting Russia as a guarantee for seeing those privileges perpetually secured. It was evident that if such a treaty was signed, the Czar would become *de facto* the ruler of a great part of the Sultan's subjects, and the general balance of power in Europe endangered. He therefore asked, "whether the instructions given to Lord Stratford were identical with those given to the French Ambassador at Constantinople; whether those two diplomatists were acting in union upon that matter; and whether, when thus acting under their instructions, they were supporting the courage and independence of the Porte?"

The Earl of Clarendon, in reply, observed, that a certain reserve on his part while negotiations were pending was necessary for the advantage of the public service. He then said it was true, that on the 5th of May a project of convention was presented to the Porte by Prince Menschikoff; but it was not correct that it was presented as an ultimatum. It was true an answer was required in five days, but the best proof that it was not an ultimatum was, that he believed other notes had since been exchanged. Lord Stratford, upon the 9th instant, stated that he was not able to inform them what answer would be given by the Porte; and that was really the whole of the official information that they had received. Other information had, of course, reached Her Majesty's Government by means of the electric telegraph, because now-a-days no small portion of diplomatic business was transacted by means of that discovery. That was a very useful and convenient appliance in some respects, but it was perplexing in others; because, though it announced facts and events, it seldom announced the causes which had led to those events, and it was difficult to act, therefore, with confidence upon the information which it conveyed. Upon the 10th, for instance, they received by the telegraph an announcement that Prince Menschikoff's note had actually been rejected by the Porte; but they did not at all know upon what grounds the step had been taken. They knew, also, that Redschid Pasha was then Minister for Foreign Affairs, and they knew that on the 20th Prince Menschikoff was still at Constantinople; but they did not know whether all negotiations were at an end. He thought he could, therefore, in

these circumstances, appeal to their Lordships whether it would not be in the highest degree improper and impolitic on his part if he was to pretend to give a correct account of the events which had there occurred, and still less to express an opinion upon them.

But, in answer to Lord Malmesbury's question, whether the policy to which he alluded in answer to the speech of the noble Marquess near him some weeks ago was still the policy of this country, he conceived it was hardly necessary for him to say that the policy of the Government had undergone no change; that they looked upon it as the true policy, as to the manifest advantage of this country, as due not only to their own interests, but to the best interests of Europe, and as necessary to its tranquillity, to uphold the independence of the Turkish Empire. As to the Ambassadors of France and England at the Porte, he had no hesitation in stating that they took the same view of the question; that they acted in concert in the matter, and so far were carrying out the wishes and intentions of their respective Governments, between whom there existed a complete identity of feeling on that subject, and a cordial concert in action. ("Hear, hear!")

The Earl of Hardwick felt that the reply of Lord Clarendon would not be satisfactory to the public at large. All who considered the subject must have been astonished at the mode in which this special mission to Turkey, on the part of Russia, had been conducted. Not only had an exalted Prince of the empire been sent to Constantinople with an enormous retinue—not only had one of the generals of the Russian advanced army been annexed to that retinue, but officers and functionaries in the Russian service had actually been despatched to various parts of the Turkish dominions to ascertain the feelings of the population with regard to their rulers and with regard to Russia. With such an emergency impending, what had this country done to extend security to our ancient ally? Where was that active determination which, heretofore, we had manifested to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire? Russia must entertain very different ideas with regard to us from those which, in former years—so late as 1849—we impressed upon her, when, to meet emergencies of a less menacing nature, we despatched a naval force, not merely into the Greek Archipelago, but into the Dardanelles. Had vigour of the same character been manifested by the British Government in the present instance, it was his belief that this extraordinary mission to Constantinople would never have been heard of. It appeared to him that the wide-spread and anxious interest on this subject was in the highest degree natural, when he considered with what facility a march upon Constantinople might be effected by the Russian forces, and how immense the difficulty would be of displacing those forces when once they had obtained possession of that capital. ("Hear!") Of all the great Powers, England was assuredly not the least interested in the contingency that Russia might become possessor of the large and important maritime district now under Turkish sway, of the Greek islands, and their race of seamen, among the best in the world.

Lord Beaumont was disposed to concur with Lord Hardwick, that

if, at an early period, they, in concert with France, had made a decided demonstration, they might have prevented the difficulties which had arisen; at the same time he had firm confidence in Lord Clarendon. As to the resources of the Porte, he believed, from information upon which he relied, that Turkey was at that time much stronger than she had been for many years past; and that if a struggle was commenced by Russia, she would find the struggle on the part of Turkey much more arduous and protracted than she anticipated.

Lord Brougham suggested the propriety and convenience of closing the discussion, which was accordingly done.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli put similar questions to Lord John Russell, after a prefatory statement to the same purport as that of Lord Malmesbury In reply,

Lord J. Russell, correcting some of Mr. Disraeli's details, said, "The English Government had been informed by that of Russia that the Emperor had thought it necessary to send a special ambassador to Constantinople to obtain a confirmation of certain concessions heretofore made by the Porte to the Greek Church with reference to the Holy Places at Jerusalem, and some security that those concessions should not be withdrawn; the nature of the securities not being stated. On the arrival of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, circumstances occurred which created apprehension in the mind of the Grand Vizier, who applied to Colonel Rose, acting in the absence of Lord Stratford, our ambassador at the Porte, to procure the presence of an English fleet in the Dardanelles, and Colonel Rose sent a steamer with a despatch to Admiral Dundas at Malta, who forwarded the despatch to England, determining to wait the orders of Her Majesty's Government. In the meanwhile Colonel Rose was informed by the Grand Vizier that there was no necessity for the English fleet to leave Malta. The negotiations proceeded: Lord Stratford lent his assistance to enable Prince Menschikoff to obtain from the Turkish Government declarations and acts which were considered sufficient, and it was hoped that the matter was settled, and that the mission of Prince Menschikoff would terminate favourably. But it appeared that further proposals were made by the Prince, which, although in the estimation of the Russian Government were no more than necessary to secure the fulfilment of the declarations made by the Porte, in the opinion of the Turkish Government, as well as in the opinion of Her Majesty's Ambassador and that of the Ambassador of the Emperor of the French, were of such a nature as to endanger the independence of the Porte.

"With respect to the present state of affairs, no official information has been received since the 9th instant, which is the date of the last despatch received from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. However, in answer to the right hon. Gentleman, I can state that there has been the most perfect concert and accordance of views between Her Majesty's Ambassador and the Ambassador of the Emperor of the French, and that both take the same view of the terms of the convention which were proposed by the Ambassador of the Emperor

of Russia. (*Cheers.*) I should say, further, that in the present stage of the negotiation it would not be consistent with due discretion, or be for the good of the public service, that Her Majesty's Government should produce the instructions under which Lord Stratford is now acting. I can only say that they may be generally described as instructions leaving much to his discretion; but at the same time pressing upon him that it is the fixed policy of Her Majesty's Government to abide by and maintain inviolate the faith of treaties, and likewise maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Porte, and the rights of the Sultan as an independent sovereign. (*Cheers.*) I may be permitted to observe that, although we have not received any official information, there is reason to believe that no rupture of the relations between Russia and Turkey has at the present moment taken place; and I trust that the Russian Government will finally ask for no other securities from Turkey than what are compatible with the full and independent authority of the Sultan, and consistent with the peace of Europe." ("Hear, hear!")

A few days later (on May the 30th), in the House of Lords, the Earl of Hardwick inquired whether Admiral Dundas had been directed to move from Malta; and if so, when he would set sail? If it was true that Prince Menschikoff left Constantinople on the 22nd of May, it was probable that the Czar would hear of it at St. Petersburgh on the 29th, and orders might reach the fleet and army at Sebastopol on the 6th of June; and on the 12th at the latest, possibly on the 9th of June, the Russian fleet would arrive in the Bosphorus. On the other hand, if Admiral Dundas received orders to sail on the 1st of June, he would reach the Dardanelles on the 10th, two days before the arrival of the Russians.

The Earl of Clarendon, after apologising for his unavoidable absence during a portion of Lord Hardwick's statement, said, that after what had passed on Friday, when their Lordships concurred in the propriety of withholding explanations, he was sure they would still more concur now in the propriety of his declining altogether to state what orders had been given.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. Disraeli made a similar inquiry, which he founded upon the same calculations as to time. The Russian fleet, he said, might anchor opposite the Seraglio on the 11th of June, and in 24 hours afterwards be in possession of the castles of the Dardanelles, but that the British fleet would make its appearance two days before that of Russia.

Lord John Russell replied, that in the present state of the relations between Turkey and Russia he must decline answering the question. He added, "I must leave the right hon. Gentleman to give notice of any motion on this subject which he may think proper to bring forward, and I shall then be prepared fully to defend the course we have taken."

On the 14th of June the Czar had addressed a manifesto to the Russian people, announcing and justifying his intention to occupy the Danubian Principalities; and accordingly a large body of Russian troops, on the 2nd and 3rd of July, passed the river Pruth, and occupied the Turkish provinces of

Moldavia and Wallachia. This step the Czar then attempted to justify in the eyes of Europe; and for this purpose the Russian Minister, Count Nesselrode, addressed a circular note to the Russian Envoys at Foreign Courts. Its main object was to ascribe the passage of the Pruth to the attitudes assumed by France and England.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst, on the 27th of June, moved for a copy of this circular note; and in doing so, he characterised it in the following terms:—

"As," said his Lordship, "I am not in any way connected with Her Majesty's Government, I may venture, without creating any embarrassment, to state that if the copy of that document which I have seen be correct, it is one of the most fallacious—one of the most illogical—one of the most offensive—and one of the most insulting documents of that description that I have ever had the misfortune to read."

The Earl of Aberdeen said that it would not be convenient to lay a copy of the note on the table of the House just at that moment, but he might not be indisposed to do so in the course of a few days.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th of July, the Earl of Malmesbury inquired whether the Government had received any account of the occupation of Bosnia by Austrian troops; and if so, upon what plea that step had been taken?

The Earl of Aberdeen answered that he had received no information of the kind.

A few minutes afterwards the Earl of Derby put the same question, and Lord Aberdeen said:—

"So far as any direct communication is concerned, I have not received any information of the remotest kind or sort alluded to, or at any time. I have seen it quoted in various newspapers; but my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has not received any such information."

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell said:—

"We have not received any information of that nature. Indeed, the Austrian Minister has communicated to the Earl of Clarendon his total disbelief of any such occurrence. He says that he believes the report has been owing to the occupation of Peterwardein, a town within the Austrian territory; and he supposes that that step has given rise to the report."

Mr. Disraeli put a further question to Lord John Russell:—

"It refers to a document which has reached this metropolis to-day, and which bears the title of a 'circular despatch,' addressed to the diplomatic agents of the Court of St. Petersburgh, and purports to be signed by Count Nesselrode. This document states that the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Russian army has been occasioned as much by the naval occupation of the Turkish ports by the combined fleets of England and France as by the refusal of the Sultan to give that satisfaction to the Emperor of Russia which he demands; and it further states, that the Emperor will not retire from the Principalities until complete satisfaction has been accorded to him by the Sultan, and until the combined

fleets of England and France have left those ports in the Sultan's dominions which they at present occupy. I wish to know whether a copy of this circular despatch has been presented to Her Majesty's Government; and if it has not been presented, I wish to know whether, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it is an authentic document?"

Lord John Russell replied:—

"In the last despatch received, Sir George Hamilton Seymour stated that he had not seen the circular despatch said to be signed by Count Nesselrode. I have no doubt, however, that substantially the despatch to which the right hon. Gentleman has alluded, and which has been published in the public journals, is authentic. I will not enter into the particulars to which the right hon. Gentleman has referred; but I do not think, in the first place, that Her Majesty's Government can in any manner substantiate the fact that the entry of the Russian troops into the Principalities was caused by the sailing of the English and French fleets into the ports of Turkey; and, in the second place, I do not know, from my reading of the document, that there was any declaration in it to the effect that matters would not be arranged between Russia and Turkey unless the English and French fleets first left the Turkish ports."

On the following day, in the House of Lords, an important and interesting discussion relative to Count Nesselrode's circular was originated by Lord Lyndhurst, who said:—

"I beg to put a question to my noble friend with regard to the document issued from Peterhoff, to which I referred the other night. I understand that document was originally written in the Russian language; but a translation into French, which has appeared in the public papers, deviates in a considerable degree from the original, particularly in respect to some important epithets. I wish to know from my noble friend whether he has a copy of the original document in the Russian tongue; and, if so, whether he has any objection to lay it upon the table of the House. I also wish to call the attention of my noble friend to some expressions I made use of with respect to the circular signed by Count Nesselrode, and which has been made the subject of much criticism. I beg to state, and I am sure my noble friend will bear me out, that the answer to that document by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France has completely, both in argument and fact, borne out the conclusions to which I came. (*Loud cheers.*) I beg further to state, that, as far as relates to the document from St. Petersburgh—the circular document published yesterday—I think I may safely leave that without comment; but I beg leave to call my noble friend's attention to a particular passage in it. I understand, according to my interpretation of that passage, that the Court of Russia has taken on itself to state, that until the Ottoman Porte has satisfied the Court of Russia in respect of demands made against it, and until we have withdrawn our fleet from the Turkish waters, it will not abandon the possession of the Danubian Principalities. I understand a noble Lord in another place has stated that he does not put that interpretation upon that document. I have read that do-

cument with some attention, and I cannot put any other interpretation upon it than that which I have. I wish to know from my noble friend whether he concurs with me in that interpretation of the passage to which I have referred."

The Earl of Clarendon—"In reply to the first question of my noble and learned friend, I have to say that I believe there are some differences between the Russian document issued for home consumption—for the use of the Russian people—and the translation sent abroad. I believe more particularly in reference to the word 'perfidious,' as applied to the violation of the Sultan's word. I believe there is a Russian original in the Foreign Office, which, if it will be any satisfaction to my noble and learned friend to peruse, I have no objection to lay upon the table. I can only say that I entirely agree with my noble and learned friend as to the great ability and skill of the note which the French Government issued in answer to the first circular of Count Nesselrode; and, in respect to the third question of my noble and learned friend, I think that, when my noble friend Lord John Russell answered that question in the House of Commons yesterday, he had not had an opportunity of reading the note. I do not entirely take the same view as my noble and learned friend appears to do of what is said in that note; but I certainly can have no hesitation in saying that we do not consider that the presence of the British and French fleets in Besika Bay is at all similar or can be compared in any way to the occupation of the Principalities; and certainly no condition of the departure of the one will be made to procure the evacuation of the other."

Lord Lyndhurst—"The expressions I made use of, and the interpretation I put upon that document, amount to this, that it says, So soon as the Ottoman Porte does what we require, and so soon as the English fleet quits the Turkish waters, then we will withdraw.—It does not say absolutely not sooner, but it implies that."

The Earl of Clarendon—"I think the answer I gave to my noble and learned friend does exactly meet that point. We shall make no condition of that sort."

Earl Fitzwilliam—"I beg to observe the expression used is a great deal stronger than the noble and learned Lord has stated. The expression is not from the Turkish waters, but 'from within sight of the Turkish capital.' Undoubtedly, the first expression might mean what we call the Ægean Sea; but 'from within sight of the Turkish capital' must mean the Sea of Marmora; and the English and French Governments are thus charged with having sent their fleets into the Sultan's dominions."

Earl Fitzwilliam here put a question relating to the alleged Austrian occupation o : Bosnia; and Lord Clarendon gave the same explanation as that given by Lord John Russell. But before the reply, Lord Lyndhurst said—"I beg to apologise for not having been strong enough in the representation of the passage to which I alluded; but the noble Earl has fallen into the same error. The words are, 'so soon as the British fleet shall remove from within sight of Constantinople, we shall retire.'"

The Earl of Clarendon—"Both

my noble friends have used expressions sufficiently strong; but as they have both quoted from a statement which is manifestly incorrect, there can be little importance in considering how strong their assertions may be respecting it. The English and French fleets are neither within sight of Constantinople nor in the Turkish waters; and, although it may be asserted in the Russian note, there is no reason to take any precautions on that subject."

Some time previously Mr. Layard had given notice in the House of Commons of a motion, "Humbly to submit to Her Majesty, that this House has learned with deep concern that the Emperor of Russia has announced a policy and adopted measures which threaten the integrity of the Ottoman empire; and that Her Majesty will be pleased to direct that the fullest information should be laid before this House as soon as may be consistent with the public service."

This motion had been several times postponed, at the request of the Government; and on the 13th of July, Mr. Disraeli asked Lord John Russell to fix a day for Mr. Layard to bring on his motion. In doing so he assumed that negotiation was then at "a dead lock;" and pointed out "the slight mistake" made by Lord John Russell in the interpretation of the circular of Count Nesselrode.

Lord John Russell said, that he had at that time only read the circular in a cursory manner, and had not mastered its contents.

"I therefore answered, that, in my opinion, the right hon. Gentleman had not put a correct interpretation on that part of the document which said that the Russian troops would be removed from the Principalities when the pressure caused by the presence of the combined fleets in the Turkish waters should be taken off. I said, I did not believe Russia intended to make that the condition of the evacuation of the Principalities. I did so not only because I did not perceive that the proposition was quite distinctly laid down, but also because I did not think it possible that two things so totally unlike and dissimilar in character could be compared with each other, or that the Russian Government could conceive itself justified in demanding that the English and French fleets should leave the Turkish waters before its troops should evacuate the Principalities. I entertained this opinion because the English and French fleets were in the waters of an allied Power—were there, not for the purpose of putting any pressure on that Power—not for the purpose of injuring it in any way, but only in order that they might be ready in case of need, in case that Power should feel obliged to call for their assistance, and in case of the invasion of its territories. Another reason why I held that opinion was this, that the occupation of the Principalities by the Russian troops is an act which bears no similarity to the action of the combined fleets; and therefore I naturally supposed that a person of the experience and sagacity of Count Nesselrode would not have affixed his signature to a document declaring to all the world that the Russian Government made the removal of the combined fleets the condition of its evacuation of the Principalities. That is my explanation of the answer which I

gave to the right hon. Gentleman: but at the same time I must now admit that the words of the circular despatch bear on the face of them the interpretation which the right hon. Gentleman put on them.

"With respect to the question which the right hon. Gentleman has just asked me, I have to state that he is mistaken in supposing the negotiations on this subject have come to a dead lock. On the contrary, both the English and the French Governments have considered that there are propositions which might be acceded to, both by Russia and Turkey, which would be the means of obtaining a pacific solution of these unfortunate differences. Whether or not these hopes will be justified, we cannot know immediately. Some time must elapse before we can learn from St. Petersburgh what is the view taken by the Russian Government of any mode of settlement which either England, or France, or Austria may arrive at; and while matters are in this state of negotiation, I think it is not desirable that discussion should take place."

The subject of the dispute between Russia and Turkey was again brought under notice in Parliament on the 18th of July, when the Earl of Malmesbury asked whether the Government had returned any answer to the circular notes of the Russian Government, and if not, whether they intended to answer them in an equally public manner to that adopted by the French Government. He thought it was less objectionable for him to ask, and for Lord Clarendon to answer the question on that day, because the French Government, which was then in alliance with them in carrying out the object which they had in common, had made a very able, a very firm, but yet a very calm answer to those circulars. He thought if Her Majesty's Government delayed their answer to those documents, they would run the risk of being misapprehended and misunderstood, for silence proverbially gave consent; and as they had been already told by the noble Lord that he did not agree in all the statements made in those documents, silence might here be the cause of further misapprehension. It might be supposed that the Government were unable to answer those notes: they might be accused even of fearing to answer them, under an alarm of further proceedings on the part of that powerful nation which was then exciting the attention of the whole of Europe. He therefore earnestly begged Her Majesty's Government to state to the House and the country, whether they had answered those notes —one or both of them; and whether, if they had, they intended to make their replies public—however unusual that manner of treating diplomatic documents might be—whether they intended to make them public in the same way that Russia and France had done.

The Earl of Clarendon said in answer, it was in the interest of peace, and in order not to impair those chances, such as they were, of bringing that question to a peaceful settlement, that they wished to postpone any discussion on the subject. After an allusion to the different modes of diffusing information of the kind adopted by different countries, he stated that the papers relating to the subject would shortly be laid upon the table. With regard to any presumed inability to take any other

than their present course, it was not for him to speak; but he could assure their Lordships that no fear existed in the mind of any member of the Government. The first note alluded principally to proceedings which originated with the French embassy. It had not been answered in form, though many parts of it had been replied to in substance. The second note had been answered immediately, and a copy of the answer had been sent to Constantinople. Its purport was, like that of all the proceedings on the subject, in entire conformity with the note of the French Government.

The Earl of Malmesbury observed, that there was no analogy between the notes of Count Nesselrode and a common diplomatic correspondence. The circular notes in question were open to all Europe, and were meant to be read by everybody who could read. He could not help thinking, therefore, that the Government were taking an erroneous view of the case, and bringing themselves into considerable risk and difficulty both abroad and at home, in not answering those particular notes in the same manner in which they were delivered.

Lord Beaumont then asked when Lord Clarendon expected to be able to lay the papers on the table. He was induced to put that question in consequence of the extraordinary position in which both Parliament and the country were placed in regard to what was going on in the East; because, whilst the utmost publicity was given to the policy, to the actions, to the intentions, and to the opinions of Russia, the most complete mystery over-veiled the opinions, the proceedings, and the policy of this country. It was true we were told that both England and France were negotiating in the interest of the Porte, and in the interest of peace; and further, that we had reason to hope that in that negotiation Austria and Prussia had taken a part in conjunction with England and France; but while he hoped this was so, Russia was acting as though no negotiation whatsoever was going on. While we were told there was a negotiation in the interest of peace, Russia was actually making war. Certainly this was an awkward position for a country like this and France to be placed in; and really it was very natural, both in Parliament and the country, under such circumstances, to ask how long we were to be kept in suspense in regard to these matters, and how soon we might expect to know what were the views and the intentions, and what had been the acts and policy, of the Government, in order to carry out this desirable object, and to check the visible progress of Russia in those affairs.

The Earl of Clarendon answered, that a few days would be sufficient to ascertain whether their negotiations would succeed or not; but, in any event, as soon as those few days had elapsed, he promised that the papers should be laid before the House.

The next occasion upon which the Turkish question came before Parliament was on the 2nd of August, when the Marquess of Clanricarde, after alluding to the circumstances of the reported occupation by Russia of the Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, said that the acts of the Czar amounted virtually to an assumption of sovereignty over those provinces, and it was impossible that such things

would be done without leading very directly to war. It was of great interest to the country and to that House that they should have at the earliest moment whatever information could be conveniently given to them, because it was a matter of the greatest and deepest importance. He held that it was impossible for Europe, or France, or England, to submit to such an extension of territory in that direction, and to such a diminution of the Turkish empire, without the gravest and most fearful consequences. The matter was of too great importance, not merely to the political balance of Europe, not merely to the honour of the countries who had been parties to treaties with Turkey, but also to material interests affecting the welfare of all classes of persons, more especially in Germany, in France, and to a great extent in this kingdom, for their Lordships not to desire to have the fullest information that it might be desirable to give. He concluded by asking Lord Clarendon whether the reports referred to had reached him officially, and whether he would inform the House how far it was true or not that assumption of sovereignty in the Danubian provinces had really taken place.

The Earl of Clarendon, in reply, said, he took entirely the same view as the Marquess of Clanricarde as to what would be the result not only to Turkey but to Europe, and more especially to this country, of any permanent alienation of the Danubian provinces from the Turkish empire. He was glad to give all the information he possessed upon the subject, which was, that Government had received from our Ambassador in Constantinople a despatch stating that the Russian authorities had signified to the Hospodar of Moldavia that his relations with the Porte were to cease, and that the tribute which Moldavia had hitherto transmitted to Constantinople was to be placed at the disposal of the Russian Government. The same authorities had apprised the Hospodar that this course was not taken for the purpose of altering the existing order of things, but that it had been deemed neeessary that the sovereign power should be temporarily suspended during the military occupation of the provinces. His Lordship said that he was also informed that a similar intimation would be given to the Hospodar of Wallachia, but such a course had not been taken up to the 22nd of July. In the event of such intimation being given, it was the intention of the Sultan to order the Hospodar of Wallachia to retire from that province and to abandon his functions. Under such circumstances, his Lordship said that he should consider it highly improper for the British Consuls to continue to exercise authority in those provinces, and he had lost no time in communicating such opinion to Lord Stratford. He further informed their Lordships that a messenger would leave London that night for St. Petersburgh, with instructions to Sir Hamilton Seymour to demand from the Russian Government the explanations to which Her Majesty's Government were entitled.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, in answer to questions by Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord John Russell declined to fix a day for the discussion of the Turkish question, but he explained the diplomatic measures which had been adopted in concert with Aus-

tria. He stated that when the Ambassador of the Emperor of Russia left Constantinople, it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that it was desirable that there should be a conference of the representatives of all the great Powers of Europe, in order to arrive at the terms which might put an amicable termination to the difference between Russia and the Sublime Porte. It was the opinion of the Government of Austria that it was not desirable to have any such conference while the matter remained in the state of diplomatic relations, and that it would not be desirable to have such a conference unless the Emperor of Russia, by invading the Principalities, should for a time, indeed, have disturbed the *status quo* of Europe. When that event occurred, the Government of the Emperor of Austria, in conformity with its previous declaration, declared its willingness to hold a conference at Vienna, and it summoned the representatives of the four other great Powers of Europe to attend, for the purpose of a conference on the affairs of Russia and Turkey. The Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia did not attend; but the Ministers of England, of France, and of Prussia attended that conference. Certain terms were then agreed upon, which, in the opinion of the representatives of the four Powers, might be accepted with honour by the two Governments of Turkey and of Russia. Those terms have been assented to by the Governments of England and France; and, according to our belief, have been transmitted from Vienna to Petersburgh and Constantinople.

In reply to a question by Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell added, that the proposition was an Austrian one, though it came originally from the Government of France, and he had no doubt that the Government of Prussia had intimated their assent to it.

A few days afterwards (on the 8th of August) the Marquess of Clanricarde renewed his inquiries in the House of Lords relative to the affairs of Russia and Turkey. After briefly narrating the reports as to the proceedings of Russia in assuming the government of the Danubian Provinces, levying contributions on the inhabitants, and forcing some of the Boyards to enter the army, he inquired whether Government had any information on the subject. He then proceeded to ask what, under these circumstances, the Government had done. The question divided itself naturally into two parts—what had the Government done at home, and what had it done by its functionaries abroad? He had very little doubt or difficulty with regard to the latter point. He hoped he should be told there was very little reason to doubt that, at that moment, the combined fleets were at least, if not before Constantinople, at the other side of the Dardanelles. He could not imagine it possible that the Ambassadors of France and England should have any restriction on the power granted to their discretion at that moment, as to the directions they should give the Admirals commanding the forces to which he had referred. Nor could he doubt for an instant that his noble friend and relative at Constantinople would have thought it right to act with the spirit and energy which became the representative of this great country. If he asked what had been done at home, he expected and hoped he

should be told, either that long before that intelligence arrived, or that since it had arrived, there had been, not a request for an explanation, but a categorical demand that the Principality should be evacuated by the Russian forces. "I say, my Lords, if we have undertaken to advise the Porte, so that she held her arm and has not attempted to defend her property, we have made ourselves parties to the whole of these transactions, as well by what we are doing now as by what was done on former occasions. I cannot believe, nor allow myself to believe, that these statements which I have named are in all respects correct, because there is no explaining away what is now stated to be the fact. There can be no doubt whatever, that if it be true that Russia has assumed the government of these Principalities, she has committed an act of aggression and outrage upon Turkey. That is entirely in contradiction to the circular voluntarily issued to the Courts of Europe on the subject, as well as to the manifesto issued by the Russian general on entering the Principalities. I am not going to discuss that matter now, as it must form the subject of discussion on a future evening; but, my Lords, I must say I cannot doubt that the energetic steps to which I have adverted must have been taken, because what is this but the strongest possible proceeding of war? We are told that when the Russian forces were moved into these provinces, it was not to be considered as a war with Turkey; but what is this I have described except war? If you say it is not war, then I say it is piracy—it is either war or piracy; and I want to know whether we are, in this condition, to suffer war on such a pretext as has been put forward, or to stand by and see an act of piracy committed. I say, my Lords, if we are told there is a question of treaties in going inside or outside the Dardanelles, I say there is now a state of war that has abolished all treaties between Russia and Turkey as far as Russia is concerned. There is not one treaty binding Turkey to Russia after such an aggression as I have described. There are no reasons for our not acting. What is the state of things, if they are described in the answer given in the other House of Parliament on Monday? That we have sent notes; and we have sent another note on Monday or Tuesday from Vienna. But while we are sending notes, the Russian army is advancing, and fast taking possession of the territory of Turkey beyond the Principalities I have named."

In conclusion, he declared there was no man who had a more sincere abhorrence of war than he had, unless it were necessary for the honour, character, and essential interests of the country. At the same time he did say, if we were to sacrifice our honour and character, when they were involved, before the face of Europe, the whole material interests of the country must also suffer.

The Earl of Clarendon said he was afraid it would not be in his power to give a reply differing materially from that he gave five days ago; although he had no official information whatever of the circumstances mentioned by Lord Clanricarde, he, Lord Clarendon, was certainly not prepared to deny that many of the acts which had been alluded to might have been committed by the Russian Government. "But," said he, "I must say, that at

the point at which we are arrived in these negotiations,—which I do see reason to hope are tending to a satisfactory and peaceable solution,—I must say, that exciting debates in either House of Parliament at this moment is not the way that is likely to produce that peculiar character of peace which would be beneficial to this country, and which alone this country would sanction. I can inform my noble friend, that the negotiations appear to me to have assumed that character which we must all desire to see. This question has not been left simply between Russia and the Porte; it has not been left between England and France, united closely although they may be in supporting the Porte; but it has assumed a European character. It is not only a question between the Porte and Russia, but it is Austria, Prussia, France, and England, acting together in order to check designs that they think cannot but be inconsistent with the balance of power, and with those territorial limits established by previous treaties. This, I think, is a state of things that must be satisfactory, because it is likely to lead to a satisfactory and permanent conclusion; and I think your Lordships will not press me to enter into more detail with respect to the state of the negotiations pending between Vienna and St. Petersburg further than this—that nothing has been done at Vienna without the consent of France and England; and that the English and French Governments would consent to nothing that did not secure the dignity and protect the independence of Turkey."

The Earl of Malmesbury took credit for the prudent forbearance displayed by the Opposition, but he said there was a point at which even this prudent conduct must be stayed. Parliament was on the eve of prorogation; we were on the brink of a great war, and yet knew nothing of what had passed in the negotiations between Russia and England. The Government had purposely avoided explanation, while the Governments of France and Russia had published their views.

"I do trust," said Lord Malmesbury, "that, in the present circumstances of the session, the noble Earl will not refuse, on a future day, to give this country some idea of what he expects from the Russian Government; and that he will tell us a little more fully whether it is to be a *sine quâ non* that the Russians shall evacuate, and rapidly evacuate, these provinces; because, when he talks of their 'permanent occupation' by Russia, 'permanent occupation' are words which it is difficult to explain. A permanent occupation may be an appropriation of these provinces by Russia. Under these circumstances, I do not think this country would be satisfied unless a speedy evacuation were brought about; and I conceive that, with perfect good faith, the noble earl might state whether the basis of these negotiations is that these provinces are to be immediately evacuated."

The Earl of Clarendon then observed, he had no hesitation in saying at once that he regarded immediate and complete evacuation of the Principalities as the *sine quâ non* of any negotiations whatever. Government had never shrunk from discussion, and he thought it most desirable that the

country should know everything. Nothing would prevent the Government giving all information, except the reasons which had hitherto prevailed—those of the public service.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Sir Joshua Walmsley asked whether Lord John Russell would, before the prorogation, furnish a statement of the existing relations between England and Turkey and Russia, and name a day for a discussion.

Lord John Russell said that he would, at the latest moment before prorogation, give such information as was consistent with his public duty; but a general discussion would be unadvisable.

Lord Dudley Stuart put another question—

Would Lord John Russell state "whether the rumours which have been circulated in the papers to-day of a most important character—namely, that the Emperor of Russia has agreed to certain propositions which have been submitted to him by the different powers of Europe for the adjustment of the differences between Russia and Turkey—have any foundation; and whether we are any nearer to a solution of the question than we were some days ago?"

Lord John Russell: "In answer to the question of my noble friend, I have to state that there is a foundation for the rumours to which he has alluded. (*Cheers.*) The telegraphic despatch which has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna is of a satisfactory character. (*Cheers.*) I may say further, that the messenger who was to leave Vienna for Constantinople on the 31st of July, did not leave Vienna until the 2nd of August; and therefore the reply to the despatch which he conveyed cannot be expected so soon as was expected."

Mr. Layard repeated the question, would there be a discussion?

Lord John Russell said, "It is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it would not be advisable to have such a discussion." (*Cheers.*)

Later in the evening, Mr. Disraeli inquired whether Lord John would state the nature of the proposals which he understood the Emperor of Russia had accepted. Lord John Russell declined to state what they were.

About this time considerable dissatisfaction was felt, both by the Parliament and the country, at the delays and reserve exhibited by the Government in their proceedings with respect to the differences between Russia and Turkey. So great, indeed, was the anxiety manifested in Parliament, that, after the lapse of a very few days, the question was again (on the 12th of August) the subject of discussion in the House of Lords, where the Earl of Malmesbury moved for copies of the translation of two manifestoes published in the *St. Petersburg Gazette* by the Emperor of Russia, and any answers which our Government might have made to those documents. After vindicating his right to call for these papers, and citing precedents, from Mr. Canning in 1822, and Lord John Russell in 1853, he referred the conduct of the Emperor of Russia to the irritation produced by the proceedings of Count Lavalette. He argued that the abuse showered on the foreign policy of Lord Derby's Government, especially on Lord Malmesbury himself,

and the intimate alliance with France, together with the Halifax and Carlisle speeches of Sir Charles Wood and Sir James Graham, had impressed on the Emperor of Russia the idea that we were either averse from, or indifferent to, the French alliance; and that thus he had been tempted to aggressive courses. Then, the Government evinced great supineness in the Montenegrin affair, when it ought to have supported Turkey; and all these things must have impressed Russia with the idea that, happen what might, we were not disposed to draw the sword in defence of our ancient ally. But he admitted that the signs of aggression had astonished those who confided in the honour of the Emperor. No one, indeed, could be more astonished than himself, for during the year 1852, when he held office —if there was one sovereign in Europe more than another; if there was one Government more than another that impressed on him the importance of maintaining inviolate existing treaties, and that the present territorial arrangements of Europe should remain uninfringed, it was the Emperor of Russia and his Government. He then gave a narrative of the events which had occurred in relation to the question since Prince Menschikoff arrived at Constantinople; and blamed the Government for not having sent the fleet, in company with that of France, when the former was summoned by Colonel Rose, and also for not having advanced step by step with Russia and given instructions for the fleet to enter the Dardanelles when the Russians crossed the Pruth. He repeated his previous assertion, that the withholding of Lord Clarendon's answer to Count Nesselrode had created suspicions that all was not right, and that it had humiliated England.

The Earl of Clarendon regretted that the state of the negotiations, which were still pending, would not permit him to do anything more than repeat the answers which he had already given. The only object of the Government was an honourable peace, and they were unwilling to say anything which might impede the peaceable solution of the present crisis. His own answer to the circular of Count Nesselrode was in argument the same, and in tone equally firm and moderate, as the French note.

Lord Malmesbury, he said, spoke as if the idea had first struck him that England and France should be at peace. But our relations had long been intimate and friendly. It was not to be supposed that the newspaper attacks on Lord Malmesbury for carrying on that policy, or the speeches of Sir Charles Wood and Sir James Graham—affairs long since disposed of—produced the effect described on the mind of the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor of of the French had accepted the explanations of those speeches; the relations of the two countries continued to be most intimate; and the Emperor of Russia could not believe that the alliance did not exist. With regard to the mission of Count Leiningen, Government had been in constant communication with Austria. As to the alleged mistake of not sending the fleet from Malta when summoned by Colonel Rose, Lord Clarendon fully explained that Colonel Rose did not ask Admiral Dundas to come to Constantinople, but suggested that the usual summer cruise eastward should be

hastened by eight or nine days. When the news that the English fleet had been sent for reached Paris by telegraph, the French Government, without consultation with ours, believing the danger imminent, ordered the French fleet to go to Salamis. But this act did not throw a single shade of difference over our relations. Toulon is further west than Malta: it was felt that both would be more handy, and come better together, if wanted at Constantinople, if one remained at Malta and the other at Salamis. The result proved this; for both arrived at Besika Bay within a few hours of each other.

The assurances of Russia to the present Government were the same as those given to Lord Malmesbury. "No Sovereign could have given more solemn assurances of respect for existing treaties, and for the territorial arrangements of Europe," than the Emperor: he declared that he held the maintenance of the Turkish empire as "a great principle of European policy," and would regard its dismemberment as a "great European calamity."

The occupation of the Principalities was a violation of existing treaties; it was a *casus belli;* it was an act of war: but the Sultan was advised not to exercise his right of treating it as such, only because the British Government thought it incumbent on them, in the first place, to do all they could to avoid a chance of war.

He described the recent steps by which the negotiations had arrived at their present stage. After the occupation of the Principalities, an offer of Austrian mediation was made to Turkey, and acted upon. Austria proposed that such a note should be furnished as she might send to St. Petersburg, and support when there. Delay arose at Constantinople; and Austria, foreseeing its great dangers, called a conference of the other powers, and proposed that the note originating with the French Government, slightly modified, should be laid before the Emperor and the Sultan as a means of settlement. This was agreed to; and on the 2nd of August the note was sent to St. Petersburg. But, in the meantime, the Russian Minister at Vienna had transmitted the substance of the note to his Court; on the 3rd, a telegraphic message stated that the note met the Emperor's views; and Lord Clarendon had just heard that Count Nesselrode had made to Sir Hamilton Seymour an official communication that the note would be duly accepted by the Emperor.

Lord Beaumont expressed his dissatisfaction at Lord Clarendon's statement, and wished that the Government had acted more vigorously in the Eastern crisis.

The Earl of Hardwicke complained that the Government had not afforded much insight into the state of affairs.

The Marquis of Clanricarde thought the statement favourable, as affording a prospect of a peaceable termination of the question.

The Earl of Ellenborough regarded the position of affairs with great apprehension.

The Earl of Aberdeen remarked that we were not bound by any treaty to take part in hostilities in support of the Turkish empire; yet, from a sense of our own national interests, and from a sense of what was due to the general interests of Europe and our own

honour, we were bound to support the integrity of that empire: and, interested as the Great Powers were in the preservation of its independence, "so long as it can be upheld by foreign countenance and support, nothing will be sanctioned by them derogatory to the honour and essential interests of that empire."

Lord Malmesbury then said, that as Government thought the production of the papers would be detrimental to the public service, he would withdraw his motion.

Previous to the prorogation of Parliament, another and most important and animated discussion on the question of the difference between Russia and Turkey occurred in the House of Commons, on the 16th of August, when Lord John Russell made his promised explanation respecting the state of the negotiations upon the subject. He should not enter, he said, upon the defence of the Government, which had not been attacked, that House having considerately left in the hands of the executive the conduct of the negotiations. He vindicated the course of declining to produce papers, by a reference to the precedents of Lord Palmerston, who refused, in 1840, to produce the convention which the European Powers had signed with respect to Egypt; and of Sir Robert Peel, who refused the Tahiti papers whilst the negotiations were pending. He also explained that he had published the Madiai despatch, because he wished to appeal to the public opinion of Europe, and did not intend to proceed further. He then gave an outline of the transactions as they had occurred, without referring to documents which were of the nature of secret papers, but glancing at incidents generally known to the House and the public.

When he entered office, he said, his attention was called to the question of the Holy Places; and he instructed Lord Cowley, at Paris, to give the subject his earnest attention. Soon after he, Lord John Russell, learned that a special Russian Minister would be sent to the Sultan, to put an end, by some solemn act, to the differences that existed with regard to the Holy Places. He did not object to that; and Prince Menschikoff arrived at Constantinople on the 2nd of March. From this point Lord John Russell went over the subsequent events—the resignation of Fuad Effendi; the message of Colonel Rose to Admiral Dundas, sent at the request of the Grand Vizier, and subsequently retracted; and the notification by the Turkish Ministers to Lord Stratford, in April, that certain propositions had been made to them to which they were unwilling to accede. "I should say," continued he, "that up to this time the Government of Her Majesty at home, and Her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburg, had always understood that the demands to be made by Russia had reference to the Holy Places; and were all comprised, in one form or another, in the desire to render certain and permanent the advantages to which Russia thought herself entitled in favour of persons professing the Greek religion. Lord Stratford understood from the Turkish Ministers, that it had been much desired by the Russian Ambassador that the requests which were made on the part of Russia should be withheld from the knowledge of the representatives of the other

Powers of Europe; and these fresh demands were as new to the Government of France as they were to the Government of Her Majesty." The propositions were changed from time to time, until Prince Menschikoff gave in his ultimatum, and left Constantinople. "I consider that this circumstance was one very greatly to be regretted. It has always appeared to me, that, on the one side and the other, there were statements that would be admitted, while there were others that might be the subject of compromise and arrangement. The Russian Minister maintained that Russia had, by certain treaties—especially by the treaties of Kainardji and Adrianople—the right to expect that the Christians in the Turkish territory would be protected; and he declared at the same time, that Russia did not wish in any manner to injure the independence or integrity of the Turkish empire. The Sultan's Ministers, on their part, maintained that it was their duty, above all things, to uphold the independence of the Sultan, and to require that nothing should be acceded to which would be injurious to his dignity or would derogate from his rights; but, at the same time, they declared that it was the intention of the Sultan to protect his Christian subjects, and to maintain them in the rights and privileges which they had enoyed under the edicts of former Sultans. Such being the statements on the two sides, I own it appears to me that the withdrawal of the Russian mission from Constantinople, accompanied as that measure was by the preparation of a large Russian force, both military and naval, on the frontiers of Turkey, was a most unfortunate step, and has naturally caused very great alarm to Europe, while it has imposed great sacrifices both upon Turkey and upon the Turkish provinces adjoining Russia." These appearances became so serious that the fleet was ordered to approach the Dardanelles; the French fleet advanced at the same time; and the Russians entered the Principalities. This, Turkey had an undoubted right to consider a *casus belli;* but France and England induced the Sultan to forego that right, thinking it desirable to gather up the broken threads of negotiation and strive for some arrangement for maintaining peace. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs—"a gentleman whose talents, moderation, and judgment it is impossible too greatly to admire"—drew up a note, omitting what was objectionable on both sides. The Austrian Government, which had previously declined to enter on a conference, changed its views when the Russians occupied the Principalities, and Count Buol took the proposal of M. Drouyn de Lhuys as a basis for a note. This note was agreed to by the Four Powers; and the Emperor of Russia had accepted it, considering that his honour would be saved, and his objects attained, if that note was signed by the Turkish Minister.

Supposing that note "to be finally agreed upon by Russia and Turkey as the communication which shall be made by Turkey, there will still remain the question of the evacuation of the Principalities. It is quite evident, Sir, that no settlement can be satisfactory which does not include or immediately lead to the evacuation of those Principalities.

(*Cheers.*) According to the declaration which has been made by the General commanding the Russian forces, Prince Gortschakoff, the evacuation ought immediately to follow on the satisfaction obtained by Turkey from the Emperor of Russia. I will only say further, that it is an object which Her Majesty's Government consider to be essential: but with respect to the mode in which the object is to be obtained — with respect to the mode in which the end is to be secured—I ask the permission of Parliament to say nothing further upon this head, but to leave the means—the end being one which is certain to be obtained—to leave the means by which it is to be obtained in the executive Government. With respect to the question which has been raised as to the fleets of England and France at Besika Bay, that of course need not be made any question of difficulty, because, supposing Turkey were in danger, we ought to have the power at all times of sending our fleets to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles to be ready to assist Turkey in case of any such danger, and we ought not to consent to any arrangement by which it may be stipulated that the advance of the fleets to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles should be considered as equivalent to an actual invasion of the Turkish territories. But, of course, if the matter is settled—if peace is secured, Besika Bay is not a station which would be of any advantage either to England or France."

In conclusion he said, he thought we had now a fair prospect, without involving Europe in hostilities, or exposing the independence and integrity of Turkey, that the object in view would be secured in no very long space of time. "I will only say further, that this question of the maintenance of Turkey is one that must always require the attention—and I may say, the vigilant attention—of any person holding in his hands the foreign affairs of this country. This, however, can only be secured by a constant union between England and France—by a thorough concert and constant communication between those two great Powers."

Mr. Layard denied that he was anxious for war; but he regretted that the head of the Government had declared that his policy was essentially a policy based on peace. "Such is not the language of a Minister or a great statesman. If the honour and interests of England can only be maintained by war, let us have war. Why do we hear it said among men of all classes and opinions, that if the hon. Member for Tiverton had been Minister for Foreign Affairs, Russia would not have crossed the Pruth?—Not because the country wants war, but because peace is best preserved by a firm and dignified attitude, letting the world know that, anxious as England is for peace, she is prepared for war. Any other attitude only encourages a lawless power like Russia to make demands that sooner or later must lead to war."

The real difference between himself and the Government turned upon the point, whether or not a great principle was involved in the present question; and whether the conduct of Russia was not part of a great scheme of policy. He affirmed that it was. The firman making concessions to France was shown to M. de Titoff, and not

objected to, weeks before it was issued. Prince Menschikoff, on his arrival at Constantinople, demanded and obtained the dismissal of M. Garaschinin, the popular national Minister of Servia. In 1843, by the aid of Lord Aberdeen, Russia succeeded in forcing the Porte to annul the popular act of the Servian people, who expelled Prince Michael, the Russian tool. Since that time, Russia had checked every rising nationality. In 1848, all men of liberal and independent opinions were driven out of Moldavia and Wallachia; by the treaty of Balta Liman, Russia established her right to interfere in all the internal affairs of the Principalities; and they were to all intents and purposes Russian provinces. Protestantism had spread among the Christian subjects of Turkey, mainly through the influence of the American missionaries; but the Greek religion was a persecuting religion, and the converts were only saved —not from Turkish, but Greek persecution — under the firmans obtained by Lord Cowley and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. When persecution was no longer available, Prince Menschikoff appeared at Constantinople. The note which he gave in before he departed, made a distinction between the Orthodox Eastern Church and the other rights and privileges of the clergy. The great end of Russia had been to crush the spirit of religious and political independence which had manifested itself of late among the Christian subjects of the Porte; and in this she had succeeded.

In passing, Mr. Layard contended against the project for the establishment of a Greek empire at Constantinople. It was based on a fallacy. The Greek population was small when compared with other Christian races in Turkey; and a Greek empire would lead to Russian domination in Turkey, and throw the whole of Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia, into confusion. Some persons hold that it would signify little whether Constantinople were in the hands of Russia or not; but no British statesman could coincide with such an opinion; the very moment that Constantinople passed from the hands of the Turks, British India would be in jeopardy.

The object of Russia was to "render any other Government but her own impossible in Turkey." In those designs she had entirely succeeded on this occasion. "We have, in my opinion, committed two great diplomatic errors. In the first place, when Colonel Rose knew that Prince Menschikoff had proposed a secret treaty to the Porte—a fact known to many other persons at Constantinople, and that he had declared that Russia would consider any communication of the fact to either France or England as a direct act of hostility against Russia—and when we knew, not from mere rumour but from authentic reports, that Russia was accumulating great armaments on the frontiers of Turkey and at Odessa—preparing, in fact, for war—we ought not to have been satisfied with the explanations and assurances which the noble Lord has told us were given us at St. Petersburg. We ought to have insisted that Russia should give us, by an immediate disarming, or by some other step, a proof of her pacific intentions; and unless she did so, we ought to have acted accordingly. Our not having done so was an error; but that

error having been committed, the results were inevitable. The next error was in not having, at the very moment when Russia declared that she would pass the Pruth, informed her that we should consider that a *casus belli;* not, perhaps, that we might go to war, but that the treaties existing between Russia and the Porte, and on which those pretensions to interference with and protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte were founded, would be abrogated; and we should then have been in a position to declare to Russia that she should not again enter into any treaty engagements with Turkey without the concurrence and participation of England and France; and if we had taken that step, I for one believe that Russia would never have dared to cross the Pruth."

Mr. Layard had no doubt that Russia would now evacuate the provinces; because they were already her own. We had lost a golden opportunity of making them a barrier to Russian ambition; and we said we had gained a peaceful diplomatic victory, "I doubt that victory." France and England have been humiliated; Turkey has been invaded; and we are endeavouring to induce her to accept those very demands which in the first instance we urged her to resist. Suppose Turkey to refuse her assent to the draught note so eagerly accepted by the Emperor of Russia, we shall then be called upon to assist Russia in compelling Turkey to accept an unjust proposal, directly sanctioning the right of Russia to interfere in behalf of twelve millions of Christian subjects of the Porte. "You say it is a question settled; but I contend it is only deferred" *Cheers.*) Mr. Layard held that the results of our policy would be, that every weak State in Europe which had depended on us, would see that it was useless to struggle any longer against the encroachments of Russia.

Sir J. Pakington complained of the shortness of the notice given by Lord J. Russell of his intention to make his statement, after listening to which, he said, he felt it not to be expedient either to express any opinion as to the policy of the Government, or to follow the noble Lord into the various topics to which he had adverted. He could not, however, help deeply regretting that it was not in the power of the noble Lord to make a more satisfactory statement, and, although he rejoiced that the Government had determined to regard the evacuation of the Principalities as a *sine quâ non*, he lamented that that should still remain an unsettled point. In making their evacuation an indispensable condition, the Government would be supported not only by that House, but by the country. All desired peace, but no longer than it could be had with a due regard to the interests and the honour of this country and the balance of power in Europe.

Lord Dudley Stuart attacked the policy of the Government as pusillanimous, and censured with asperity the proceedings of Russia. He contended that the integrity and independence of Turkey might have been maintained without entering into any war whatever. If the fleets of France and Great Britain had only been in Besika Bay when they ought to have been —if the crossing of the Pruth had been the signal for their entering the Black Sea—the ambitious de-

signs of the autocrat would have been frustrated at once. ("Hear, hear!") There were two ways of maintaining peace. By the one they might obtain for themselves and their allies all that they had a right to demand; but the other way was tamely to submit to every insult and meekly to receive every kick that might be aimed at them. The Minister who maintained peace at that cost was not deserving of much favour; but he did honour him who, while making no unjust demands, did make himself and his country respected, and was able to obtain good terms for himself and his frends. ("Hear, hear!") If we had only had "not a minister of Austria, not a minister of Russia, but a minister of England"—(*cheers*) none of these deplorable events would have occurred to disturb the tranquillity and to endanger the peace of the world—for, disguise the fact as they might, the peace of the world had been in danger, and was not safe then. ("Hear, hear!")

Mr. Monckton Milnes thought Lord D. Stuart had borne too hardly upon the Government. If he was inclined to find fault with the noble Lord at all, it would be that he had not informed them whether, by the present note, or whatever it was, the Turkish Government was in any degree placed in a better position than it would have been if it had not been induced to resist the demands of Prince Menschikoff. ("Hear, hear!") He could not help thinking that the impression would be left on the minds of the Turkish Government that the English and French Governments had encouraged them to go further in resistance to Russia than they were inclined to support them in with arms. ("Hear, hear!") Because, if the arrangement was that a Turkish ambassador was to be sent to the Emperor to ask him for permission to put a different construction upon a portion of his own note, he could not see how these negotiations could end in any way that would justify us in inducing the Turkish Government to make the immense sacrifice in armament which it had done. ("Hear, hear!") Knowing as we did the financial difficulties of Turkey, we ought not to have encouraged her to take any position in opposition to Russia, further than we were ready to sustain by force of arms. If the result was to be as he had mentioned, he quite agreed with the noble Lord that the departure of Prince Menschikoff was a most unfortunate occurrence, and no effort ought to have been spared to prevent it. ("Hear, hear!") If that were so, then—and he said it with the profoundest regret—it would have been better to have persuaded the Government of Turkey to have submitted to the demands of Russia, than to have induced her to make this tremendous drain upon her slender resources. ("Hear, hear!") The question next Session would not be, whether Her Majesty's Government had not acted with great moderation towards Russia, but whether they ought to have encouraged the Government of Turkey in a line of policy in which they were not prepared to support them. ("Hear, hear!") The Turkish question would, no doubt, undergo great complication in the course of the year; but supposing the Turkish Government had placed themselves in a position of open hostility to Russia, he (Mr. M. Milnes) did not believe that

the people of England would permit this country to go to war with Russia for the simple purpose of preventing Russian aggression upon Turkey. ("Hear, hear!") Nor did he believe for one moment that if the Turkish Government were in open opposition to Russia, the Christian people under their rule would loyally, firmly, and permanently support Turkey against Russia. There were, no doubt, cultivated men in the Turkish dominions who felt that it was for the interest of the Christians in Turkey that the Turkish rule should continue at least some time longer, but he did not believe that that conviction extended to the whole of these, at least to a certain degree, semi-barbarous populations. ("Hear, hear!") Feeling, therefore, that this question was surrounded by difficulties so great and so complicated, he could not blame Her Majesty's Government for having acted in the manner they have done; but he believed it would have really strengthened their hands and confirmed their policy if they had shown a little more confidence in Parliament, especially after the Emperors of France and Russia had published their circulars in their newspapers, and appealed to the spirit of their respective people. ("Hear.")

After a short explanation and reply by Lord John Russell to Sir J. Pakington and Mr. Layard, Mr. Muntz said that if we had had a different Minister—a Minister who would have told the Emperor of Russia that the crossing of the Pruth would be a *casus belli*—Russia would not have crossed the Pruth. But the Emperor knew that nothing would induce us to go to war, and that encouraged him in his career. The only questions mooted by the Government now were simply what would be the expense, and would war be agreeable to the different tradesmen of the nation? All sense of what England once was had been entirely lost. If Oliver Cromwell had governed this country, Russia would not have invaded Turkey. What did he do with France? He interfered there without any consideration of expense; with him it was a question of right, and not of pounds, shillings, and pence. But the question with England now really was—and the feeling had been growing up year after year—one merely of pounds, shillings, and pence; sacrificing all honour, all right, and all independence, to that mercenary feeling.

Mr. Blackett said that Lord John Russell, by refusing to take the Parliament and the nation into his counsels, had immensely increased his responsibility, and must expect a more severe judgment to be passed upon him hereafter, should the result turn out unfavourable. He pointed out, that Lord John Russell had been silent as to the occupation of the Danubian Principalities, and he understood that no mention of it was contained in the proposition which Russia was said to have accepted. He thought the evacuation of the Principalities was the most important part of the question.

Mr. Cobden said, everybody seemed to agree that the conduct of Russia had been treacherous and violent, and to rejoice that the occurrence had brought about a sincere alliance between England and France. The opinions expressed by Lord J. Russell were those of the people of England,

for he believed even Birmingham would rather support his pacific policy than precipitate the country into a war. Still there was a feeling of uneasiness in this country respecting Turkey; but there was at the same time a growing conviction in men's minds that the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, as a maxim of policy, had become an empty phrase and nothing more. It was considered that the Turks in Europe were intruders, that their home was Asia; and that the progress of events had demonstrated that a Mahomedan Power could not be maintained in Europe. The independence of a country that could not maintain itself could not be upheld; and a fact had now become prominent, that for every Turk in European Turkey there were three Christians. And what was the feeling of the Christian population of Turkey towards their rulers? He believed that, in the interior, it was not favourable, and, if he were a rayah subject of the Porte, he should say, "Give me any Christian Government rather than a Mahomedan." This feeling of the Christian part of the population in Turkey would become an important part of the subject, and we should have to address our minds to the question hereafter, what we were going to do with Turkey, for we must not think that we could keep Turkey as it is. Mr. Cobden ridiculed the notion of going to war for tariffs, the futility of which policy experience had proved, and he contended that the importance of the trade with Turkey had been overrated. He maintained that all our commerce in the Black Sea was owing to Russian encroachments there. What could a country like Turkey, without roads, contribute to the commerce of the world? The balance of power might be all very well, but he protested against its being argued that we were bound, in the interest of England, to maintain Turkey. A good deal was said about the Russian power; but how absurd to talk of a Russian army invading England! Why, she could not move her forces across her own frontier without a loan. If England engaged in war, it would be attended with consequences which the present generation had not reflected upon, or they would not talk so glibly about war. The Government, he thought, had done wisely, for themselves as well as the country, in disregarding the taunts of thoughtless men, and resisting the cry for war, and he did not blame them for adhering to the traditional policy of maintaining the integrity of Turkey.

Lord Palmerston, whose speech was received throughout with enthusiastic cheering, said, that he could not allow the speech of Mr. Cobden to pass without one or two observations. He had begun by talking of maintaining the independence of Turkey, and ended with endeavouring to show that Turkey was not worth defending. If he had stood there as an avowed advocate of Russia, he could not have dared to pursue a course more calculated to assist her views. He had never heard a speech more full of contradictions. Mr. Cobden had forgotten the principles of free trade, of which he had been so staunch a defender. Did he not know that the commercial system of Russia was eminently restrictive and prohibitory, while that of Turkey was the most liberal of any

country with which we had commercial relations? The resources of Turkey, which were constantly improving, tended to make her commerce every year more valuable to this country. Mr. Cobden, again, was a great advocate of non-interference, and what was the matter which he specially recommended to the Government? "What shall we do with the Turkish empire?" Mr. Cobden regarded it as a rotten fabric, and thought it was high time to consider what we should do with the country when we got rid of the Mahomedans. But he (Lord Palmerston) did not agree that the Turkish empire was in a state of decay; he held its maintenance to be not only desirable, but worth contending for. Turkey, so far from having gone back in the last 30 years, had made more improvements in social and moral concerns and in religious tolerance than any other country. So far from going along with Mr. Cobden in that political slang which was the fashion of those who wanted to partition and devour Turkey, he was convinced that, if we only kept out of it those who wished to get into it, as far as the seeds of internal dissolution were concerned, there were many countries in Europe which would not bear a very favourable comparison with it. He trusted Mr. Cobden's speech would not mislead any one beyond the limits of this country; that his language would not excite abroad feelings likely to mar the efforts of Her Majesty's Government; and that the great preponderance of a proper feeling upon the subject in that House would prove to the world what were the real sentiments of the British Parliament and the British nation. In conclusion, he declared his conviction, that if England, united with France, said that Turkey should not be molested by any other Power, this *dictum* would be enforced. He was satisfied that Turkey had within itself the elements of life and prosperity, and he believed that the course adopted by Her Majesty's Government was a sound policy, deserving the approbation of the country, and which it would be the duty of every British Government to pursue.

The debate was closed by Mr. Danby Seymour, who expressed his satisfaction at the proper spirit shown by Lord Palmerston.

Prompted, no doubt, by the warlike aspect of affairs in Europe, the Government, towards the close of the Session, introduced in the House of Commons, under the title of the Naval Coast Volunteers Bill, a very important and necessary measure for the establishment of a naval militia. In Committee upon the Bill, on the 1st of August, Sir James Graham gave a general outline of the plan. He first formally retracted an opinion he had held some six or seven months before with respect to the militia. He had not then, he said, been sanguine that voluntary enlistment for service on shore would take place to the extent which had been already witnessed. In France, every seafaring man was compelled to serve in the naval force; but he was desirous of exhausting every means before resorting to compulsion. The Bill before the Committee was based on the principle of voluntary enlistment. There was a very large number of men living upon our shores, such as fishermen, bargemen, lightermen, and

men employed in the coasting service, who, he had every reason to believe, would not in a time of peace be unwilling—as the men who had joined the militia had not been unwilling—for a short period in each year to be trained to the use of great guns. These persons having more or less marine habits and experience, such training would be easy to them; it would accord with their habits of life, and would not be uncongenial to their past manners or past tastes. It was proposed in the Bill then about to be brought in, to hold out to them exactly the same pecuniary inducement which was offered to landsmen joining the militia service, and which had been found to work so successfully. The bounty would be 6*l.*, paid in such sums and distributed over such a period as the Admiralty might recommend. The number of men that they propose to raise in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, was limited to 10,000; and their period of training was limited to 28 days. That training ought to take place either ashore or afloat, subject to the condition, if they were afloat, that they should not be taken more than 50 leagues from the coast of Great Britain or Ireland. It was proposed that their pay should be equal to that of able seamen in Her Majesty's service. The period for which the enlistment was to take place was not to exceed five years. Power was given to Her Majesty, in the event of an invasion or of imminent danger of invasion, to call, by proclamation, for the services of those men afloat for a period not exceeding one year, except in case of the extension of that danger for a longer period, when, under the special circumstances specified in the Bill, and subject to those circumstances being laid before Parliament, the power of extending that service to two years was given to Her Majesty in Council. In that case, however, an additional pay of 2*d.* a day would be given to each man. In the event of service afloat, there was a power, by proclamation, to extend the distance from the shores of Great Britain and Ireland from 50 to 100 leagues. In no case would the volunteers be asked to extend their services to a greater distance from their native country. There was also power taken by the Bill, under proclamation, to compel the service afloat of pensioners of the coast guard and of seamen riggers. In the event, which he hoped and believed was far distant, of any such danger as the Bill contemplated being either imminent or apprehended, he believed that a force could be readily provided of somewhere between 18,000 and 20,000 men; which, considering that they would be men trained to arms in the prime of life, and partaking of the national character of British seamen, would, when combined with the advantages of a steam fleet, be amply sufficient for the defence of our native shores.

The Bill met with no opposition, and passed through both Houses of Parliament before the conclusion of the session.

In addition to the Naval Coast Volunteers Bill, two other measures, of great importance to the maritime interest of the nation, were added to the statute-book during the session, namely, the Pilotage and Mercantile Marine Bills. The main provisions of both were explained by Mr. Cardwell, upon the House of Commons

going into Committee, on the 7th of March. He set out by quoting some figures to show the vast increase of British shipping. In 1815 the amount of tonnage was 2,681,000 tons; in 1825 it was 2,553,000. But from the time of Mr. Huskisson to that day there was scarcely an instance of reverse, and no instance of a confirmed and continuous reverse; and if the Committee compared the year 1852 with 1849, they would find, that, while the total amount of British tonnage inwards and outwards in 1849 was 8,152,000 tons, in 1852 it had increased to 8,727,000 tons; and the number of ships built and registered had increased from 121,000 in 1849 to 167,000 in 1852. It had been determined not to effect any change in the constitution of Trinity House or the Boards of Ireland and Scotland, the three light-managing bodies; but to make them accountable to Parliament through ministerial responsibility for their proceedings, and to lay their accounts before the House every session. The views of the Government had been communicated to Trinity House; and it had been unanimously agreed that Government should control the expenditure of their revenues, and periodically inspect their accounts. The Elder Brethren, however, prayed the Government not to press for the cessation of pensions and charities out of the light-dues proposed by the Government; but they agreed, pending the final decision, to suspend the grant of any new charities or pensions. Proceeding to enter into details with respect to the other shipping grievances, Mr. Cardwell proposed to institute an inquiry into "passing tolls"—a subject beset with difficulties. It was not intended (he said) to maintain the restriction which required that a British ship should be manned with a crew consisting of three-fourths British subjects; but shipowners would be allowed to man their ships with British and foreign seamen in what proportions they thought fit. The system of volunteering from the merchant service to the Royal Navy was not to be abolished; but should any loss fall on a shipowner by volunteering, he would be compensated from the funds of the Admiralty Salvage also would be retained; but arrangements were in progress by which the lien which the law gave upon a ship in such cases might be released, and the case submitted to the Admiralty Court. The grievances of desertion abroad were to be redressed by Bill; and that of Consular fees would be redressed by the Foreign Office. Upon the question of pilotage, it was proposed to amalgamate the Trinity House and the Cinque Port pilots, and to place them under one control, giving the pilots of the Cinque Ports the right to take ships out of the Thames, and the Trinity House pilots the right to bring them in; to confer upon the Board of Trade, in extreme cases, the power of remedying the defects of local acts affecting pilotage in the Mersey; and to invest the Board with powers of a mediatory character in the Severn, both for these purposes and for instituting a strict inquiry into all by-laws, rates, and regulations, with the aid of the officers of the mercantile marine department of the Board. It was proposed to reduce the pilotage of the port of London 25 per cent., while the pilotage of vessels tugged by steam would be raised from one-fourth to one-third.

Several other Bills, of considerable importance in themselves though not of political interest, received the Royal assent before the end of the session. Such were the Act for the Suppression of Betting-Houses, with respect to which the Attorney-General, in introducing it, observed, that there were between 100 and 150 betting-houses in London, and a like proportion in the country, and that in every prison in London or establishment for the reform of offenders abundant and conclusive testimony might be gathered of the vast number of persons—especially youthful persons—who had been led into crime by the dreadful temptations held out in such establishments. An Act for the Better Prevention and Punishment of Aggravated Assaults upon Women and Children, brought in by Mr. Fitzroy. Several notorious recent cases and the constant occurrence of others, had unfortunately but too plainly shown that the previous state of the law was wholly inadequate to meet the evil. The Act for the Abatement of the Smoke Nuisance was of great consequence to the health of the metropolis; and the Vaccination Extension Act, the object of which is to render vaccination compulsory under pecuniary penalties, was a measure of great sanitary importance and necessity, as the mortality from small-pox had long been greater in England than in any other country in Europe.

On the 20th of August the Parliament was prorogued by commission, and the ceremony was accompanied by the forms usually observed under such circumstances. The speech of the Lords Commissioners was as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express Her Majesty's cordial approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which, during a protracted and laborious session, you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare.

"Her Majesty has seen, with much satisfaction, that, by the remission and reduction of taxes which tended to cramp the operations of trade and industry, you have given fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation, and have largely increased the means of obtaining the necessaries of life.

"The provision which you have made for meeting the demands of the public service, not only in the present but also in future years, is of a nature to give permanent stability to our finances, and thereby to aid in consolidating the strength and resources of the empire.

"The buoyant state of the Revenue, and the steady progress of our Foreign trade, are proofs of the wisdom of the commercial policy now firmly established; while the prosperity which pervades the great trading and producing classes, happily without even a partial exception, affords continued and increasing evidence of the enlarged comforts of the people.

"The measure which you have passed for the future government of India has been readily sanctioned by Her Majesty, in the persuasion that it will prove to have been wisely framed, and that it is well calculated to promote the improvement and welfare of Her Majesty's Eastern dominions.

"Her Majesty regards with peculiar satisfaction the provision you have made for the better ad-

ministration of Charitable Trusts. The obstacles which existed to the just and beneficial use of property set apart for the purposes of Charity and of Education, have been a serious public evil, to which Her Majesty is persuaded that in your wisdom you have now applied an efficient remedy.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for the defence of the country both by sea and land. Her Majesty will apply them with a due regard to economy, and consistently with that spirit which has at all times made our national security the chief object of her care.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her Allies the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

"It is with deep interest and concern that Her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

"The Emperor of the French has united with Her Majesty in earnest endeavours to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war.

"Acting in concert with her Allies, and relying on the exertions of the Conference now assembled at Vienna, Her Majesty has good reason to hope that an honourable arrangement will speedily be accomplished.

"Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope; and she trusts that the establishment of Representative Government in that colony may lead to the development of its resources, and enable it to make efficient provision for its future defence.

"We are also commanded to congratulate you, that, by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of Her Majesty and of the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honourable and successful issue. The objects of the war having been fully attained, and due submission made by the Burmese Government, peace has been proclaimed.

"Her Majesty contemplates with grateful satisfaction and thankfulness to Almighty God the tranquillity which prevails throughout her dominions; together with that peaceful industry and obedience to the laws which insure the welfare of all classes of her subjects. It is the first desire of Her Majesty to promote the advance of every social improvement, and, with the aid of your wisdom, still further to extend the prosperity and happiness of her people."

The parliamentary session which was thus brought to a close had been of an unusually protracted and laborious character. It commenced under the Earl of Derby's Administration, upon the 4th of June, 1852, when the representative branch of the Legislature comprised a greater number of new and inexperienced members than any previous Parliament for many years past. Under these auspices it proceeded until the catastrophe of the 16th of the following month, when the overthrow of the Derby Ministry led to the formation of a coali-

tion Cabinet by the Earl of Aberdeen. On the 10th of February, 1853, the real business of the session commenced; and between that period and the prorogation 116 Bills were introduced by the Ministry, of which 104 passed into law, 10 were withdrawn, and only 2 rejected. But that for which the session of 1853 will be most remarkable is, that measures, not only numerous, but of great importance and complexity, and dealing with questions of a very controverted nature, should have been originated, elaborated, and carried in so short a period.

We cannot conclude our narrative of the events of the present year without dwelling for a moment upon the contrast afforded by the prospect of its opening with the condition of affairs at its close. At the commencement of 1853 the retrospect of the past and the anticipations of the future were equally happy. The cheapness and abundance of the necessaries of life had brought content and comfort to the people. The unprecedented extension of our commerce and shipping had given an enormous stimulus to trade and manufactures, and the great prosperity of the working classes had occasioned an immense demand for all articles of food. Thus the agricultural interest, in common with the mercantile, the manufacturing, the carrying, the colonial and banking interests, were all full of hope and exertion. But, as the year passed on, the horizon darkened. The gloomy prospects of the harvest, which prognosticated a short crop, not only in these islands but in every corn-growing country in Europe, were only too well verified by the result. At a period of scarcity, when some contraction of trade was to be expected, and an increase in the rate of wages was obviously impossible, a sudden rage possessed the population in large portions of the manufacturing districts with the hope of bettering their circumstances through the desperate and suicidal agency of "strikes," and the reckless contest was still prolonged. But that which, at the close of 1853, riveted the attention of all men, and bade fair to give to the past year a melancholy prominence in history, was the probability of its being the last of the great peace which followed the wars of the French Revolution. The events which threatened to lead to this catastrophe will be found detailed in another part of the volume.

It only remains for us to notice that an important ministerial crisis was occasioned by the announcement, on the 16th of December, that Viscount Palmerston had resigned his office of Secretary of State for the Home Department. His resignation, however, was not accepted, and, after an interval of some days' suspense, the noble Lord was prevailed upon to withdraw it. The opponents of the Government, with some colour of probability, asserted that Lord Palmerston's secession from office was occasioned by a difference of opinion on his part as to the policy of the Cabinet upon the Eastern question. On the other hand, this was strenuously contradicted by the adherents of the Ministry; but, as all explanation upon the subject was declined in Parliament, the motive for a step so dangerous to the stability of the Earl of Aberdeen's Cabinet must, at present, remain matter for conjecture.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRANCE.—*Recognition of the new Emperor by Foreign Powers—Announcement by the Emperor of his intended Marriage—Account of the Ceremony—Report of the Minister of Finance—Political Arrests—Meeting of the Senate and Legislative Body—Speech of the Emperor—Fête in honour of Napoleon I.—Question of fusion between the Legitimists and Orleanists—Visit of the Duc de Nemours to the Duc de Bordeaux, at Frohsdorf, and reconciliation effected—Inauguration of the Statue of Marshal Ney.*

SPAIN.—*Meeting of the Cortes—Charge of Corruption against the Roncali Ministry—Suspension of the Cortes—Change of Ministry—the Lersundi Cabinet—Ministerial Programme—Formation of the Sartorius Cabinet—Second Suspension of the Cortes.*

PORTUGAL.—*Death of the Queen of Portugal—Regency of the King Consort—His Address to the Cortes.*

BELGIUM.—*Marriage of the Duc de Brabant, Heir-apparent of the Throne—Royal Speech at the Opening of the Legislative Session of the Chambers.*

AUSTRIA.—*Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor—Execution of the Criminal.* PRUSSIA.—*Extract from the Royal Speech at the Opening of the Chambers with reference to the Eastern Question.* SWEDEN.—*Extract from the King of Sweden's Speech at the Opening of the Diet.*

THE ruler of France having been elevated to the throne as Emperor, with the title of Napoleon III, some difficulty occurred as to the form of address by which foreign States recognised the new monarch. It is usual for Sovereigns on such occasions to style the occupant of the throne as *Monsieur mon Frère*,—and this form was adopted by Austria and Prussia, and also by the other European powers, with the exception of Russia. We believe the style made use of by the Czar was *Mon cher Ami*, which, although apparently more friendly, was felt to be a slight, inasmuch as it seemed to negative Napoleon's right to be admitted into the fraternity of Monarchs. It was, therefore, generally believed that M. de Kisseleff, the Russian ambassador, would receive his passports — and this was supposed to be the advice of Napoleon's Council of Ministers. The good sense, however, of the Emperor prevailed. He felt how unwise it would be to provoke a quarrel upon a mere point of etiquette; and, after an animated discussion with his Council on the subject, he gave orders the next morning that a state carriage should be sent to bring M. de Kisseleff to the Tuileries, where

his credentials were presented and accepted.

The next important event was the marriage of the Emperor. The lady whom Napoleon III. selected for his bride was Eugenia de Montijo, Countess-Duchess of Téba, the daughter of Dona Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, Countess Dowager of Montijo, Countess of Miranda, and Duchess of Penaconda, who was the widow of the Count de Montijos, an officer of rank in the Spanish army. The name of the Countess de Montijo's father was Kirkpatrick, who, at the time of her marriage with him, was the English Consul at Malaga. The Count de Montijos belonged to one of the most ancient of the noble families of Spain. In a communication from the Heralds' College at Paris, the following account was given of it:—"Our future Empress belongs to the house of Guzman, whose origin dates back to the earliest times of the Spanish monarchy, and which several historians say was the issue of royal blood. All the branches of this family have played a distinguished part in history. We will quote among others those of the Dukes of Medina, of Las Torres, of Medina-Sidonia, and of Olivares, and those of the Counts of Montijo, of Teba or Teva, and of Villaverde, Marquis de Ardales, de la Algara, &c., grandees of Spain. The Duchess de Teba, Countess de Montijo, descends from this last branch. It is not the first time that this family has been called to ascend the throne; for, in 1633, Dona Luiza Francisca de Guzman, daughter of Juan Perez de Guzman, eighth Duke of Medina-Sidonia, married the King of Portugal, Don Juan IV. of Braganza. The Counts de Montijo have the same arms as the Dukes of Medina-Sidonia, their near relations, and bear the same name, which is De Guzman."

On the 22nd of January, the Emperor met at the Tuileries Deputations or Committees from the Senate, the Legislative Corps, and the Council of State, and, having taken his seat on the throne, he read aloud the following paper, in which he formally announced his approaching marriage:—

"Gentlemen — I yield to the desire, so often manifested by the country, in announcing my marriage.

"The union which I contract is not in accord with the traditions of ancient policy; and in that lies its advantage.

"France, by her successive revolutions, has always abruptly separated from the rest of Europe. Every prudent Government ought certainly to endeavour to again place her within the pale of the old monarchies; but that result will be more surely attained by a straightforward and candid policy, and by good faith in all transactions, than by royal alliances, which create feelings of false security, and frequently substitute family interest for that of the nation. Besides, the examples of the past have left in the mind of the people certain superstitious persuasions. It is not forgotten that for the last seventy years foreign princesses have ascended the steps of the throne only to behold their offspring dispersed and proscribed by war or by revolution. One woman only appeared to bring with her good fortune, and to live longer than the others in the memory of the people; and that woman, the good and modest wife of General Buona-

parte, was not the issue of a royal family.

"It must, however, be admitted, that in 1810 the marriage of Napoleon I. with Marie-Louise was a great event: it was a pledge for the future, and a decided satisfaction for the national pride, since the ancient and illustrious house of Austria, who had so long been at war with us, solicited the alliance of the elected chief of a new empire. In the last reign, on the contrary, has not the *amour propre* of the country had to suffer, when the heir to the throne was seen soliciting for several years without result the alliance of a sovereign house, and at last obtained a princess, accomplished, undoubtedly, but only of a secondary rank, and of a different religion?

"When in the face of old Europe a man is raised by the force of a new principle to a level with the long-established dynasties, it is not by giving an ancient character to his blazon, and by endeavouring to introduce himself at any price into the family of kings, that he can get himself accepted; it is infinitely rather by always bearing in mind his origin, by preserving his peculiar character, and by frankly taking up before Europe the position of one who has arrived at fortune (*position de parvenu*)—a glorious position, when success is achieved by the free suffrage of a great people.

"Thus, obliged to depart from the precedents hitherto followed, my marriage was no longer anything but a private affair: the only thing that remained was the choice of the person. She who has become the object of my preference is of high birth. French in heart, by education, and by the remembrance of the blood which her father shed for the cause of the Empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of not having in France any family to whom she would wish to give honours and dignities. Gifted with every mental quality, she will be the ornament of the throne, as in the day of danger she would become one of its most courageous supports. A pious Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers as myself for the happiness of France: gracious and good, she will exhibit, I firmly hope, in the same position, the virtues of the Empress Josephine.

"I come, therefore, gentlemen, to say to France, I have preferred a woman whom I love and respect to one unknown, and whose alliance would have had advantages mingled with sacrifices. Without testifying disdain for any one, I yield to my inclination, but not without having first consulted my reason and my convictions. In short, in placing independence, qualities of heart, and family happiness, above dynastic prejudices and calculations of ambition, I shall not be the less strong, since I shall be more at liberty.

"Soon, in proceeding to Nôtre Dame, I shall present the Empress to the people and to the army. The confidence which they have in me assures me of their kind feeling towards her whom I have chosen; and you, gentlemen, in learning to know her, will be convinced that again on this occasion I have been inspired by Providence."

The civil marriage of the Emperor and his bride was celebrated at the Tuileries on the 29th of January. The Countess of Téba was accompanied by her mother, the Duc de Cambacères, and the Spanish minister, the Marquis de

Valdegamas. They left the Palais Elysée under an escort of Cuirassiers, and were received at the *Pavillon de Flore*, in the Tuileries, by the Duc de Bassano and a crowd of the great functionaries of State, by whom they were conducted to the *Salon de Famille*, where the Emperor awaited their arrival in the midst of a brilliant assembly of civil, ecclesiastical, and military dignities. The Countess of Téba was warmly greeted by the Emperor, who led her to a chair of honour, and then presented her to the chief Officers of State. A procession was next formed to the *Salle des Maréchaux*, at the end of which were two chairs of State, on which the Emperor and the future Empress seated themselves. M. Fould then advanced, and pronounced in a loud voice the words "In the name of the Emperor." Napoleon III. and the Countess of Téba immediately rose, when M. Fould, addressing himself to the former, asked, "Does your Majesty declare that you take in marriage Her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Téba, here present?" The Emperor answered, "I declare that I take in marriage Her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Téba, here present." The Minister of State then, turning to the bride, said, "Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess of Téba, does your Excellency declare that you take in marriage His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., here present?" The Countess replied, "I declare that I take in marriage His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., here present." The Minister of State then pronounced the following words: "In the name of the Emperor, of the Constitution, and of the law, I declare that His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the national will, and Her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess of Téba, are united in marriage."

Next day the ecclesiastical ceremony was performed in the church of Nôtre Dame, which was thronged to overflowing by those who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission. We need not describe the gorgeous ceremonial further than by transcribing the following contemporary account:—

"The Archbishop, addressing the Emperor and Empress, said, 'Do you present yourselves here to contract marriage in presence of the Church?' The Imperial pair answered, 'Yes, Monsieur.' The silence at this moment was so profound that these words might be heard throughout the spacious edifice. After these words, the first almoner of the Emperor, preceded by a master of ceremonies, advanced to deposit the pieces of gold, with a ring, in a plate on the altar, and afterwards presented them to the Archbishop for the benediction. The Archbishop then, turning towards the Emperor, said —'Sire, you declare, acknowledge, and swear, before God and before his holy Church, that you now take Mademoiselle de Montijo, Comtesse de Téba, here present, for your wife and legitimate spouse?' The Emperor answered with a firm and sonorous voice, 'Yes, Monsieur.' The Prelate continued — 'You promise and swear to be faithful in all things as a faithful husband should be to his spouse, according to the commandment of God?' The Emperor again responded, 'Yes, Monsieur.' The Archbishop then,

turning to the Empress, addressed the same interrogatories to Her Majesty, and received like affirmative answers. The Archbishop then gave the pieces of gold and the ring to the Emperor; who presented them to his bride, with the words, 'Receive the signs of the marriage covenant between you and me.' The Empress then handed the gold pieces to the Duchesse de Bassano, her maid of honour; after which the Emperor placed the ring on the finger of Her Majesty, with the usual words. The Archbishop then, making the sign of the cross, said, 'In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.' The couple then knelt, each holding the right hand of the other; and the Archbishop, extending his hands over them, pronounced the sacramental formula, 'Deus Abraham, Deus Isaac,' &c. The Emperor and Empress then rising were conducted back to the throne. The Gospel was next read; and afterwards the sacred book was taken to their Majesties to kiss. After the 'Pater' their Majesties went to the foot of the altar and knelt; the first chaplain of the Emperor and another bishop extended above their heads a canopy of silver brocade, and kept it so extended during the *oraison*. During the episcopal benediction and the reading of the Gospel, the choir chanted several times the 'Domine salvum.' The Archbishop then presented holy water to their Majesties, and commenced the 'Te Deum,' which was taken up by the orchestra and the singers. After the 'Te Deum,' the great officers of the crown, the princes, the ministers, and other persons who arrived in the *cortège*, resumed their places, and their Majesties descended from the throne."

Early in February the Minister of Finance, M. Bineau, presented his report or budget to the Emperor. After stating that the deficit bequeathed to the treasury by preceding years amounted to 651,852,631 francs, he proceeded thus:—

"The probable deficit of 1852 will be 28,000,000f., making a total of 679,852,631f. In order to have the *ensemble* of the charges of the floating debt, we must to this sum add what has been repaid to the holders of *rentes*, who would not accept the conversion. This operation had the following result. The five per cent. debt amounted in capital to 3,646,363,880f., and in interest to 182,318,194f: 74 millions (73,711,840f.) of reimbursements, namely two per cent. of the capital, were demanded by the holders, and immediately effected. The other holders accepted the conversion. The interest of the debt was diminished by 18 millions, and the annual charges of the Treasury were reduced to that extent. The capital of the debt was reduced to the amount of 78,515,705f., viz. 73,711,840f. reimbursed to holders who did not accept the conversion, and 4,803,865f. reimbursed for portions which could not be inscribed to those who did accept. This reimbursement of 78 millions, which is equivalent to a sort of sinking fund, as it was effected without borrowing, was effected with the ordinary resources of the Treasury; it remains at the charge of the floating debt, and augments by so much the deficits. This addition brings the *ensemble* of the deficits to the end of 1852 to

758,368,336f. But, in order to do justice to the past, it is proper to say that at the same time that the Treasury is charged with this deficit, it had in hand, on the 1st of January, 1853, 118 millions of bonds, representing the reimbursements which the railway companies have to make to the State for the works that it has executed on the lines which it has conceded them. The regulations laid down for the mode of keeping the accounts require that these bonds should be imputed to the estimates during which they shall be realised, and they form resources for these estimates, but they do not the less belong morally to former estimates. If we wish to appreciate these estimates according to the deficit that they have entailed upon us, we must deduct from it the amount of these bonds. In another point of view, although the payment can only be called for within a certain number of years, the Treasury could, if necessary, make them an immediate resource. It is right, then, in order to appreciate the actual burden of this deficit, to deduct such of these bonds as are not already applied by the law of finance to the estimate of 1853. They amount to 91 millions, and a great portion of these bonds are at short date. Is this deficit too heavy for the floating debt? Some explanations will suffice to remove all uncertainty on the subject. The resources of the floating debt are of two kinds—the funds which the Treasury is obliged to receive, and those which it calls for according to its wants. In the first category are principally the funds of the savings banks, those of the public establishments, and those of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations. According to existing laws, the Treasury is obliged to receive the funds of this category, and to pay them a certain amount of interest. In order to have the employment of this capital, it is consequently forced to have a considerable *découvert*. Should the Treasury consolidate or suppress it in any way, it would not the less be forced to receive these sums, and to pay interest on them, although it cannot employ them in any way. The second category of the resources of the floating debt comprises the capital which the Treasury calls for according to its wants, and these are principally Treasury bonds. The following was the amount and the composition of that debt on February 1, 1853:—

Savings banks . .	190,000,000
Funds of the Communes and Public Establishments .	157,000,000
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	40,000,000
Advances of Receivers-General . .	69,000,000
Funds from the Lyons Railway .	88,000,000
Treasury bonds .	122,000,000
Sundries . . .	24,000,000
	690,000,000

"Your Majesty will remark, in the first place, that the greatest part of this debt appertains to the obligatory category, such as the funds of the savings banks, of the communes and public establishments, and of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations. These funds, which the Treasury is obliged to receive, and which must be usefully employed, if possible, and the deposit of which is in some

measure permanent, enter into the composition of the present floating debt for the sum of 500 millions, or about three-fourths. The abundance of these obligatory resources is so great that the Treasury, in place of endeavouring to augment the optional resources of which it disposes, in place of applying for the capital which it calls for according to its wants, is at the present moment forced to restrict its influx. It was for that purpose that it successively lowered the interest of the Treasury bonds to 3, 2, and 1½ per cent.; it was also with that view that recently it reduced the interest allowed to the receivers-general for their advances. I may add, that, at present, the sum which the Treasury has in hand is 121 millions; which proves that the deficits, far from being too heavy for the strength of the floating debt, are, on the contrary, insufficient to absorb its resources.

"Before terminating the examination of 1852, permit me, Sire, to direct your attention to the results of some measures which belong to the financial history of this year. I have just spoken of the most important—the conversion of the 5 per cents.; that measure was effected in the most happy manner. In diminishing the annual charges of the State, it, in addition, contributed to the reduction of the rate of interest; and these two results were obtained without any embarrassment to the State, since the reimbursements applied for amounted to only a small sum, and without any injury to the holders of *rentes*, as since the conversion has been effected—that is, during the last ten months—the 4½ per cents. have been constantly higher than were the 5 per cents. at the moment of their conversion.

"The privilege of the Bank of France has been extended to 1867, and the Bank has been authorised to lend money on railway shares and bonds. The advances which it has made on these securities, at 3 per cent. interest, have powerfully contributed to promote the activity of business.

"The duty on potable liquors has been remodelled, the entrance duty being reduced one-half, whilst the retail duty was augmented, and the tenth of the *octroi* duty suppressed. These modifications, which, whilst augmenting the produce of the tax, had the advantage of improving the manner in which the duty is levied, were favourably received, and have had a happy result.

"The saving arising from the union of the customs and the indirect taxes has been employed in ameliorating the latter service; and these ameliorations, which have strengthened the organisation of the *personnel*, will lead to an increase in the revenue. The coinage of the new copper money has commenced; the perfection of its execution is much admired, and it is everywhere sought after.

* * * *

"I have now terminated, Sire, the report which you ordered me to present to you. This report contains a faithful account of the situation of the finances of the empire. This situation, I repeat with confidence to your Majesty, is in every respect satisfactory. France will be happy to learn that, thanks to the development of the public fortune, and to the increase of revenues which arises therefrom—thanks also to the economy which, in obedience to your orders,

your Government will effect in all the services and all the expenses of the State—she will not have, notwithstanding the great things which have just been accomplished, notwithstanding the great public works which you execute, new charges to submit to, new taxes to dread. This certitude will increase her gratitude for you, Sire, who have saved her, and her confidence in the institutions you have established."

On Sunday, the 6th of February, before daybreak, a great number of arrests were made in the same sudden and resistless manner which characterised the *Coup d'Etat* of the 2nd of December, 1851. The objects of attack on the occasion were certain members of the Legitimist party, and some correspondents of foreign journals, whose strictures upon the policy and conduct of the Emperor had for some time previously given great offence. Amongst those seized was General St. Priest, but he was soon afterwards liberated; and he was told that his arrest was a mistake, as the intention had been to secure the person of his son.

The Senate and the Legislative body met in Session on the 14th of February. After assembling in their respective Chambers, the members proceeded to the Tuileries, and there, in the *Salle des Maréchaux*, were received by the Emperor, who read the following speech:—

"Senators and Deputies—A year since, I called you together in this place to inaugurate the Constitution, promulgated in virtue of the powers which the people had conferred on me. Since that period, tranquillity has not been disturbed. The law, in resuming its sway, has allowed the majority of the men who were made the subject of necessary severity to return to their homes. The riches of the nation have increased to such a point that that portion of our floating capital, the value of which can be estimated, amounts to about two milliards. The activity of labour develops itself in every branch of industry. The same progress is being realised in Africa, where our army has just distinguished itself by heroic successes. The form of the government has been changed, without any shock, by the free suffrages of the people. Great works have been undertaken without the creation of any new tax, and without a loan. Peace has been maintained without servility. All the Powers have recognised the new Government. France has now institutions which can defend themselves, and the stability of which do not depend on the life of one man.

"These results have not cost great efforts, because they were in the minds and for the interest of all. To those who would doubt their importance, I will reply, that scarcely fourteen months ago France was delivered up to the hazards of anarchy. To those who may regret that a wider field has not been given to liberty, I will reply, that liberty has never aided in founding a durable political edifice; it crowns it when it has been consolidated by time. Let us, besides, not forget that the immense majority of the country has confidence in the present and faith in the future. There still remain incorrigible individuals, who, forgetful of their own experience, of their past terrors, and of their disappointments, obstinately persist in paying no attention to the national will, deny the reality of

facts, and in the midst of a sea which every day grows more and more calm, call for tempests in which they would be the first to be swallowed up. These occult proceedings of the different parties serve no purpose but to show their weakness; and the Government, instead of being disturbed at them, only thinks of governing France and tranquillizing Europe. For this double object, it has the firm determination to diminish expenses and armament, and to devote to useful purposes all the resources of the country; to keep up with good faith international relations, in order to prove to the most incredulous that when France expresses her formal intention to remain at peace, it may be believed, for she is strong enough not to deceive any one.

"You will see, gentlemen, by the budget which will be presented to you, that our financial position has never been better for the last twenty years, and that the public revenue has increased beyond all anticipation. Nevertheless, the effective force of the army, already reduced by 30,000 men in the course of the last year, is about to be immediately reduced by 20,000 more.

"The majority of the laws which will be presented to you will not go beyond necessary exigencies; and that is the most favourable indication of our situation. The people are happy when governments do not find it necessary to resort to extraordinary measures.

"Let us, therefore, thank Providence for the visible protection which it has accorded to our efforts; let us persevere in this course of firmness and moderation, which reassures without irritating, which leads to good without violence, and so prevents all reaction. Let us always reckon on God and on ourselves, as on the mutual support which we owe to ourselves; and let us be proud to see in so short a time this great country pacified, prosperous at home, and honoured abroad."

The 15th of August, the *fête* day of Saint Napoleon, was celebrated at Paris with great magnificence. There was an official reception at the Tuileries, and when the Foreign Ambassadors presented their addresses, the Emperor said, "I thank the diplomatic body for its congratulations. What is most agreeable to me this day is to behold the peace of Europe consolidated—at least I consider it so—without that result having cost anything to the dignity and *amour propre* of any nation."

In the evening there was a grand display of fire-works; the chief feature of which was the apotheosis of the first Napoleon. A figure of the Great Emperor, sixty feet high, resting upon a globe, towered up amidst the fiery columns of a pyrotechnic temple of Immortality.

The question of a fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon family had frequently been agitated, since the time when a common misfortune had seemed to bar both alike from the prospect of the throne of France. This, of course, could only take place by an acknowledgment on the part of the Orleanist princes of the superior title of the Duc de Bordeaux, and it was not unnatural that they, and the Duchess of Orleans especially, should long hesitate before they admitted a claim which was fatal to the pretensions of the young Comte de Paris, and branded the reign of Louis Philippe as a species of usurpation. But it was

unseemly and idle to keep up a quarrel for an object which had eluded the grasp of both—and the Orleanists felt that, whatever chance there might be of seeing hereafter a Bourbon upon the throne of France, that chance was weakened by the maintenance of family discord, and the assertion of conflicting claims. Moreover, as the Duc de Bordeaux has had no offspring from his marriage, the recognition of his title seems to postpone that of the Comte de Paris for only a single life, and the Orleanist branch would then unite in themselves every claim which a Bourbon prince can possibly have to the crown of France. These considerations prevailed with the male members of the family of Louis Philippe, and, after some preliminary negotiations, the Duc de Nemours, on the 17th of November this year, met the Duc de Bordeaux at Frohsdorf, where he has resided since his marriage, under the assumed name of the Comte de Chambord, and a formal reconciliation took place. The Duc de Nemours said to his royal cousin, "I declare to you, in my own name and in the name of my brothers, that we recognise only one royalty in France, and that that royalty is yours; but one throne, and that the one on which we hope soon to see seated the eldest of our house (*l'aîné de notre maison.*)" It will be observed, that the Duc de Nemours here professed to speak for himself and his brothers, but made no mention of the Duchess of Orleans, the mother of the young Comte de Paris, who is Louis Philippe's heir. In fact, she was no party to the proceeding; and up to the close of the present year had not given her consent to an arrangement the immediate effect of which, however slightly events might be influenced by it, was ostensibly to disinherit her son.

On the 7th of December, the anniversary of the day on which Marshal Ney was executed in 1815, his statue was erected in the garden of the Luxembourg, on the spot where he fell. Three of his sons were present—the Prince of Moskowa, the Duke of Elchingen, and Count Edgar Ney. The Archbishop of Paris pronounced a benediction upon the statue, and several orations were delivered in honour of the illustrious Marshal. Amongst others who spoke was M. Dupin, who had been one of his counsel at his trial. The Emperor was not present.

The part taken by France this year in the quarrel that arose between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, and the identity of views which prevailed between her and Great Britain on all the important questions to which that quarrel gave rise, will be more conveniently related in the account of the Russo-Turkish war, which will be found in our subsequent pages. The Eastern question had in the reign of Louis Philippe, when the Thiers Ministry was in power, led to an estrangement of France from England which threatened very unpleasant consequences; but now the Eastern question, under a different aspect, caused the closest alliance to be formed between the two countries; and England and France were never better friends than when they coalesced for the purpose of checking the ambition of Russia and maintaining the independence of Turkey.

SPAIN.—There is nothing of interest to relate respecting the

affairs of Spain this year, beyond the rise and fall of ephemeral Ministries. On the 1st of March the Cortes assembled, when S. Martinez de la Rosa, supported by the Government, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, by an overwhelming majority of 150 votes out of 170. It was, however, soon found that the Opposition was active and unsparing in its attacks against the Roncali Ministry, who were accused, amongst other things, of having made corrupt concessions to railways. It will be remembered, that a similar charge of corruption in the grant of a public contract was made in the last year of the reign of Louis Philippe against M. Teste, who in 1842 was a member of the French Government and Minister of Public Works, and few things tended more to alienate the people from the Government than the belief that the virtue of great officers of State was not unassailable, as was proved in the case of M. Teste, who was convicted of having in 1842, while a member of the Cabinet, made a grant of public salt-works to a particular company, under a promise of pecuniary advantage to himself.

In Spain, the accusations, though made, were not positively established, but it is a proof of the low tone of morality existing amongst public men there, that the opposition were able, with effect, to make use of such a weapon of attack, in order to damage the character of their political opponents. On the 7th of March, a violent onslaught was made upon the Ministry, in which General Prim distinguished himself by the bitterness of his invective. He accused them of trampling upon the constitution, and conspiring to govern without the concurrence of the Cortes. This was only one of the attacks to which the Ministry had been exposed; and so much acrimony and personality had been displayed during the debates that had taken place since the commencement of the session, that the Ministry resolved to advise the Queen to suspend the sittings—an act similar in effect to a prorogation of Parliament in this country. Accordingly, on the 8th of April, the President of the Council read in the Chamber of Deputies a Royal decree, which declared the sittings of the Cortes to be suspended for the present session; and a similar communication was at the same time made in the Senate.

The Cabinet, however, was disunited in itself, and some warm discussions took place, in which such serious differences of opinion prevailed, that on the 11th of April most of the Ministers tendered their resignations, which the Queen accepted.

The task of forming a new Cabinet was confided to General Lersundi, who, after some difficulty, succeeded. It was composed as follows:—General Lersundi, President of the Council; S. Ayllon, Foreign Affairs; S. Collantes, Justice; S. Egand, Interior; L. Bermudez de Castro, Finance; S. Antonio Doral, Marine.

On the 16th of April the new Ministry published the following programme of their views and intended policy, in the form of an address to the Queen:—

"Madam—In order to respond as completely as the undersigned desire to the confidence of your Majesty, and to the duties they have contracted towards the country in accepting the exalted title

of responsible councillors of the Crown, they deem it expedient to begin by frankly expressing their ideas on the situation in which they have been called upon to direct public affairs. If Ministerial modifications have advantages for the State, in exchange for the unavoidable inconveniences inherent to them, it is necessary that the men who assume the government should enter on the discharge of their difficult functions by presenting to the country a clear *exposé* of principles promising advantageous results to the public weal. We feel in our breasts sufficient patriotism to aspire to that glory. To contribute to the prudent development of the different powers, on the legitimate exercise of which depend the future destinies of the country; to strengthen in practice, with a firm and constant support, the great principles constituting the cement of our social and political edifice—such is, in a few words, the high mission we propose to ourselves to accomplish—such is our ambition and only programme. Out of the sphere of party, the state of the public mind and the general attitude of the country especially promote, in an essential manner, the action of the Government in attaining so useful an end. On all sides one discovers, by numerous and eloquent demonstrations, the affection entertained by the people for their religion, their Queen, and the political system inaugurated by the fortunate accession of your Majesty to the throne. Everywhere the same desire for peace, the same respect for the Government, the same resolution to co-operate with accord and energy for the moral and material progress of Spain, are evinced. Two obligations of the highest importance are more particularly imposed on the executive power to favour that general tendency—namely, to develop as much as possible the national credit and resources, and to remove the obstacles which oppose the impatient ardour of the country by opening new and fruitful roads to individual exertion. At the same time that the Ministers of your Majesty will labour to contribute to the accomplishment of the first, by seasonable measures of economy, and the confidence they hope to inspire in their administration, they consider it their duty to adopt an important measure for the accomplishment of the second, by effecting the reform of the administrative laws, so as to afford more latitude to the activity of localities, without weakening the authority of the supreme power, but rendering it perhaps more respectable and decisive in its applications. The results which might be hoped for from such a situation are unfortunately impeded by great embarrassments, by the ardent differences which, in political questions, have agitated the public mind, and which, splitting parties into fractions, so as to render them impotent for that impassive and tranquil discussion on which Governments are founded, have arrested the beneficent action of the authorities, and disturbed that of the country itself, when, scarcely recovered from long and painful convulsions, it was advancing towards the conquest of a prosperous future by undertaking all sorts of useful enterprises. Against so great an evil, of which, in the opinion of the Government, it is neither possible nor equitable to ascribe the responsibility to any

man, although its deplorable effects are known to all, public opinion, always so wise and clear-sighted, has already arrayed itself with incontestable force to defend the real interests of the country. Whatever may have been the infinite differences of the doctrine and conduct of the contending fractions, there is one fact, avowed by all, eloquent to all—namely, that the accord of public opinion, or, at least, the discipline of political parties, constitutes at present the first of public necessities. Animated by that unanimous conviction and guided by it, your responsible advisers hope to respond to the desires of your Majesty and to those of the nation, and will incessantly labour to attain that end. It is their duty to declare that they will always act according to the supreme authority placed in their hands, remaining within the limits of their functions, but at the same time inflexibly enforcing respect for their rights. A prudent policy, which, by devoting itself to the service of great social interests, will be calculated to inspire their acts with the spirit of justice, and to consecrate them by the seal of toleration, may render all opinions compatible with the interest of the government, assist in the extinction of hatreds and unjust prejudices, re-establish legitimate parties in their normal position, and concentrate them in their sphere, without depriving them of their vitality or removing them from the orbit of independence in which they ought to move. Madam, your Ministers have not the presumption to believe that their acts and doctrines will obtain universal approbation; but they flatter themselves that they will secure general respect for the power they exercise, if they are fortunate enough to render positive services to the nation; affording the proof that, by means of the ideas they profess, it is possible to reconcile and satisfy all legitimate interests. To associate in their progress the principles of publicity and of fair discussion with that of authority so ancient in Spain, so intimately connected with the conditions of our existence—to grant, with that view, to the organs of public opinion, all the liberty that can be conceded to them, in conformity with the existing laws, until the presentation to the Cortes, convoked in due time, of a project of law to regulate the exercise of so important a right; to increase, as much as may be deemed expedient, the guarantees of security and integrity which ought to accompany all the operations of the Government; and to consult always with scrupulous attention the sentiments, the traditional customs, the permanent wants of the Spanish people, so often violated and disregarded by innovators amidst the effervescence of political struggles. Such are our intentions, such are the means we consider the most efficacious to remedy the inconveniences of the present situation, by placing at the same time the country, the Government, and parties in possession of all their vital elements. Should that hope be unfortunately disappointed — should the prudent liberty granted to all open the door to abuse on the part of a few, and threaten to curtail the principle of authority, the Government will then hasten to save those capital interests of society, without being deterred by any consideration from striking those who should have thus acted;

and its strength will be great when, in addition to the vigorous means of action of which a Government always disposes, public opinion shall give it its efficacious support, and the Ministers will come forward with their antecedents of uprightness, integrity, and moderation. It is thus, Madam, that the undersigned hope to respond in a becoming manner to the indefatigable and maternal solicitude of your Majesty for the happiness of your subjects, and to the exalted mission of statesmen, of which they aspire to render themselves worthy at any price.

"Madrid, April 16, 1853."

The Lersundi Ministry lasted until the middle of September, when another change took place, and the following Cabinet was constituted:—Comte de San Louis (Sartorius), President of the Council; S. Estevan Collantes, Interior; Marquis de Girona, Justice; General Blazer, War; Marqnis de Molins, Marine; S. Domenech, Public Works. The Cortes were again convoked, but the Sartorius Administration enjoyed the confidence of that body as little as its predecessors, and in consequence of the opposition manifested in the Senate in the course of a debate which took place on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of December, upon the apparently unimportant question of the right to proceed with a railway bill, when the Ministry were defeated, they immediately suspended the session of the Cortes.

PORTUGAL.—On the 15th of November, the Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria da Gloria, died in childbed, after great suffering, during which it was found necessary to sacrifice the life of her infant.

She was born at Rio Janeiro, on the 4th of April, 1819, and on the death of her grandfather, Don John VI., in 1826, when her father, Don Pedro IV., renounced the throne of Portugal, and the Constitutional Charter was proclaimed, she was betrothed to her uncle, Don Miguel, who was made regent of that kingdom. The events that followed are well known. Don Miguel seized the throne for himself, and Donna Maria came to England, where she was recognised as Queen of Portugal; but it was not until the capture of Lisbon, by Don Pedro, in 1833, that she entered Lisbon. Don Pedro died in September, 1834; and Donna Maria, who was then only 15 years old, was declared to be of full age, and entered upon the functions of Government. In January, 1835, she married Prince Augustus, of Leuchtenberg, the eldest son of Eugene Beauharnais, but he died in the month of March following. There was no issue of this marriage. In 1836, Donna Maria married, a second time, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg, and by him she had a family of eight children. On her death the King Consort proclaimed himself Regent of Portugal until his son should come of age.

On the 19th of November, the Cortes assembled to record the Regent's oath of allegiance to his son, the new Sovereign, on which occasion he addressed them as follows:—

"Worthy Peers of the realm and Senators,

"Deputies of the nation,

"After the heavy blow which it pleased Divine Providence to inflict upon my heart—leaving my dear children orphans and the

Portuguese nation submerged in mourning for the loss of a virtuous Queen it so dearly loved—my first moment of relief is that in which I find myself in the centre of the national representatives. In their presence I have just reiterated the solemn oath which the Constitutional Charter requires from the Regent during the King's minority.

"This sacred oath will be by me religiously kept.

"My sincere and anxious care will ever be to promote, in all respects, the happiness of the subjects of the King Don Pedro V., at whose side you now see me.

"During the short time which intervenes before he attains his majority my every effort will be exerted to give him the lessons of a father and the advice of a friend, that he may daily become more worthy to occupy the glorious throne of his august ancestors. I will not cease to remind him of the eminent virtues of his excellent mother, and of his immortal grandfather, Senor Don Pedro IV.

"Meanwhile, confiding in the favour of God and in the efficient co-operation of the national representatives, I hope to deliver the kingdom to His Majesty the King, my august son, in the enjoyment of perfect peace, of its precious liberties, and in the advancement of those industrial and administrative improvements so necessary for the prosperity and contentment of all Portuguese citizens."

BELGIUM.—On the 22nd of August, this year, the Duke of Brabant, the eldest son of King Leopold and heir-apparent to the throne of Belgium, was married to Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria, and daughter of Archduke Joseph, formerly Palatine of Hungary. This was an important event, in so far as it introduced the family of Leopold into that of one of the old Monarchies of the Continent, for dynastic alliances are never without influence upon the destinies of nations.

On the 8th of November, towards the close of an undisturbed and prosperous year, the new Legislative Session of the Chambers was opened by the following speech from the throne:—

"Gentlemen,—At the close of the last session you had approved the project for the union of my son, the Duke of Brabant, with the Archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria. This union is now happily consummated. It is a guarantee of happiness for the inheritor of the throne, a pledge of perpetuity for my dynasty, a bond uniting us more closely with Europe, and an evidence of the confidence with which the Belgian nation is inspired. This confidence rejoices me, and the whole nation partakes of my sentiments.

"The impartiality and liberality of our international relations are better understood every day. This policy assures the maintenance of good relations with all the foreign powers.

"Measures affecting our material interests have been duly executed. The conversion of the three loans has been highly advantageous to the State.

"The organization of our military establishment has given the army a firmer basis, and has augmented our means of defence.

"The augmentation of the receipts for taxes attests the pros-

perous situation of most of the branches of our industrial and commercial riches. My Government is occupied with the means of strengthening this situation. The spirit of enterprise, the indispensable element in great undertakings, is revealed by constant progress. Our products are found at the most distant markets, and the sphere of our operations is continually enlarging.

"You have adopted the first part of the New Penal Code; the second part of the vast work will be almost immediately submitted to you.

"The Government is occupied with various reforms, which will be introduced as occasions serve."

AUSTRIA.—On the 18th of February a determined attempt was made by a miscreant named Janos Libeny, a journeyman tailor, to assassinate the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor was walking on the ramparts of Vienna, in the afternoon, attended by one of his *aides-de-camp*, Count O'Donnell, when, as he reached a flight of steps that lead up to the wall from the end of the Kärnthner-strasse, a man rushed suddenly forward and tried to stab him in the neck with a large knife. Providentially the assassin missed his aim, and the knife only inflicted a superficial wound on the skull below the ear. Before he could repeat the blow Libeny was secured; and the Emperor, who did not for a moment lose his presence of mind, was able to walk to the palace of the Archduke Albrecht, where his wound was dressed, and it soon healed without any serious consequences.

The following letter from the Archduke Rainer to his brother, the Viceroy of Hungary, giving an account of the event, will be found interesting.

"Feb. 20, 1853.

"My dear Albert,—I write you a few lines in a great hurry, on events here. I was sitting at my table, reading, on the 18th, about half-past twelve in the day, when my chasseur rushed into the room, and exclaimed, 'His Majesty is coming up stairs, bleeding; he must have had a fall.' I told him to get linen and cold water, and rushed out just as his Majesty entered the ante-room. He said to me, 'They have been trying their Milan tricks on me now.' I was almost petrified when he showed me his handkerchief soaked with blood, which he had been holding to the back of his head. O'Donnell and I washed the wound with cold water. I left O'Donnell, and ordered out the carriage to fetch the nearest surgeon. The wound is on the back of the head, about an inch in length; it was gaping, and bleeding copiously. There was a stream of blood down the shirt as far as the waist, and spots of blood all over his dress. Both his and O'Donnell's handkerchiefs were soaked with blood. As soon as all was in order, I hastened to the palace, met Seeburger on the way, and informed Grünne of what had occurred. The latter turned deadly pale, and could scarcely speak. On my return I met Charles (Archduke) in the Augustiner passage, on his way from the Emperor to Sophie. We then placed his Majesty in a carriage, and drove him to the Belaria. His Majesty told me, whilst I was applying the cold water, that he had received a blow on the head like

the shot of a pistol; that it made his eyes flash, and that when he looked round he saw O'Donnell struggling with a man on the ground. O'Donnell told me that they had not walked ten or twelve steps on the bastion when he saw a fellow spring upon his Majesty, flourishing a knife; that he immediately seized him, and pulled him down. His Majesty said to me, 'O'Donnell has saved my life.' He had half-strangled the man when people came up to render assistance. They would have put him to death, but his Majesty ordered him to be taken to the guard-house. Everything was in commotion, everybody in despair. The lines were immediately closed, the railway stations occupied, the troops consigned to their barracks, two batteries telegraphed for. At the Te Deum an immense crowd and rejoicing. Every one showed the warmest sympathy. I trust all will be as well at Ofen. At Milan, two of Kossuth's emissaries have been arrested, each provided with 30,000 francs. They were trying to enter the town the day after the row. His Majesty is getting on well; the wound is closed. To-day his headache has subsided, or is only felt when he coughs; but there are symptoms of a slight concussion of the brain. His Majesty sees quite well with his right eye, but the left eye is still dull. To prevent inflammation, ice is placed continually on his head; the physicians think this will provide against it, and prevent all danger. They are quite satisfied hitherto, but his Majesty will have to remain eight or ten days perfectly quiet in bed, without occupation or much talking. Albert of Saxony arrived here yesterday evening. Ernst was here yesterday for a few hours. Leopold comes on the 23rd.

"Yours, ARCHDUKE RAINER."

Libeny, the assassin, was executed, by hanging, within a few days after his diabolical attempt. He denied to the last that he had any confederates, and that this was the belief of the Austrian Government may be implied from the fact of his speedy execution.

PRUSSIA.—As it was a matter of vital importance to know what would be the conduct of Prussia and Austria in the impending struggle between the Western Powers and Turkey on the one side and Russia on the other, the declarations and acts of those Governments were watched with the keenest interest. We, therefore, subjoin the passages in the Royal speech at the opening of the Session of the two Prussian Chambers, on the 28th of November, which had reference to the Eastern question.

"Gentlemen, your deliberations commence at a moment in which apprehensions are felt that the peace which has so happily and so long been preserved in Europe might be disturbed, in consequence of complications that have sprung up in the East.

"His Majesty's Government will not, and cannot, conceal from you that these apprehensions have actual grounds. The Government, however, looks forward with confidence.

"Prussia, relying on, and fully conscious of, her own strength, will continue to prosecute the sincere and active endeavours she has hitherto made in every direction to plead the cause of peace and moderation in this eventful

question with independent and impartial language. Whatever turn events may take, Providence has placed the King, our most gracious Master, at the head of a martial, patriotic, and united people, and His Majesty's Government—be assured of this, Gentlemen—will, in every step that it may be called upon to take in this matter, adopt the true interest of the country, which is inseparable from that of the Crown, as the sole criterion of their efforts and their actions.

"And, herewith, in virtue of the authority committed to me by His Majesty, I declare the session of the Chambers to be opened."

SWEDEN.—For the same reason we give an extract from the King of Sweden's speech on the opening of the Swedish Diet in November, which seemed to imply that that country was resolved to pursue an independent course of action, and not form a coalition with Russia, her nearest and most dangerous neighbour. The King said, "My feelings of duty in the presence of the political position of Europe compel me to present to you, Gentlemen, a detailed plan of the allocations which are necessary for the completion of our system of national defence, and of the proper measures to carry that system out, so as to guarantee the independence of the kingdom. All true friends of the country will, of course, give their most serious attention to these important matters. Never did a Sovereign of Sweden appeal in vain to the patriotism of his subjects in matters concerning the honour and nationality of his people. I am sure you will show that you are the worthy representatives of a nation whose courage and devotion have engraven the name of 'Swede' in ineffaceable characters on the most glorious monuments of history."

CHAPTER IX.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.—*Origin and progress of the dispute respecting the Guardianship of the Holy Places in Palestine—French and Russian interference—Difficult position of the Turkish Government—Settlement of the Quarrel by a Firman of the Sultan—Arrival of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople—His demands, and refusal by the Porte to accede to them—the Russian Embassy quits Constantinople—Firman of the Sultan in favour of the Greek Church—Statement of the views of the Turkish Government in a despatch from Reshid Pasha to Count Nesselrode—Memorandum of the Emperor of Russia in 1844—Secret and Confidential Correspondence embracing the views of the Emperor relative to the Turkish Empire in the present year—Circular Note of Count Nesselrode—Conduct of the Ottoman Porte towards its Christian Subjects—The Russian forces cross the Pruth and occupy the Danubian Principalities—Protest of the Turkish Government.*

WHEN, in the beginning of the year 1848, the Bourbon dynasty was overthrown in France by a revolution, and this was followed by insurrectionary movements throughout the Continent, it seemed almost inevitable that the passions then at strife would involve the different countries of Europe in a general war. The danger, however, passed away; and France, in which democratic fury had been most violent, and which had been the chief cause of alarm and disquiet, did not arm a single soldier against the public peace. The internal struggles between Governments and their subjects everywhere terminated in the victory of the former, and the various nations of the Continent seemed to have subsided into a state of profound tranquillity under the iron rule of despotic power. The horizon at the commencement of the present year was almost without a cloud, and the hitherto unbroken peace, which has prevailed since 1815, between the Great Powers of Europe, had as fair a prospect of continuance as at any period in the history of the world. But the harmony was not destined to last; and the disruption took place in a quarter where it was least expected. Russia has involved herself in a quarrel with the Western Powers, in her attempt to coerce Turkey into a compliance with demands which would have been fatal to the independence of that Empire, and an obscure quarrel between Greek and Latin monks in Palestine, about shrines and relics and holy places, has led to the commencement of a war of awful magnitude, which seems likely to involve all Europe in a blaze.

We will endeavour briefly to trace the origin of the dispute, and the course of events which

have terminated in so lamentable a result.

The members of the Greek and Latin churches have long been at variance respecting the guardianship of the Holy Places in Palestine. Originally, by virtue of a treaty between Francis I. and the then Sultan, in the sixteenth century, the Holy Places, and the monks who took care of them, were placed under the protection of the crown of France. But the Greeks gradually obtained *firmans* or grants from the Porte, and disputed the right of the Latin monks to the guardianship of the shrines. Many quarrels took place on the subject, until, in 1757, a serious collision arose between the members of the rival churches in Palestine. The matter was referred to the Divan at Constantinople, and the result was that a *hatti-scheriff*, or Imperial ordinance, was promulgated, which declared that the Latins should be expelled from the Church of the Tomb of the Virgin and the Church of Bethlehem, and that the Holy Sepulchre and other sanctuaries therein named should be placed under the guardianship of the Greek monks. In 1808 the Holy Sepulchre was partially destroyed by fire, and the Greeks obtained a firman from the Porte authorising them to rebuild the edifice. On the strength of this they claimed additional rights and prerogatives, and these led to fresh dissensions with the Latins, which at last caused such scandal that in 1819 the Russian and French Governments interfered, as representing respectively the Greek and Latin churches. The King of France claimed to act on the occasion as "the hereditary protector of the Catholics in the East," and the Emperor of Russia as "the Sovereign of the greater number of the followers of the Greek church." As a preliminary step, it was thought advisable that each of the two countries should send an Envoy into Palestine, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information on the points in dispute; and M. Marcellus was despatched by the French, and M. Daschkoff by the Russian Government. The result of their inquiries gave every hope of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement, when the outbreak of the Greek revolution in 1821 put a stop to the negotiations, and the subsequent troubles in the East prevented them from being resumed.*

* M. Marcellus drew up a statement of the "possessions and prerogatives of the Latin Church in Palestine." Amongst the former he enumerates:—

IN THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.

"1. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 2. The Monastery of Deirul-Amoud, or the Holy Saviour, its appurtenances and dependencies. 3. The Sepulchre of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is in the centre of the church of the same name. 4. The great and the small cupola, with the lead which covers them. 5. The arches and columns which are round them, as far as the iron gates placed to mark the line at which the part of the church belonging to the Greeks commences. 6. The galleries and dwellings of the Latin Monks which are over the aforesaid arches or columns. 7. The great arch which is surmounted with the cupola, which is over the abovementioned iron gates. 8. The chamber which is at the end of the wall of the abovementioned great arch. 9. The chandeliers placed by His Majesty the King of France under this same great arch. 10. The stone called after St. Mary Magdalen, and the entire space which extends from the step of the Vestry of the Frank Monks to the steps of the gate of the Cistern, and from beneath the columns to the steps of the Catholic chapel. 11. The upper part of the seven arcades called the Arches of St. Mary. 12. The lower portion of those arches. 13. The small altar which is

In 1850, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, so well known as Sir Stratford Canning, our Minister at Constantinople, foresaw that difficult complications might arise out of what seemed a trivial dispute. In the month of May, that year, he wrote to Viscount Palmerston, and said,—"General Aupick has assured me that the matter in dispute is a mere question of property, and of express treaty stipulation. But it is difficult to separate any such question from political considerations; and a struggle of general influence, especially if Russia, as may be expected, should interfere in behalf of the Greek church, will probably grow out of the impending discussion." In the same despatch he added,—"The immediate point of difference is the right of possession to certain portions of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The Greeks are accused of having

beneath the said arches. 14. The entire space from the stone of St. Mary Magdalen to the large gate which is beside the door of the Greek Chapel, and from the wall of the said chapel to the wall of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 15. The lower part of the grotto of the finding of the Holy Cross. 16. The half of Mount Calvary, called the Place of Crucifixion. 17. The four arches of Mount Calvary, in the lateral part of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 18. Its two altars. 19. The marble resting chair. 20. The stone of unction. 21. The entire space which extends from the steps of Mount Calvary to the lower part of the arcade in possession of the Armenians, and from the wall of the Greek chapel to the steps of the door of the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre. 22. The chapel called the Exterior Calvary, placed on the top of the temple, to which the ascent is by a stone staircase."

In addition to these, he mentions 31 other Holy Places as belonging to the Latin Church, and he thus describes its "prerogatives:"—

"1. The Fathers of the Holy Land, Latin Monks, alone possess the keys of the gates of the convents or sanctuaries above-mentioned, and particularly the three keys of the altar of the manger at Bethlehem. 2. They have a right to guard those places, to repair, maintain, decorate, and light lamps there. 3. To celebrate the Holy Mass there, and to exercise the rites and ceremonies of their worship. 4. To take the lead over all other nations in their visitation of the pilgrimages of the Holy Places. 5. They have a right to visit the half of Mount Calvary which does not belong to them, to celebrate mass on the aforesaid half, and to light lamps there. 6. The Frank Monks have an exclusive right to exercise their worship in the lower part of the cavern of the great Church of Bethlehem. 7. To prevent other nations from lighting lamps there to celebrate their offices, and to exercise their religious worship there. 8. To oppose the visits of other nations to the Holy Places possessed by them, the Frank Monks. 9. The actions at law brought against the Frank Monks shall not be submitted to the authorities of the country, but referred to the Sublime Porte at Constantinople. 10. The Maugrebins are forbidden to offer any violence to the Frank Monks at Aining'arim, under any pretext. 11. The Turkish Customs officers are forbidden to search the baggage of the monks or Catholic pilgrims which had been searched in the Levant where they landed. 12. It is likewise forbidden to take or delay the clothes of the monks or the ornaments of the Latin Churches. 13. To compel the Frank Monks to receive base coin. 14. To take money from them. 15. It is forbidden to demand the smallest fee from the Frank Monks for the privilege of burying their dead. 16. To ill-treat the monks who bring the usual tribute from Europe, in case they arrive too late. 17. To disturb, in any manner, the monks and pilgrims of the Holy Land, in the course of their visitations or pilgrimages. 18. To disturb them at any time in the exercise of their religious worship, as long as that worship out of doors is not contrary to the Mussulman laws. 19. The Turkish authorities are forbidden to pay more than one visit each year to the Holy Sepulchre. 20. To compel the Frank Monks to purchase damaged wheat. 21. The Latin Fathers possess an exclusive right to send members of their communities or couriers to Constantinople, on business, without opposition."

usurped property which belongs of right to the Roman Catholics, and of having purposely allowed the chapels, and particularly the monuments of Godefroi de Bouillon and of Guy de Lusignan, to go into decay." Lord Stratford was then directed by the English Government to watch the progress of the dispute, but take no part in it.

The basis on which the French Envoy, General Aupick, at this period rested the claims of the Latin monks, was a treaty or capitulation, granted to France in 1740 by the Porte, the 33rd article of which was as follows:—"The Latin monks residing at present, as heretofore, within and without Jerusalem, and in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre called Edmamé, shall continue to possess the places of pilgrimage which they now possess, in the same manner as they have heretofore possessed them, and they shall not be molested by demands for contributions. And if they should be engaged in any lawsuit which cannot be decided on the spot, it shall be referred to our Sublime Porte." And the Holy Places which he claimed on behalf of the Latins, as guaranteed to them by this article, were—1. The Great Church of Bethlehem. 2. The Sanctuary of the Nativity, with the right of placing a new star there (that which formerly ornamented the sanctuary having been lost), and changing the tapestry of the grotto; to act there, in fact, as exclusive possessors. 3. The Tomb of the Virgin. 4. The Stone of Anointing. 5. The Seven Arches of the Virgin, in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. And 6. the French Government further claimed for the Frank religious communities the right of repairing the cupola of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and that all things should be replaced in it in the same state in which they were before the fire which took place in that church in 1808.

The Ottoman Porte proposed that a mixed Commission should adjudicate upon these claims, after considering the treaty and various firmans which had been granted on the subject; but considerable delay took place, and in 1851 General Aupick was succeeded by M. de Lavalette as French Minister at the Porte, who warmly took up the question of the Holy Places. In the meantime Russia began to manifest an interest in the dispute, and, shortly afterwards, M. de Titoff, the Envoy of that Power at Constantinople, expressed to the Sultan the conviction of the Emperor that no change would be allowed to take place as to the possession of the sanctuaries. M. de Lavalette then offered to withdraw the claim of the Latins to the exclusive possession, and to admit the principle of joint occupation of the places in dispute. M. de Titoff, however, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, demanded the joint possession of some other sanctuaries, which at the time were occupied exclusively by the Latins; and this prevented an arrangement, and still further embarrassed the Turkish Government in its attempt to reconcile the unseemly difference between the two Christian Powers. It appears that, at the time of the treaty of 1740, there were nine sanctuaries within, and eight without, Jerusalem, which were exclusively occupied by the Latins; but of these the Holy Sepulchre and the court surrounding it under the

great cupola, the Stone of Anointing or Unction, and the Grotto of the Manger at Bethlehem, had become the common property of the Latins and Greeks; or, at all events, the latter, as well as other Christian sects, had since 1740 participated in the enjoyment of them There were two sanctuaries which, in 1740, were common to all Christian nations, so far as regarded the right of performing religious ceremonies there, viz., Mount Calvary and the Church of the Tomb of the Virgin; and there were nine sanctuaries from which the Latins were and had been always excluded.

In the meantime the mixed Commission had been appointed, and was proceeding with the case, when, in November, 1851, the Sultan proposed to transfer the investigation of the dispute from the Commission to a Special Council of State, composed of Members of the Ulemah (a Moslem Law Incorporation) and some of the principal Ministers. The cause of this change was said to be a suggestion from the Russian Government that the Commission showed too great a tendency to favour the views of France. The proposal was objected to by M. de Lavalette, on the ground that the examination of all the documents brought forward on behalf of the Latins had been for some time finished, and that, as no evidence had been adduced on the other side which opposed their right, the case was ripe for the decision of the Commissioners. The Council, however, was nominated, and the result of the tedious inquiry by it and the previous Commission, was the issuing of a firman by the Sultan in March, 1852. But previously to this, on the 9th of February that year, the Porte addressed a note to M. de Lavalette, in which it promised to concede to the Latins the right of officiating at the shrine of the Virgin near Jerusalem, together with keys to the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem. The firman of March declared that the Latins had no right to claim exclusive possession of either of the cupolas of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, or of Golgotha, or of the arches of the Holy Virgin, or of the Great Church of Bethlehem, or of the Holy Manger. "In former times," the document proceeded, "a key of the two gates of the Great Church of Bethlehem and of the Holy Manger was given to each of the Greek, Latin, and Armenian nations, a measure which was also confirmed by the firman delivered to the Greek nation in the year of the Hegira 1170, and that arrangement shall still continue." With regard to the Tomb of the Virgin, the firman declared that the claim of the Latins to exclusive possession of it was unfounded and inadmissible, and that the present decision of the Sultan confirmed and consolidated the rights which had been granted to the Greek subjects of his empire by his ancestors.

This firman, of course, gave dissatisfaction to the Latins, but the French Government expressed their readiness to acquiesce in the decision, provided there was a declaration, on the part of the Ottoman Porte, that there was no intention of receding from the stipulations made in favour of France by previous treaties. There does not seem to be any real inconsistency between the note of the 9th of February and the firman of March, for the right to the possession of a key to the Church of Bethlehem, which was

conceded to the Latins by the former, was clearly recognised by the terms of the latter; and yet this now became the chief subject of dispute, the Russian Envoy endeavouring to prevail upon the Porte to withhold the key from the monks of the Latin Church. It is painful to record such squabbles, but they were the small beginnings of mighty events. A quarrel between ignorant monks in Palestine has ultimately involved the most powerful nations of Europe in war.

M. d'Ozeroff, the Russian Envoy, who had succeeded M. de Titoff at Constantinople, now insisted that the firman should be openly read at Jerusalem, and a commissioner, Afif Bey, was specially sent by the Porte in November for that purpose. It is of importance to notice here, that it appears from the despatches relative to this dispute, which have recently been laid before Parliament, that at this period M. d'Ozeroff made a formal declaration to the French Ambassador at the Porte, that Russia, by virtue of the treaty of Kainardji in 1774, claimed to protect the orthodox—that is, the Greek religion in Turkey. The validity of this claim will be subsequently considered; it is sufficient at this part of the narrative to call attention to the fact, that, so early as the month of November, 1852, Russia did assert her right to a protectorate of the Greek Church throughout the dominions of the Sultan, a claim which, in the following year, led to such momentous consequences. Some delay took place in the promulgation of the firman at Jerusalem, and this was attributed by the Russian Government to the influence of the French Ambassador at Constantinople. In a despatch from Count Nesselrode to Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador in London, dated January, 1853, he said, "The efforts of the French Embassy have triumphed at Constantinople. Not only has the firman, sanctioned by the Sultan's hatti-scheriff, not been executed at Jerusalem, but it has been treated with derision by His Highness's (the Sultan's) Ministers. To the indignation of the whole Greek population, the key of the Church of Bethlehem has been made over to the Latins, so as publicly to demonstrate their religious supremacy in the East." It is difficult to understand the meaning of this last complaint. The firman itself—the non-promulgation of which Count Nesselrode alleged as a grievance—distinctly asserted that the Latins had a right to a key as well as the Greeks, and no religious *supremacy* could be conferred by the possession of a symbol which was held by *each* of the rival churches.

In order to give force to his representations, the Emperor of Russia ordered a large body of troops, at the close of last year, to advance towards the frontier of Moldavia, which is separated from the Russian province of Bessarabia by the river Pruth. In the meantime the firman was publicly read at Jerusalam, but disputes between the Russian and French Envoys at Constantinople respecting the Holy Places still continued, which involved the Porte in serious embarrassment. We do not propose to go into the details of the squabble, but we may mention, that one of the complaints of the Russian Minister at this time was, that the Latins claimed to have the Tomb of the Virgin one day exclusively for themselves, which he said would produce much

discontent amongst the Greek pilgrims; and that M. de Lavalette took credit to himself for not demanding that the Latins should have lamps and images in the tomb, as he contended they were entitled to have. The Turkish Government was all this time placed between two fires, and, as was stated by Colonel Rose, the British *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Turkish capital, in a despatch to Lord John Russell on the 7th of March this year, "from the time M. de Lavalette threatened to bring up a French fleet to the Dardanelles, and M. de Titoff menaced instantly to quit Constantinople with every member of his mission, if their respective and entirely divergent demands were not complied with, the Porte had, under the pressure of that and subsequent coercions, committed a series of lamentable contradictions."

In consequence of the threatening aspect of the quarrel, the British Government, in February this year, directed Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who had been for some time absent from Constantinople, to return to his embassy, charged with special instructions. About the same time an important actor appeared upon the scene. Prince Menschikoff was ordered by the Emperor of Russia to proceed to Constantinople as Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, ostensibly on the ground that the rank of a *chargé d'affaires*, who had been for some time at the head of the Russian mission there, did not give him the weight which was required in affairs of such gravity as were then pending.

Prince Menschikoff arrived at Constantinople at the end of February, accompanied by Count Demitri Nesselrode as his secretary, and several Russian naval and military officers. He was received on the 2nd of March by the Grand Vizier, when he made use of peremptory language, and being invited to call upon the Foreign Minister, Fuad Effendi, he refused to do so, declaring that he would not do so, as M. d'Ozeroff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople had to accuse him of breach of faith. In consequence of this insult Fuad Effendi resigned his office, and Rifaat Pasha was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in his place. At this period we had no ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe not having yet arrived; but, on the 8th of March, Colonel Rose sent a despatch to Malta, addressed to Admiral Dundas, who commanded the British squadron there, desiring him to sail for the mouth of the Dardanelles. The Admiral, however, did not feel warranted by his instructions in complying with this demand, and the fleet remained stationary at Malta. But the French Government, on receiving intimation of what was going on from M. Benedetti, then *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Turkish capital, immediately ordered the Toulon squadron to sail for the Greek waters.

In a despatch from Lord Clarendon to Sir G. H. Seymour, the British Minister at St. Petersburg, dated the 23rd of March, he expressed the regret of the English Government "that the alarm and irritation which prevailed at Paris should have induced the French Government to order their fleet to sail for the waters of Greece;" but he admitted that their position was in many respects different from our own, and said, that the zeal of

their late Ambassador at Constantinople (M. de Lavalette, who had been recalled) was still the cause of much embarrassment to the French Government.* About this time, Colonel Rose received information that it was the intention of Prince Menschikoff to propose a secret treaty for the acceptance of the Porte, and that he had endeavoured to exact a promise from Rifaat Pasha, before he made known to him the nature of his mission and demands, that the Turkish Government would not reveal them to the representatives of England or France. This promise Rifaat Pasha declined to give, and his refusal no doubt occasioned the delay that took place in communicating to the Porte the real object of Prince Menschikoff's embassy.

On the 5th of April, Lord Stratford arrived at Constantinople, and on the following day he wrote to Lord Clarendon, and said that, at an interview he had had with the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, they informed him that, "since the arrival of Prince Menschikoff, the language held by the Russian Embassy to them had been a mixture of angry complaints and friendly assurances, accompanied with positive requisitions as to the Holy Places in Palestine, indications of some ulterior views, and a general tone of insistance, bordering at times on intimidation." Prince Menschikoff now proposed secretly to Rifaat Pasha a series of demands, to the effect that a treaty should be concluded, providing that Russia should enjoy the exclusive right of interfering for the effectual protection of all members of the Greek Church in Turkey, and of the interests of the churches themselves; that the privileges of the four Greek Patriarchs should be effectually confirmed; and that the Patriarchs should hold their preferment for life, independently of the Porte's approval. He also proposed a list of articles for the settlement of the question of the Holy Places. By this time M. de la Cour had arrived as Ambassador from France, and he strongly objected to the articles of arrangement which the Porte was disposed to yield, while it resolved to reject the proposed treaty.

The first formal and public demand made by the Russian Ambassador was in the shape of a Note addressed by him, on the 19th of April, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Porte. In it he made use of very peremptory language, and said, "The delays which have been occasioned hitherto in adopting a final decision on the proposition of the Ambassador of Russia oblige him to demand from the Porte a categorical reply, which he can await no longer. He demands, consequently:—1. An explicative firman, the form of which is to be agreed to, concerning the key of the Church of Bethlehem, and the silver star placed on the Altar of the Nativity in the subterranean part of the same Sanctuary; the possession of the grotto of Gethsemane by the Greeks, with the admission of the Latins to exercise therein their worship, but yet maintaining the precedency of the orthodox, and their priority for the celebration of Divine service in this Sanctuary: and, in fine, in

* The language of M. de Lavalette had been very indiscreet. He had threatened that a French fleet would appear off Jaffa; and hinted at a French occupation of Jerusalem, "when," he said, "we shall have all the sanctuaries."

what relates to the common possession of the Greeks with the Latins of the gardens of Bethlehem, and the whole according to the bases discussed between His Excellency Rifaat Pasha and the Ambassador.

"2. A supreme order for the immediate repair by the Ottoman Government of the cupola of the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre, with the participation of the Greek Patriarch, without the intermeddling of a delegate of any other worship, for the walling up (*cloture murée*) of the harems having a view on the Sanctuary, and for the demolition of the harems contiguous to the cupola, if the possibility of that demolition be proved.

"The Ambassador is charged with obtaining on these points a formal assurance and notification.

"3. A *Sened*, or Convention, for the guarantee of the strict *status quo* of the privileges of the Catholic Greco-Russian worship of the Church of the East, and of the Sanctuaries which are found in possession of that worship exclusively, or in participation with other rights at Jerusalem.

"The Ambassador must repeat, in this place, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that which he has already had occasion to express to him many times—that Russia does not demand from the Porte political concessions; her desire is to tranquillize the consciences of the devout by the certainty of the maintenance of that which is, and of that which has always been practised up to our times."

The Porte remained firm in its resolve not to accede to the proposed Convention, which embraced questions of more importance than any which had hitherto been raised in the dispute about the Holy Places; but, with respect to the latter, it ultimately, at the beginning of May, issued two firmans for the definitive settlement of the quarrel. By these it was determined that the key of the Great Church at Bethlehem and a key of each of the two gates of the Grotto should remain "as of old" in the hands of the Latins. Other concessions were made to the Greeks, and the Porte undertook to repair, subject to the approval of the Greek Patriarch, the cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. This seemed likely to remove every subject of complaint, and the question which had so long created such difficulty would now have been finally set at rest, if the Russian Ambassador had been sent to Constantinople for that purpose alone, and not with concealed and ulterior views. Now, however, the full scope and object of the mission of Prince Menschikoff were openly made known. On the 5th of May he presented an *ultimatum* on behalf of his master, in the shape of a Note, accompanied by the draught of a proposed Convention or arrangement which the Porte was to sign within five days, under a threat of serious consequences if a longer delay took place. The Note was written in the third person, in the name of the Ambassador, and the material part of it was as follows:—

"The Note of His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 26th Redjib (April 23—May 5) accompanying the certified copies of the two sovereign orders as to the Sanctuaries and the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre, only reached the Ambassador to-day. He considers that communication as a compliance with the first two

demands made in his note of April 7 (19,) and he will make it his duty to place those documents before his Government.

"But not having, up to the present time, obtained any answer upon the third and most important point, which requires guarantees for the future, and having very recently received orders to redouble his exertions for the immediate settlement of the question which forms the principal object of the solicitude of His Majesty the Emperor, the Ambassador finds himself constrained now to address His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, strictly confining his demands on this occasion to the orders which he has received from his superiors.

"The bases of the arrangement which he is instructed to obtain are substantially the same.

"The orthodox Eastern religion, its clergy and its possessions, shall enjoy for the future, without any prejudice, under the protection of His Majesty the Sultan, the privileges and immunities which are assured to them *ab antiquo*, and, upon a principle of perfect equity, shall participate in the advantges accorded to the other Christian sects.

"The new explanatory firman respecting the Holy Places of Jerusalem shall have the force of a formal engagement made with the Imperial Government.

"At Jerusalem Russian monks and pilgrims shall enjoy similar privileges to those enjoyed by other foreign nations.

"These points, here briefly stated, shall be the object of a sened, which shall attest the reciprocal confidence of the two Governments.

"In this act the objections and difficulties expressed on different occasions by His Excellency Rifaat Pasha and some of his colleagues have been taken into consideration, as His Excellency will see by the draught of a sened which the Ambassador has the honour to annex to the present note.

"The Ambassador flatters himself with the hope that the just expectations of his august master will not be disappointed, and that, laying aside all hesitation and all mistrust, by which his dignity and his generous sentiments would be aggrieved, the Sublime Porte will no longer delay to communicate to the Imperial Ambassador the sove reign decision of His Majesty the Sultan in reply to the present notification.

"In the hope that this will be the case, the Ambassador begs His Excellency Rifaat Pasha to be good enough to let him have that answer by Tuesday next (April 28—May 10). He cannot consider a longer delay in any other light than as a want of respect towards his Government, which would impose upon him the most painful duty."

The proposed Convention accompanying this note was in the following terms:—

"His Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of the Ottomans and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, being mutually desirous of maintaining the stability of the orthodox Greco-Russian religion professed by the majority of their Christian subjects, and of guaranteeing that religion against all molestations for the future, have named—

"His Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of the Ottomans ——, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias ——, who, after having

communicated together, have agreed upon what follows:—

"Art. 1. No change shall be made as regards the rights, privileges, and immunities which have been enjoyed by, or are possessed *ab antiquo* by, the orthodox churches, pious institutions, and clergy in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, which is pleased to secure the same to them in perpetuity, on the strict basis of the *status quo* now existing.

"Art. 2 The rights and advantages conceded by the Ottoman Government, or which shall hereafter be conceded, to the other Christian rites by treaties, conventions, or special arrangements, shall be considered as belonging also to the orthodox church.

"Art. 3. It being acknowledged and proved by historical tradition, and by numerous documents, that the orthodox Greek Church of Jerusalem, its Patriarchate, and the bishops subject to it, have been, since the time of the Caliphs, and under the successive reigns of all the Ottoman Emperors, particularly protected, honoured, and confirmed in their ancient rights and immunities, the Sublime Porte, in its solicitude for the conscience and religious convictions of its subjects of that faith, as well as of all other Christians who profess it, and whose piety has been alarmed by several occurrences, promises to maintain and to cause to be respected those rights and those immunities, both within and without the city of Jerusalem, without any prejudice to the other Christian communities of natives, rayahs, or foreigners, who are admitted to the adoration of the Holy Sepulchre and of the other sanctuaries, either in common with the Greeks or in their own separate oratories.

"Art. 4. His Majesty the Sultan, now gloriously reigning, having judged it necessary and equitable to corroborate and to explain his sovereign firman, adorned with the Hatti-houmayoun, of the middle of the moon of Rebi-ul-Akhir (the end of January (O.S.), 1852), by his sovereign firman of ——, and to order, besides, by another firman, dated ——, the repair of the great cupola of the temple of the Holy Sepulchre, those two firmans shall be literally carried out and faithfully observed, so as to maintain for ever the strict *status quo* of the Sanctuaries possessed by the Greeks exclusively, or in common with other rites.

"It is agreed that an ulterior understanding shall be come to with respect to the regulation of certain matters of detail which are not mentioned in the abovenamed firmans.

"Art. 5. As the subjects of the empire of Russia, secular as well as ecclesiastic, who are permitted by the treaties to visit the Holy City of Jerusalem and other places of devotion, are to be treated and considered on an equality with the subjects of the most favoured nations, and as these, as well Catholic as Protestant, have their special prelates and ecclesiastical establishments, the Sublime Porte promises, in the event of the Imperial Court of Russia making such a demand, to assign a suitable locality in the city or environs of Jerusalem for the construction of a church to be set apart for the celebration of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of an hospital for indigent or sick pilgrims, which institutions

shall be under the superintendence of the Russian Consulate-General in Syria and Palestine.

"Art. 6. It is understood that by the present act, called for by exceptional circumstances, none of the stipulations existing between the two Courts are impaired, and that all the previous treaties, corroborated by the separate act of the treaty of Adrianople, retain their full force and value.

"The six preceding articles having been settled and concluded, our signature and the seal of our arms have been set to the present act, which is delivered to the Sublime Porte in exchange for that which is delivered to us by —— aforesaid.

"Done at ——, on the —— 1853, and of the Hegira ——.

"(Signed) —— ——

"Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias to the Sublime Ottoman Porte."

These demands were immediately communicated by the Ottoman Porte to Lord Stratford, who, on the 8th of May, had an interview with the Grand Vizier, at which Rifaat Pasha and the Seraskier were present. Before Lord Stratford declared any opinion of his own, he found the Turkish Ministers unanimous in regarding the convention proposed as inadmissible. He advised them to open a door for negotiation in the reply they were about to frame, and to withhold no concessions to Russia compatible with the real welfare and independence of the Turkish Empire. At the same time he told them that he could not in conscience advise them to accept the Russian demands, as then presented, but recommended that a firman should be promulgated, securing both the spiritual and temporal privileges of all the subjects of the Porte, which firman, by way of further security, should be communicated to the five Great Powers of Christendom.

Prince Menschikoff urgently demanded an answer to his proposal; and on the 10th of May Rifaat Pasha wrote to the Prince, and informed him, that, while the Porte was willing to negotiate with respect to the demands made by Russia relative to a church and hospital at Jerusalem, and to the rights of Russian monks and pilgrims; and although the Sultan was extremely desirous that the ancient privileges of his Greek as well as his other subjects should be perpetually preserved, as it was his intention to maintain them, yet it was "contrary to international rights that one Government should conclude a treaty with another on a dangerous matter, affecting not only those things in which her independence was grounded, but, as it is well-known, her independence itself in its very foundations." To this communication Prince Menschikoff next day replied, expressing his astonishment at the distrust with which the Government of the Sublime Porte "received the frank and cordial proposals which he had to put forward in the Emperor's name," and stating that as he was commissioned to negotiate for a solemn engagement in the nature of "an act emanating from the Sovereign will of the Sultan," if he were met by a systematic opposition, he must consider his mission at an end, and break off relations with the Cabinet of the Sultan. He

required an answer within three days.

On the 13th, the Prince was invited, at his own desire, to a conference at the summer residence of the Grand Vizier (Mehemet Ali Pasha), on the banks of the Bosphorus; but on his arrival with an interpreter, he did not enter the house, but proceeded straight to the palace of Cheragan, where the Sultan was staying, and he demanded a personal interview with the monarch. This, although contrary to all the usages of etiquette, was granted, and Prince Menschikoff alleged to the Sultan as his excuse, that the Turkish Ministers were not dealing in a straightforward manner with him. The Grand Vizier was sent for, but he, indignant at the slight put upon him by the Russian ambassador, instead of obeying the summons, took off the insignia of office, and sent them with a tender of his resignation to the Sultan.

This led to a change of Ministers. Rifaat Pasha was made President of the Council, Reschid Pasha Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mehemet Ali, the late Grand Vizier, assumed the office of Seraskier, or Minister of War, and Mustapha Pasha became Grand Vizier.

On the 15th, Reschid Pasha, the new Foreign Minister, wrote to Prince Menschikoff, stating that, owing to the change in his department, it was necessary that a delay of five or six days should take place, to enable him to give a precise answer on a matter of such delicacy as that of the religious privileges of the Greek subjects of the Porte. To this the Russian Ambassador instantly replied that he had to receive an explicit answer to his last note; that the previous communication which had been made to him was neither satisfactory nor consistent with the dignity of the Emperor, and that it imposed upon him the painful obligation of breaking off at once his official relations with the Sublime Porte. He said, however, that he would delay his departure and that of the Russian Legation for a short time, in order to learn the final decision of the Sultan and his Ministers. This was soon given, and the Ottoman Council decided, almost unanimously (42 out of 45), not to recede from its position of declining to enter into the treaty or convention required by Russia. The consequence was that, on the 21st of May, Prince Menschikoff quitted Constantinople, but before he embarked, having been informed that the Sultan was about to issue a firman confirming the privileges of the Greek Church, he sent the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministers of England, France, Austria, and Prussia:—

"At the moment of departure from Constantinople, the undersigned, Ambassador of Russia, has learned that the Sublime Porte manifested its intention to proclaim a guarantee for the exercise of the spiritual rights vested in the clergy of the Eastern Church, which, in fact, renders doubtful the maintenance of the other privileges which that Church enjoys.

"Whatever may be the motive of this determination, the undersigned is under the necessity of informing his Highness the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that a declaration, or any other act which, although it may preserve the integrity of the purely spiritual rights of the orthodox Eastern Church, tends to invalidate the

other rights, privileges, and immunities accorded to her religion and clergy from the most ancient times, and which they enjoy at the present moment, will be considered by the Imperial Cabinet as an act of hostility to Russia and to her religion.

"The undersigned begs, &c.,

"MENSCHIKOFF."

On the 28th of May, an official note was transmitted by the Turkish Government to the different Embassies of the Foreign Powers, in which it said:—

"The Porte announces that the question of the Holy Places has terminated in a manner satisfactory to all parties; nevertheless, the Prince Menschikoff, not satisfied with that, has demanded of the Porte a treaty to guarantee the rights and privileges of all kinds accorded by the Sultan to his Greek subjects. However great may be the desire of the Porte to cherish and preserve more and more the most amicable relations with Russia, she can never engage herself by such a guarantee towards a foreign Government, either concluding with it a treaty or signing a simple official note, without compromising gravely her independence and the most fundamental rights of the Sultan over his own subjects. An understanding, then, has not been agreed upon. The Prince Menschikoff has broken off his relations, and left Constantinople, and the Russian Legation has followed him. In this state of things, which the Porte greatly deplores, her confidence in the high sense of justice and the eminently conservative sentiments of the Emperor of Russia, and in the positive assurances which he has given of his desire for peace, is well-founded. Nevertheless, no direct assurance having been given to the Porte to the effect that there will be no war, and preparations going forward on a large scale in the localities bordering on the Ottoman Empire, the Porte, animated by no hostile intention, and as a simple measure of prudence, feels compelled to take measures of self-defence."

At the end of the month the Sultan issued the firman to which Prince Menschikoff alluded. It was addressed to the Patriarch of Constantinople, and confirmed the privileges of the Greek Church, and enjoined the due observation of them upon the authorities. The Sultan said:—

"The most cherished of my wishes being to remove completely certain abuses which negligence and indolence have suffered by degrees to grow up, and to prevent for the future their return, I wish and I desire earnestly to preserve, under all circumstances and from all infraction, the special privileges which our glorious predecessors have accorded to the ecclesiastics of those of my faithful subjects who profess the Greek religion—privileges which have been preserved to them, and sanctioned by my Imperial person; to maintain intact the Greek churches and convents in my dominions, with the property, chattels, and ecclesiastical institutions which are attached to them; to guarantee the maintenance of the rights and immunities appertaining to those sacred objects and their clergy; in a word, to maintain the privileges and the concessions of the kind specified in the Berats of the Patriarchs and Metropolitans which contain the ancient conditions of their investiture.

"Wherefore a peremptory and sovereign order is published, according to which my Imperial intentions in that respect are to be repeated and proclaimed again. Let care be taken not to injure in the slightest degree the state of things as above-mentioned; and be it known that those who shall impede the execution of my command expose themselves to the effects of my Imperial anger."

The views which influenced the Turkish Government in the course it pursued with reference to the proposals of Prince Menschikoff are fully detailed in the following communication addressed by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Reschid Pasha, to Count Nesselrode, in reply to a note from the Russian Chancellor, complaining of the conduct of the Porte:—

"Sir—I lost no time in laying before His Majesty the Sultan, my august master, the despatch which your Excellency has done me the honour to address to me on the 19th (31st) of May last.

"His Majesty the Sultan has always shown, and on all occasions, the greatest regard for His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, whom he has ever looked upon as his sincere ally and well-disposed neighbour. The Sublime Porte, while entertaining no doubt of the generous intentions of the Emperor, has been deeply grieved at the interruption of relations between them which has unfortunately occurred, and which arises perhaps from the Emperor not understanding the real difficulty in which the Porte has found itself placed on the question raised by Prince Menschikoff with reference to embodying in a diplomatic engagement the religious privileges accorded to the Greek religion. Nevertheless, it is consoled by knowing that, for its part, it has in nowise contributed to produce such a state of things. In truth, the Ottoman Government has shown, from the beginning, the best disposition, and every facility, relative to all the questions which Prince Menschikoff was commissioned to settle in pursuance of the orders of the Emperor. And even in questions so delicate as that of the religious privileges of the Greek Church, it was still inspired by pacific sentiments; and, not refusing the assurances which tended to remove and reduce to nothing all the doubts which might have been excited in that respect, the Sublime Porte hoped, especially from the well-known wisdom of Prince Menschikoff, that that Ambassador would be satisfied with the project of a note which had been communicated to him in the last instance, and which contained all the assurances that had been demanded.

"It is true that his Highness Prince Menschikoff has, the second time, abridged the minute of the *Sened* which he had at first given, and, in communicating at the last a project of a note, he has made certain changes as well in the terms as in the form and title of the document; but the sense of an engagement being still found there, and as that diplomatic engagement cannot accord either with the independence of the Ottoman Government or with the rights of its sovereign authority, it is impossible to give to the motives of utter impossibility presented on that point by the Porte the term of 'refusal,' and to make of that a question of honour for His Majesty the Emperor of

Russia. Moreover, if complaints have been made of that impossibility by attributing it to a sentiment of mistrust, does not Russia, by paying no regard to all the assurances offered in the most solemn manner by the Sublime Porte, and by declaring that it was indispensable to embody them in an instrument having the force of an engagement, rather give a patent proof of her want of confidence towards the Ottoman Government, and has not the Ottoman Government on its part a right to complain? Nevertheless, in answering on these two points, it refers itself to the high and known justice of the Emperor of Russia, as well as to the high sense of justice and the eminently pacific sentiments of your Excellency, which, moreover, each has been able to recognise and appreciate.

"His Majesty the Sultan, by an Imperial firman bearing his august hatti-scheriff, has just confirmed anew the privileges, rights, and immunities enjoyed by the members and the churches of the Greek rite *ab antiquo*.

"The Sublime Porte will never hesitate to maintain and to give the assurances contained and promised in the project of the note transmitted to Prince Menschikoff a short time before his departure. The despatch received on the part of your Excellency speaks of causing the Russian troops to pass the frontiers. That declaration is incompatible with the assurances of peace and of the friendly disposition of His Majesty the Emperor. It is, in truth, so much opposed to what one is justified in expecting from a friendly Power that the Porte knows not how it can accept it; the military preparations and the works of defence ordered by the Porte, as it declares officially to the Powers, are only those rendered necessary by the considerable armaments of Russia. They constitute a measure purely defensive. The Government of the Sultan, having no hostile intentions against Russia, expresses the desire that the ancient relations, which His Majesty, moreover, regards as so precious, and of which the numerous advantages are manifest for both parties, may be re-established in their primitive state.

"I entertain the hope that the Court of Russia will appreciate with a feeling of confident consideration the sincere and loyal intentions of the Sublime Porte, and will take into account the utter impossibility in which it finds itself to defer to the desires which have been expressed. Let that impossibility be appreciated as it merits to be, and the Sublime Porte, I can assure your Excellency, will not hesitate to instruct an Ambassador-Extraordinary to proceed to St. Petersburg to reopen there the negotiations, and to seek, in concert with the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, an arrangement which, while it may be agreeable to His Majesty, shall be also such as the Porte can accept without affecting either the basis of its independence or the sovereign authority of His Majesty the Sultan.

"Your Excellency may regard it as certain that, for my part, I most earnestly desire such a result, and I indulge in the hope that such is also the desire of your Excellency."

The opinion of our own Government was completely in unison

with that of the Porte, as to the propriety of refusing to accede to the proposed convention. Writing to the British Minister at St. Petersburg, on the 31st of May, Lord Clarendon said:—

"No Sovereign having a proper regard for his own dignity and independence could admit proposals so undefined as those of Prince Menschikoff, and by treaty confer upon another and a more powerful Sovereign a right of protection over a large portion of his own subjects. However well disguised it may be, yet the fact is, that under the vague language of the proposed Séned, a perpetual right to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey would be conferred upon Russia; for, governed as the Greek subjects of the Porte are by their ecclesiastical authorities, and looking, as these latter would in all things do, for protection to Russia, it follows that 14,000,000 of Greeks would henceforward regard the Emperor as their supreme protector, and their allegiance to the Sultan would be little more than nominal, while his own independence would dwindle into vassalage."

This is the fitting place to notice a most important correspondence of a secret and confidential nature which took place in the early part of the present year, between Sir George H. Seymour, our *chargé d'affaires* at St. Petersburg, and the British Government, and which was intimately connected with the subject of our narrative. It appears that when the Emperor of Russia visited England in the year 1844, he had several conversations with the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Aberdeen, who was then Foreign Secretary, relative to the state of Turkey and the events that might be expected to follow, in case of the dissolution of that empire, which, in the opinion of the Czar, was a prospect not far distant. On his return to Russia, a memorandum was drawn up by his Chancellor, Count Nesselrode, embodying the views which, according to the impression of the Emperor — resulting from those conversations — were mutually held by himself and the British Government on the subject of the Ottoman empire. This paper was transmitted to London, and deposited in the secret archives of the Foreign Office; nor was it brought to light, nor its existence known to any but Ministers of State until the close of the present year, when, in consequence of allusions made in an official organ of the Russian Government at St. Petersburg, to the fact that the English Government had long been in possession of the views of the Emperor respecting Turkey, and a statement there that those views accorded with his own, induced the English Ministry to lay before Parliament the memorandum of 1844, and also the correspondence above alluded to, which took place at the beginning of this year.

The memorandum was as follows:—

"Russia and England are mutually penetrated with the conviction that it is for their common interest that the Ottoman Porte should maintain itself in the state of independence and of territorial possession which at present constitutes that empire, as that political combination is the one which is most compatible with the general interest of the maintenance of peace

"Being agreed on this principle, Russia and England have an equal interest in uniting their efforts in order to keep up the existence of the Ottoman empire, and to avert all the dangers which can place in jeopardy its safety.

"With this object, the essential point is to suffer the Porte to live in repose, without needlessly disturbing it by diplomatic bickerings, and without interfering, without absolute necessity, in its internal affairs.

"In order to carry out skilfully this system of forbearance, with a view to the well-understood interest of the Porte, two things must not be lost sight of. They are these:—

"In the first place, the Porte has a constant tendency to extricate itself from the engagements imposed upon it by the treaties which it has concluded with other Powers. It hopes to do so with impunity, because it reckons on the mutual jealousy of the Cabinets. It thinks that if it fails in its engagements towards one of them, the rest will espouse its quarrel, and will screen it from all responsibility.

"It is essential not to confirm the Porte in this delusion. Every time that it fails in its obligations towards one of the Great Powers, it is the interest of all the rest to make it sensible of its error, and seriously to exhort it to act rightly towards the Cabinet which demands just reparation.

"As soon as the Porte shall perceive that it is not supported by the other Cabinets, it will give way, and the differences which have arisen will be arranged in a conciliatory manner, without any conflict resulting from them.

"There is a second cause of complication which is inherent in the situation of the Porte; it is the difficulty which exists in reconciling the respect due to the sovereign authority of the Sultan, founded on the Mussulman law, with the forbearance required by the interests of the Christian population of that empire.

"This difficulty is real. In the present state of feeling in Europe, the Cabinets cannot see with indifference the Christian populations in Turkey exposed to flagrant acts of oppression and religious intolerance.

"It is necessary constantly to make the Ottoman Ministers sensible of this truth, and to persuade them that they can only reckon on the friendship and on the support of the Great Powers on the condition that they treat the Christian subjects of the Porte with toleration and with mildness.

"While insisting on this truth, it will be the duty of the foreign representatives, on the other hand, to exert all their influence to maintain the Christian subjects of the Porte in submission to the sovereign authority.

"It will be the duty of the foreign representatives, guided by these principles, to act among themselves in a perfect spirit of agreement. If they address remonstrances to the Porte, those remonstrances must bear a real character of unanimity, though divested of one of exclusive dictation.

"By persevering in this system with calmness and moderation, the representatives of the Great Cabinets of Europe will have the best chance of succeeding in the steps which they may take, without giving occasion for complications which might affect the tranquillity

of the Ottoman empire. If all the Great Powers frankly adopt this line of conduct, they will have a well-founded expectation of preserving the existence of Turkey.

"However, they must not conceal from themselves how many elements of dissolution that empire contains within itself. Unforeseen circumstances may hasten its fall, without its being in the power of the friendly Cabinets to prevent it.

"As it is not given to human foresight to settle beforehand a plan of action for such or such unlooked-for case, it would be premature to discuss eventualities which may never be realised.

"In the uncertainty which hovers over the future, a single fundamental idea seems to admit of a really practical application: it is, that the danger which may result from a catastrophe in Turkey will be much diminished, if, in the event of its occurring, Russia and England have come to an understanding as to the course to be taken by them in common.

"That understanding will be the more beneficial, inasmuch as it will have the full assent of Austria. Between her and Russia there exists already an entire conformity of principles in regard to the affairs of Turkey, in a common interest of conservation and peace.

"In order to render their union more efficacious, there would remain nothing to be desired but that England should be seen to associate herself thereto with the same view.

"The reason which recommends the establishment of this agreement is very simple.

"On land, Russia exercises in regard to Turkey a preponderant action.

"On sea, England occupies the same position.

"Isolated, the action of these two Powers might do much mischief. United, it can produce a real benefit. Thence the advantage of coming to a previous understanding before having recourse to action.

"This notion was in principle agreed upon during the Emperor's last residence in London. The result was, the eventual engagement, that if anything unforeseen occurred in Turkey, Russia and England should previously concert together as to the course which they should pursue in common.

"The object for which Russia and England will have to come to an understanding may be expressed in the following manner.

"1. To seek to maintain the existence of the Ottoman empire in its present state, so long as that political combination shall be possible.

"2. If we foresee that it must crumble to pieces, to enter into previous concert as to everything relating to the establishment of a new order of things, intended to replace that which now exists, and, in conjunction with each other, to see that the change which may have occurred in the internal situation of that empire shall not injuriously affect either the security of their own States, and the rights which the treaties assure to them respectively, or the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe.

"For the purpose thus stated, the policy of Russia and of Austria, as we have already said, is closely united by the principle of perfect identity. If England, as the prin-

cipal maritime power, acts in concert with them, it is to be supposed that France will find herself obliged to act in conformity with the course agreed upon between St. Petersburg, London, and Vienna.

"Conflict between the Great Powers being thus obviated, it is to be hoped that the peace of Europe will be maintained even in the midst of such serious circumstances. It is to secure this object of common interest, if the case occurs, that, as the Emperor agreed with Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers during his residence in England, the previous understanding which Russia and England shall establish between themselves must be directed."

On the 11th of January this year, Sir George Seymour wrote to Lord John Russell, then acting as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and informed him that the Emperor, after expressing his satisfaction at the formation of the Ministry of Lord Aberdeen, "with whom," he said, "he had been acquainted for nearly forty years, and for whom he entertained equal regard and esteem," had commenced a conversation on the subject of the Ottoman Empire, and said, "The affairs of Turkey are in a very disorganised condition; the country itself seems to be falling to pieces (*menace ruine*); the fall will be a great misfortune, and it is very important that England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding upon these affairs, and that neither should take any decisive step of which the other is not apprised." Sir George Seymour answered that he rejoiced to hear this language, and the Emperor added, in the words of the Ambassador's despatch, the following remarks:—"Tenez; nous avons sur les bras un homme malade—un homme gravement malade; ce sera, je vous le dis franchement, un grand malheur si, un de ces jours, il devait nous échapper, surtout avant que toutes les dispositions nécessaires fussent prises. Mais enfin ce n'est point le moment de vous parler de cela."

The conversation then broke off, but was renewed on the 14th of January, when the Emperor said—

"You know the dreams and plans in which the Empress Catherine was in the habit of indulging; these were handed down to our time; but while I inherited immense territorial possessions, I did not inherit those visions, those intentions, if you like to call them so. On the contrary, my country is so vast, so happily circumstanced in every way, that it would be unreasonable in me to desire more territory or more power than I possess; on the contrary, I am the first to tell you that our great, perhaps our only danger, is that which would arise from an extension given to an empire already too large.

"Close to us lies Turkey, and, in our present condition, nothing better for our interests can be desired; the times have gone by when we had anything to fear from the fanatical spirit or the military enterprise of the Turks, and yet the country is strong enough, or has hitherto been strong enough, to preserve its independence, and to insure respectful treatment from other countries.

"Well, in that empire there are several millions of Christians, whose interests I am called upon to watch over (*surveiller*), while the right of doing so is secured to me by treaty. I may truly say

that I make a moderate and sparing use of my right, and I will freely confess that it is one which is attended with obligations occasionally very inconvenient; but I cannot recede from the discharge of a distinct duty. Our religion, as established in this country, came to us from the East, and there are feelings, as well as obligations, which never must be lost sight of.

"Now, Turkey, in the condition which I have described, has by degrees fallen into such a state of decrepitude, that, as I told you the other night, eager as we all are for the prolonged existence of the man (and that I am as desirous as you can be for the continuance of his life, I beg you to believe), he may suddenly die upon our hands (*nous rester sur les bras*); we cannot resuscitate what is dead; if the Turkish empire falls, it falls to rise no more; and I put it to you, therefore, whether it is not better to be provided beforehand for a contingency, than to incur the chaos, confusion, and the certainty of a European war, all of which must attend the catastrophe if it should occur unexpectedly, and before some ulterior system has been sketched? This is the point to which I am desirous that you should call the attention of your Government."

The Emperor added, "It is of the greatest importance that we should understand one another, and not allow events to take us by surprise; maintenant je désire vous parler en ami et en *gentleman;* si nous arrivons à nous entendre sur cette affaire, l'Angleterre et moi, pour le reste peu m'importe; il m'est indifférent ce que font ou pensent les autres. Usant donc de franchise, je vous dis nettement, que si l'Angleterre songe à s'établir un de ces jours à Constantinople, je ne le permettrai pas; je ne vous prête point ces intentions, mais il vaut mieux dans ces occasions parler clairement; de mon côté, je suis également disposé de prendre l'engagement de ne pas m'y établir, en propriétaire, il s'entend, car en dépositaire je ne dis pas; il pourrait se faire que les circonstances me misent dans le cas d'occuper Constantinople, si rien ne se trouve prévu, si l'on doit tout laisser aller au hazard."

After some further conversation, he said to Sir G. Seymour—"You will report what has passed between us to the Queen's Government, and you will say that I shall be ready to receive any communication which it may be their wish to make to me upon the subject."

In answer to this communication, Lord John Russell wrote to Sir G. Seymour on the 9th of February, and said:—

"I have received and laid before the Queen your secret and confidential despatch of the 22nd of January.

"Her Majesty, upon this as upon former occasions, is happy to acknowledge the moderation, the frankness, and the friendly disposition of His Imperial Majesty.

"Her Majesty has directed me to reply in the same spirit of temperate, candid, and amicable discussion.

"The question raised by His Imperial Majesty is a very serious one. It is, supposing the contingency of the dissolution of the Turkish empire to be probable, or even imminent, 'whether it is not better to be provided beforehand for a contingency than to incur the chaos, confusion, and the certainty

of a European war, all of which must attend the catastrophe if it should occur unexpectedly, and before some ulterior system has been sketched; this is the point,' said His Imperial Majesty, 'to which I am desirous that you should call the attention of your Government.'

"In considering this grave question, the first reflection which occurs to Her Majesty's Government is, that no actual crisis has occurred which renders necessary a solution of this vast European problem. Disputes have arisen respecting the Holy Places, but these are without the sphere of the internal government of Turkey, and concern Russia and France rather than the Sublime Porte. Some disturbance of the relations between Austria and the Porte has been caused by the Turkish attack on Montenegro; but this, again, relates rather to dangers affecting the frontier of Austria than the authority and safety of the Sultan; so that there is no sufficient cause for intimating to the Sultan that he cannot keep peace at home, or preserve friendly relations with his neighbours.

"It occurs further to Her Majesty's Government to remark that the event which is contemplated is not definitely fixed in point of time. When William III. and Louis XIV. disposed, by treaty, of the succession of Charles II. of Spain, they were providing for an event which could not be far off. The infirmities of the Sovereign of Spain and the certain end of any human life made the contingency in prospect both sure and near. The death of the Spanish King was in no way hastened by the treaty of partition. The same thing may be said of the provision, made in the last century, for the disposal of Tuscany upon the decease of the last Prince of the house of Medici. But the contingency of the dissolution of the Ottoman empire is of another kind. It may happen 20, 50, or 100 years hence.

"In these circumstances it would hardly be consistent with the friendly feelings towards the Sultan which animate the Emperor of Russia, no less than the Queen of Great Britain, to dispose beforehand of the provinces under his dominion. Besides this consideration, however, it must be observed, that an agreement made in such a case tends very surely to hasten the contingency for which it is intended to provide. Austria and France, could not, in fairness, be kept in ignorance of the transaction, nor would such concealment be consistent with the end of preventing a European war. Indeed, such concealment cannot be intended by His Imperial Majesty. It is to be inferred that, as soon as Great Britain and Russia should have agreed on the course to be pursued, and have determined to enforce it, they should communicate their intentions to the great Powers of Europe. An agreement thus made, and thus communicated, would not be very long a secret; and while it would alarm and alienate the Sultan, the knowledge of its existence would stimulate all his enemies to increased violence and more obstinate conflict. They would fight with the conviction that they must ultimately triumph, while the Sultan's generals and troops would feel that no immediate success could save their cause from final overthrow. Thus would be produced and strengthened that very

anarchy which is now feared, and the foresight of the friends of the patient would prove the cause of his death."

The other passages of Lord John Russell's answer, which it is material to quote, are the following:—

"On the part of Great Britain, Her Majesty's Government at once declare that they renounce all intention or wish to hold Constantinople. His Imperial Majesty may be quite secure upon this head. They are likewise ready to give an assurance that they will enter into no agreement to provide for the contingency of the fall of Turkey without previous communication with the Emperor of Russia.

"Upon the whole, then, Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that no course of policy can be adopted more wise, more disinterested, more beneficial to Europe than that which His Imperial Majesty has so long followed, and which will render his name more illustrious than that of the most famous sovereigns who have sought immortality by unprovoked conquest and ephemeral glory.

"With a view to the success of this policy, it is desirable that the utmost forbearance should be manifested towards Turkey; that any demands which the Great Powers of Europe may have to make should be made matter of friendly negotiation rather than of peremptory demand; that military and naval demonstrations to coerce the Sultan should, as much as possible, be avoided; that differences with respect to matters affecting Turkey, within the competence of the Sublime Porte, should be decided after mutual concert between the Great Powers, and not be forced upon the weakness of the Turkish Government.

"To these cautions Her Majesty's Government wish to add, that in their view it is essential that the Sultan should be advised to treat his Christian subjects in conformity with the principles of equity and religious freedom which prevail generally among the enlightened nations of Europe. The more the Turkish Government adopts the rules of impartial law and equal administration, the less will the Emperor of Russia find it necessary to apply that exceptional protection which His Imperial Majesty has found so burdensome and inconvenient, *though, no doubt, prescribed by duty and sanctioned by treaty.*"

The last words, here marked in italics, contain an unfortunate and unwarranted admission. To concede to the Emperor of Russia that the protectorate which he claimed over the Greek Christians, subjects of the Ottoman Porte, was "prescribed by duty and sanctioned by treaty," was, in fact, to give up to him the whole question, the agitation of which has at last involved Europe in war. No treaty can be cited which justifies or allows such an interference; and the hostilities in which England has been compelled to engage with Russia, have been caused by our strenuous denial of the *right* of the Emperor to insist upon a protectorate which Lord John Russell here declares is "prescribed by duty and sanctioned by treaty." What more could the Emperor have required as a recognition of his claim?

After the arrival of this despatch at St. Petersburg, but before it had been formally communicated to the Emperor, he had another

conversation on the 21st of February with Sir G. Seymour, which we give in the words of the latter.

"Well," the Emperor continued, "so you have got your answer, and you are to bring it to me to-morrow?"

"I am to have that honour, Sir," I answered; "but your Majesty is aware that the nature of the reply is very exactly what I had led you to expect."

"So I was sorry to hear; but I think your Government does not well understand my object. I am not so eager about what shall be done when the sick man dies, as I am to determine with England what shall not be done upon that event taking place."

"But, Sir," I replied, "allow me to observe, that we have no reason to think that the sick man (to use your Majesty's expression) is dying. We are as much interested as we believe your Majesty to be in his continuing to live; while, for myself, I will venture to remark that experience shows me that countries do not die in such a hurry. Turkey will remain for many a year, unless some unforeseen crisis should occur. It is precisely, Sir, for the avoidance of all circumstances likely to produce such a crisis that Her Majesty's Government reckons upon your generous assistance."

"Then," rejoined the Emperor, "I will tell you that, if your Government has been led to believe that Turkey retains any elements of existence, your Government must have received incorrect information. I repeat to you, that the sick man is dying; and we can never allow such an event to take us by surprise. We must come to some understanding; and this we should do, I am convinced, if I could hold but ten minutes' conversation with your Ministers—with Lord Aberdeen, for instance, who knows me so well, who has full confidence in me, as I have in him. And, remember, I do not ask for a treaty or a protocol; a general understanding is all I require—that between gentlemen is sufficient; and in this case I am certain that the confidence would be as great on the side of the Queen's Ministers as on mine. So no more for the present: you will come to me to-morrow, and you will remember that as often as you think your conversing with me will promote a good understanding upon any point, you will send word that you wish to see me."

Next day Sir George Seymour read the despatch which he had received from Lord John Russell to the Emperor, who made comments as he proceeded. He said, that the British Government did not appear to be aware that his chief object was to obtain some declaration, or even opinion, of what ought not to be permitted in the event of the sudden downfall of Turkey. Sir G. Seymour said, "Perhaps your Majesty would be good enough to explain your own ideas upon this negative policy." This, the Emperor, for some time, declined doing; he ended, however, by saying, "Well, there are several things which I never will tolerate; I will begin by ourselves. I will not tolerate the permanent occupation of Constantinople by the Russians; having said this, I will say that it never shall be held by the English, or French, or any other great nation. Again, I never will permit an attempt at the reconstruction of a Byzantine empire, or such an ex-

tension of Greece as would render her a powerful State; still less will I permit the breaking up of Turkey into little republics, asylums for the Kossuths and Mazzinis, and other revolutionists of Europe; rather than submit to any of these arrangements I would go to war, and as long as I have a man and a musket left would carry it on. These are at once some ideas; now give me some in return."

In his letter narrating this interview, Sir G. Seymour said that he remarked upon the assurance which would be found respecting the English resolution of never attempting to possess Constantinople, and upon the disinclination of Her Majesty's Government to enter into eventual arrangements; but, upon being still pressed by the Emperor, he added, "Well, Sir, the idea may not suit your Majesty, may not suit Her Majesty's Government, but what is good between man and man is often a good system between one State and another; how would it be if, in the event of any catastrophe occurring in Turkey, Russia and England were to declare that no Power should be allowed to take possession of its provinces; that the property should remain, as it were, under seals, until amicable arrangements could be made as to its adjudication?"

"I will not say," the Emperor observed, "that such a course would be impossible, but, at least, it would be very difficult; there are no elements of provincial or communal government in Turkey; you would have Turks attacking Christians, Christians falling upon Turks, Christians of different sects quarrelling with each other; in short, chaos and anarchy."

We quote some other interesting extracts from the same despatch:—

"The Emperor went on to observe, 'As I before told you, all I want is a good understanding with England, and this not as to what shall, but as to what shall not be done; this point arrived at, the English Government and I, I and the English Government, having entire confidence in one another's views, I care nothing about the rest.'

"I remarked that I felt confident that Her Majesty's Government could be as little disposed as His Imperial Majesty to tolerate the presence of the French at Constantinople; and being desirous, if possible, of ascertaining whether there was any understanding between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna, I added, 'But your Majesty has forgotten Austria; now all these Eastern questions affect her very nearly; she, of course, would expect to be consulted.'

"'Oh!' replied the Emperor, greatly to my surprise, 'but you must understand that when I speak of Russia I speak of Austria as well; what suits the one suits the other; our interests, as regards Turkey, are perfectly identical.'

"His Imperial Majesty spoke of Montenegro, observing that he approved the attitude taken by the Austrian Cabinet, and that in these days it could not be permitted that the Turks should ill-treat and murder a Christian population.

"I ventured to remark that upon this point the wrongs were at least divided between the Turks and the Montenegrins, and that I had full reason for believing that the provocation came from the latter.

The Emperor, with more impartiality than I had expected, admitted that there had been wrongs on both sides; that certainly the mountaineers were rather addicted to brigandage; and that the taking of Djablak had caused him great indignation. At the same time His Majesty said, 'It is impossible not to feel great interest in a population warmly attached to their religion; who have so long kept their ground against the Turks;' and the Emperor continued,—'It may be fair to tell you that if any attempts at exterminating those people should be made by Omer Pasha, and should a general rising of the Christians take place in consequence, the Sultan will, in all probability, lose his throne; but in this case he falls to rise no more. I wish to support his authority, but, if he loses it, it is gone for ever. The Turkish empire is a thing to be tolerated, not to be reconstructed. In such a cause, I protest to you, I will not allow a pistol to be fired.'"

The Emperor went on to say that, in the event of the dissolution of the Ottoman empire, he thought it might be less difficult to arrive at a satisfactory territorial arrangement than was commonly believed. "'The Principalities are,' he said, 'in fact an independent State under my protection; this might so continue. Servia might receive the same form of government. So again with Bulgaria. There seems to be no reason why this province should not form an independent State. As to Egypt, I quite understand the importance to England of that territory. I can then only say, that if, in the event of a distribution of the Ottoman succession upon the fall of the empire, you should take possession of Egypt, I shall have no objections to offer. I would say the same thing of Candia: that island might suit you, and I do not know why it should not become an English possession.'

"As I did not wish that the Emperor should imagine that an English public servant was caught by this sort of overture, I simply answered that I had always understood that the English views upon Egypt did not go beyond the point of securing a safe and ready communication between British India and the mother country."

The Emperor caused a confidential memorandum to be drawn up as an answer to the despatch of Lord John Russell, and on the 7th of March this was, by his order, placed by Count Nesselrode in the hands of Sir George Seymour to be transmitted to the English Government. It is so important and interesting a document that we give it entire.

"February 21, 1853.

"The Emperor has, with the liveliest interest and real satisfaction, made himself acquainted with the secret and confidential despatch which Sir Hamilton Seymour communicated to him. He duly appreciates the frankness which has dictated it. He has found therein a fresh proof of the friendly sentiments which Her Majesty the Queen entertains for him.

"In conversing familiarly with the British Envoy on the causes which, from one day to another, may bring on the fall of the Ottoman empire, it had by no means entered into the Emperor's thoughts to propose for this contingency a plan by which Russia and England should dispose be-

forehand of the provinces ruled by the Sultan—a system altogether arranged; still less a formal agreement to be concluded between the two Cabinets. It was purely and simply the Emperor's notion that each party should confidentially state to the other less what it wishes than what it does not wish; what would be contrary to English interests, what would be contrary to Russian interests; in order that, the case occurring, they might avoid acting in opposition to each other.

"There is in this neither plans of partition, nor convention to be binding on the other Courts. It is merely an interchange of opinions, and the Emperor sees no necessity of talking about it before the time. It is precisely for that reason that he took especial care not to make it the object of an official communication from one Cabinet to another. By confining himself to speak of it himself, in the shape of familiar conversation, to the Queen's representative, he selected the most friendly and confidential form of opening himself with frankness to Her Britannic Majesty, being desirous that the result, whatsoever it might be, of these communications, should remain, as it ought to be, a secret between the two Sovereigns.

"Consequently, the objections which Lord John Russell raises to any concealment as regards the other Powers, in the event of a formal agreement being entered into—of which there is at present no question—fall to the ground; and consequently, also, the inconveniences disappear, which he points out as calculated to contribute to hasten the occurrence of the very event which Russia and England are desirous of averting, if the existence of such an agreement should become prematurely known to Europe and to the subjects of the Sultan.

"As regards the object of this wholly confidential interchange of opinions, the possible downfall of the Ottoman empire, doubtless that is but an uncertain and remote contingency. Unquestionably the period of it cannot be fixed, and no real crisis has arisen to render the realisation of it imminent. But, after all, it may happen; happen even unexpectedly. Without mentioning the ever-increasing causes of dissolution which are presented by the moral, financial, and administrative condition of the Porte, it may proceed gradually from one, at least, of the two questions mentioned by the English Ministry in its secret despatch. In truth, it perceives in those questions only mere disputes, which would not differ in their bearing from difficulties which form the ordinary business of diplomacy. But that kind of dispute may, nevertheless, bring on war, and, with war, the consequences which the Emperor apprehends from it. If, for instance, in the affair of the Holy Places, the *amour-propre* and the menaces of France, continuing to press upon the Porte, should compel it to refuse us all satisfaction, and if, on the other hand, the religious sentiments of the orthodox Greeks, offended by the concessions made to the Latins, should raise the immense majority of his subjects against the Sultan. As regards the affair of Montenegro, that, according to the late accounts, may happily be looked upon as settled. But at the time that the Emperor had his interview with Sir Hamilton Seymour, it might

be apprehended that the question would take a most serious turn. Neither ourselves nor Austria could have allowed a protracted devastation or forced submission of Montenegro, a country which, up to the present time, has continued actually independent of the Porte, a country over which our protection has been extended for more than a century. The horrors which are committed there, those which, by Ottoman fanaticism, have a short time since been extended over Bulgaria, Bosnia, and the Herzegovine, gave the other Christian provinces of the Porte only too much reason to anticipate that the same fate awaited them. They were calculated to provoke the general rising of the Christians who live under the sceptre of the Turkish empire, and to hasten its ruin. It is not, then, by any means an idle and imaginary question, a contingency too remote, to which the anxiety of the Emperor has called the attention of the Queen his ally.

"In the face of the uncertainty and decay of the existing state of things in Turkey the English Cabinet expresses the desire that the greatest forbearance should be shown towards the Porte. The Emperor is conscious of never having acted otherwise. The English Cabinet itself admits it. It addresses to the Emperor, with reference to the numerous proofs of moderation which he has given up to the present time, praises which His Majesty will not accept, because in that he has only listened to his own overbearing conviction. But, in order that the Emperor may continue to concur in that system of forbearance, to abstain from any demonstrations —from any peremptory language —it would be necessary that this system should be equally observed by all the Powers at once. France has adopted another. By menace she obtained, in opposition to the letter of the treaties, the admission of a ship of the line into the Dardanelles. At the cannon's mouth she twice presented her claims and her demands for indemnity at Tripoli, and afterwards at Constantinople. Again, in the contest respecting the Holy Places, by menace she effected the abrogation of the firman and that of the solemn promises which the Sultan had given the Emperor. With regard to all these acts of violence England observed a complete silence. She neither offered support to the Porte nor addressed remonstrances to the French Government. The consequence is very evident. The Porte necessarily concluded from this that from France alone it has everything to hope as well as everything to fear, and that it can evade with impunity the demands of Austria and of Russia. It is thus that Austria and Russia, in order to obtain justice, have seen themselves compelled in their turn, against their will, to act by intimidation, since they have to do with a Government which only yields to a peremptory attitude; and it is thus that, by its own fault, or rather by that of those who have weakened it in the first instance, the Porte is urged on in a course which enfeebles it still more. Let England, then, employ herself in making it listen to reason. Instead of uniting herself with France against the just demands of Russia, let her avoid supporting, or even appearing to support, the resistance of the Ottoman Government. Let her be the first to in-

vite the latter, as she herself considers it essential, to treat its Christian subjects with more equity and humanity. That will be the surest means of relieving the Emperor from the obligation of availing himself in Turkey of those rights of traditional protection to which he never has recourse but against his will, and of postponing indefinitely the crisis which the Emperor and Her Majesty the Queen are equally anxious to avert.

"In short, the Emperor cannot but congratulate himself at having given occasion for this intimate interchange of confidential communications between Her Majesty and himself. He has found therein valuable assurances, of which he takes note with a lively satisfaction. The two Sovereigns have frankly explained to each other what, in the extreme case of which they have been treating, their respective interests cannot endure. England understands, that Russia cannot suffer the establishment at Constantinople of a Christian Power sufficiently strong to control and disquiet her. She declares that, for herself, she renounces any intention or desire to possess Constantinople. The Emperor equally disclaims any wish or design of establishing himself there. England promises that she will enter into no arrangement for determining the measures to be taken in the event of the fall of the Turkish empire, without a previous understanding with the Emperor. The Emperor, on his side, willingly contracts the same engagement. As he is aware that in such a case he can equally reckon upon Austria, who is bound by her promises to concert with him, he regards with less apprehension the catastrophe, which he still desires to prevent and avert as much as it shall depend on him to do so.

"No less precious to him are the proofs of friendship and personal confidence on the part of Her Majesty the Queen, which Sir Hamilton Seymour has been directed on this occasion to impart to him. He sees in them the surest guarantee against the contingency which his foresight had deemed it right to point out to that of the English Government."

We must next notice the despatch in which the Earl of Clarendon, who had in the meantime succeeded Lord John Russell as Foreign Secretary, discussed the views put forward by the Emperor in his conversations with Sir George Seymour, and in the secret memorandum of the 21st of February. On the 23rd of March, Lord Clarendon wrote to Sir G. Seymour, and, after some complimentary phrases respecting the Emperor's frankness and "generous confidence," said:—

"Her Majesty's Government persevere in the belief that Turkey still posesses the elements of existence, and they consider that recent events have proved the correctness of the opinion expressed in the despatch of my predecessor, that there was no sufficient cause for intimating to the Sultan that he cannot keep peace at home or preserve friendly relations with his neighbours.

"Her Majesty's Government have accordingly learnt with sincere satisfaction that the Emperor considers himself even more interested than England in preventing a Turkish catastrophe; because they are convinced that upon the policy pursued by His Imperial

Majesty towards Turkey will mainly depend the hastening or the indefinite postponement of an event which every Power in Europe is concerned in averting. Her Majesty's Government are convinced that nothing is more calculated to precipitate that event than the constant prediction of its being near at hand; that nothing can be more fatal to the vitality of Turkey than the assumption of its rapid and inevitable decay; and that if the opinion of the Emperor that the days of the Turkish empire were numbered became notorious, its downfall must occur even sooner than His Imperial Majesty now appears to expect.

"But, on the supposition that, from unavoidable causes, the catastrophe did take place, Her Majesty's Government entirely share the opinion of the Emperor that the occupation of Constantinople by either of the great Powers would be incompatible with the present balance of power and the maintenance of Europe, and must at once be regarded as impossible; that there are no elements for the reconstruction of a Byzantine empire; that the systematic misgovernment of Greece offers no encouragement to extend its territorial dominion; and that, as there are no materials for provincial or communal government, anarchy would be the result of leaving the provinces of Turkey to themselves, or permitting them to form separate republics.

"The Emperor has announced that, sooner than permit a settlement of the question by any one of these methods, he will be prepared for war at every hazard; and, however much Her Majesty's Government may be disposed to agree in the soundness of the views taken by his Imperial Majesty, yet they consider that the simple predetermination of what shall not be tolerated does little towards solving the real difficulties, or settling in what manner it would be practicable, or even desirable, to deal with the heterogeneous materials of which the Turkish empire is composed.

"England desires no territorial aggrandisement, and could be no party to a previous arrangement from which she was to derive any such benefit. England could be no party to any understanding, however general, that was to be kept secret from other Powers; but Her Majesty's Government believe that no arrangements could control events, and that no understanding could be kept secret. They would, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be the signal for preparation for intrigues of every description, and for revolts among the Christian subjects of the Porte. Each Power and each party would endeavour to secure its future interests, and the dissolution of the Turkish empire would be preceded by a state of anarchy which must aggravate every difficulty, if it did not render a peaceful solution of the question impossible.

"The only mode by which such a solution could be attempted would be that of a European Congress, but that only affords an additional reason for desiring that the present order of things in Turkey should be maintained, as Her Majesty's Government cannot without alarm reflect on the jealousies that would then be evoked, the impossibility of reconciling the different ambitions and the divergent interests that would be called into play, and the certainty that the

treaties of 1815 must then be open to revision, when France might be prepared to risk the chances of a European war to get rid of the obligations which she considers injurious to her national honour, and which, having been imposed by victorious enemies, are a constant source of irritation to her.

"The main object of Her Majesty's Government—that to which their efforts have been and always will be directed—is the preservation of peace; and they desire to uphold the Turkish empire, from their conviction that no great question can be agitated in the East without becoming a source of discord in the West, and that every great question in the West will assume a revolutionary character, and embrace a revision of the entire social system, for which the continental Governments are certainly in no state of preparation.

"The Emperor is fully cognizant of the materials that are in constant fermentation beneath the surface of society, and their readiness to burst forth even in times of peace; and His Imperial Majesty will probably, therefore, not dissent from the opinion that the first cannon shot may be the signal for a state of things more disastrous even than those calamities which war inevitably brings in its train."

With reference to this despatch of Lord Clarendon, which in effect closed the correspondence, the Emperor caused the following paper to be drawn up:—

"The Emperor has, with lively satisfaction, made himself acquainted with Lord Clarendon's despatch of the 23rd of March. His Majesty congratulates himself on perceiving that his views and those of the English Cabinet entirely coincide on the subject of the political combinations which it would be chiefly necessary to avoid in the extreme case of the contingency occurring in the East, which Russia and England have equally at heart to prevent, or, at all events, to delay as long as possible. Sharing generally the opinions expressed by Lord Clarendon, on the necessity of the prolonged maintenance of the existing state of things in Turkey, the Emperor, nevertheless, cannot abstain from adverting to a special point which leads him to suppose that the information received by the British Government is not altogether in accordance with ours. It refers to the humanity and the toleration to be shown by Turkey in her manner of treating her Christian subjects.

"Putting aside many other examples to the contrary of an old date, it is, for all that, notorious, that recently the cruelties committed by the Turks in Bosnia forced hundreds of Christian families to seek refuge in Austria. In other respects, without wishing on this occasion to enter upon a discussion as to the symptoms of decay, more or less evident, presented by the Ottoman Power, or the greater or less degree of vitality which its internal constitution may retain, the Emperor will readily agree that the best means of upholding the duration of the Turkish Government is, not to harass it by overbearing demands, supported in a manner humiliating to its independence and its dignity. His Majesty is disposed, as he has ever been, to act upon this system; with the clear understanding, however, that the same rule of conduct shall be observed, without distinction, and unanimously, by each of the Great

Powers, and that none of them shall take advantage of the weakness of the Porte to obtain from it concessions which might turn to the prejudice of the others. This principle being laid down, the Emperor declares that he is ready to labour, in concert with England, at the common work of prolonging the existence of the Turkish empire, setting aside all cause of alarm on the subject of its dissolution. He readily accepts the evidence offered by the British Cabinet of entire confidence in the uprightness of his sentiments, and the hope that, on this basis, his alliance with England cannot fail to become stronger.

"St. Petersburg, April 3 (15), 1853."

The Emperor also at the same time said to Sir George Seymour: "I beg you to understand, that what I have pledged myself to, will be equally binding on my successor; there now exist memorandums of my intentions, and whatever I have promised, my son, if the changes alluded to should occur in his time, would be as ready to perform as his father would have been."

It cannot be denied that the effect of this correspondence must have been, to induce the Emperor of Russia to believe that the views of the British Government did not materially differ from his own, as to the measures to be taken in the event of a downfall of the Turkish empire. The point on which they were not agreed was, as to the near proximity of that event, which the Emperor represented as much more imminent than either Lord John Russell or Lord Clarendon would allow; but not a syllable was said by either of those Ministers indicative of a resolve, on the part of Great Britain, not to allow a system of interference which would make Russian influence paramount in Turkey, or acts which would produce the catastrophe of a dismemberment such as the Emperor affected to deplore. If this were our resolve, there never was a more fitting opportunity for distinctly avowing it; and it was paying too much respect to the elevated rank of a monarch powerful as the Czar, to use the smooth phrases of courtesy and compliment, and signify a general acquiescence in his ulterior views in the case of an event happening, which he had the strongest interest to accelerate, and we to prevent.

In a "circular note," addressed in the early part of June by Count Nesselrode to the diplomatic agents of Russia at the different courts of Europe, he entered at considerable length into a justification of the demands made by Prince Menschikoff upon the Sultan. And as it is of importance to know the grounds on which Russia rested a claim which has led to the lamentable result of war, we select the following passages from the document. Count Nesselrode said, with reference to Prince Menschikoff,—

"His mission had two objects always relative to the affair of the Holy Places:—

"1. To negotiate, in place of the firman which had been nullified, for a new arrangement, which —without taking away from the Latins that which they had lately obtained (for in exacting this retractation we wished to avoid placing the Ottoman Porte, relatively to France, in precisely the same false position in which she was placed relatively to us)—should at least

explain those concessions in a manner to take away from them the appearance of a victory gained over the Greco-Russ form of worship, and which should re-establish, by means of some legitimate compensations, the equilibrium which had been destroyed at the expense of the parties last named.

"2. To corroborate this arrangement by an authentic act, which might serve at the same time as a reparation for the past and a guarantee for the future.

"But, as I said before, the question for negotiation presented yet another face. To obtain an arrangement was not all. Without an act which should render it valid, and offer us a guarantee that for the future the new firmans should be executed and religiously observed in their principles and their consequences, it is evident that these documents, after the flagrant violation of the one which had preceded them, could not in our eyes possess any greater value than this had done. To this guarantee the Emperor attached so much the more importance, as it constituted the only reparation for the outrage offered to his dignity by the breach of faith on the part of the Ottoman Porte—especially after the circumstances which had rendered this yet more notorious.

"The Prince Menschikoff was charged to obtain this by means of a Convention which he should sign with the Turkish Government. There has never been any question of a treaty, properly so called.

"As to the fact, and as far as we are concerned, it is already in existence—the form of a Convention which we proposed contains no innovation on the subject of religious liberty. The treaty of Kainardji, in which the Porte promises constantly to protect the Christian religion and churches in its States, implicates for us sufficiently a right of surveillance and remonstrance. This right is again established, and more clearly still specified in the treaty of Adrianople, which confirms all our earlier transactions. The stipulations of Kainardji may be traced back as far as 1774. We have, therefore, in fact, and for nearly 80 years, the very rights conceded to us which are now contested, and the very mention of which is considered as conducive to a total revolution in our relations with the Ottoman Porte, since it is asserted that this right would give us the sovereignty over the majority of its subjects.

"Besides, Sir, we have never at any time made a special convention a *sine quâ non* condition of our reconciliation with the Porte. While we remitted to Prince Menschikoff, when departing on his mission to Constantinople, the minute of the stipulations which it was his duty to negotiate, we left it entirely to his discretion not only to modify the terms of those stipulations, but also to obtain them under any form which might be found to be least offensive to the Porte and the foreign diplomatists. On the strength of this authorization our negotiator arrived on the spot, and, after examining the obstacles which stood in the way of our projected convention, confined himself to demanding, under the name of a *Sened*, an act which is more congenial to the Oriental usages and less conformable to the solemn ideas which are generally understood to be suggested by the word

'convention' to the international law of Europe. Two clauses of this first draught of a *Sened* were objected to. By virtue of these clauses we demanded, not, as has been asserted, the right of confirming the election of the Patriarch of Constantinople, but simply the maintenance of the ecclesiastical immunities and temporal advantages which were, *ab antiquo*, accorded by the Porte to the four Patriarchs of Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem, and also to the metropolitans, bishops, and other spiritual heads of the Oriental Church. In the presence of the objections raised against these two clauses, the Prince Menschikoff has not refused entirely to suppress them, and the result was a second draught of a *Sened*, on the acceptation of which he insisted for a long time. At length, when the Porte persisted in rejecting every species of engagement in a bilateral or synallagmatic form, our Ambassador, acting in the spirit of his instructions, went to the length of declaring that, if the Porte would at once accept and sign a note in the terms of the one which is appended to this letter, he would consent to be satisfied with such a document as a sufficient reparation and guarantee."

The proposed note here referred to by Count Nesselrode was to contain the following stipulations—

"1. The orthodox religion (*culte*) of the Orient, its clergy, churches, possessions, and religious establishments, shall for the future enjoy, under the ægis of His Majesty the Sultan, the privileges and immunities which were assured to them *ab antiquo*, or which have been granted to them from time to time by the Imperial favour and from a high principle of equity; they shall participate in the advantages accorded to the other Christian sects, as well as to the Legations accredited to the Sublime Porte by convention or special disposition.

"2. His Majesty the Sultan, having thought it necessary and equitable to corroborate and explain his sovereign firman, which received the Hatti-Houmayoun on the 15th day of the month of Rebiul-Akhir, 1268, (16th February, 1852,) by his firman of the ——, and to ordain, moreover, by another firman, dated of — the ——, the reparation of the cupola of the temple of the Holy Sepulchre, these two firmans shall be textually executed and faithfully observed, to the maintenance for all time to come of the actual *status quo* of the sanctuaries possessed by the Greeks exclusively, or in common with the members of other sects.

"It is understood that this promise extends equally to the maintenance of all the rights and immunities which have been enjoyed *ab antiquo* by the orthodox church and its clergy within the walls of Jerusalem and without, without any prejudice to the other Christian communities.

"3. In case the Imperial Court of Russia should demand it, a convenient locality shall be assigned in the city of Jerusalem or its vicinity for the construction of a church devoted to the celebration of Divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of a hospital for poor and distressed pilgrims, and such foundations shall be under the special *surveillance* of the Consul-General of Russia in Syria and Palestine.

"4. The necessary firmans and orders shall be given to those who

have a right to ask for them (*à qui de droit*), and to the Greek Patriarchs, for the execution of these sovereign decisions, and a further understanding will be come to in the regulation of other details which have neither found a place in the firmans respecting the Holy Places nor in the present notification."

The only passages in the Treaty of Kainardji, which have any bearing upon the question of the Christian religion, are contained in the 7th and 14th articles; and it will be at once seen, on referring to them, that they do not afford the smallest countenance to the claim of the Emperor of Russia to style himself the protector of the Greek Church throughout Turkey, or to interfere in behalf of the religious privileges of all the members of that church.

In the 7th article of the treaty is this clause :—

"The Sublime Porte promises to protect constantly the Christian religion and its churches; and also it allows the Ministers of the Imperial Court of Russia to make, on all occasions, representations as well in favour of the new church at Constantinople, of which mention will be made in the 14th article, as in favour of those who officiate therein." And by article 14, "it is permitted to the High Court of Russia, in addition to the chapel built in the house of the minister, to construct in the Galata quarter, in the street called Bey Oglu, a public church of the Greek rite, which shall be always under the protection of the Ministers of that empire, and shielded from all obstruction and all damage."

It will be observed that here the Porte does not promise to allow Russia to interfere for the protection of the Christian religion and its churches, but to afford that protection *itself;* and the only right of protection accorded to Russia is limited to a chapel and a church in Constantinople; the one in the house of the Russian Ambassador, and the other in a street specified by name.

That the conduct of the Porte towards its Christian subjects has been cruel and oppressive, no one acquainted with the internal history of Turkey can deny, but it will be useful to collect together here a few testimonies to the fact from sources above all suspicion, and they might serve to moderate the enthusiasm of those who have been most anxious to plunge England into a war with Russia on behalf of Turkey, as though the past conduct of the Sublime Porte justified our approval, or entitled that Government to our sympathy. The war may be a just one on the principle of preserving the balance of power and resisting an act of aggression by Russia; but assuredly ought not to be a popular one, on account of any sympathy we can feel for the Mahomedan Government which has so repeatedly abused its power.

In the course of the present year Lord Stratford de Redcliffe caused inquiries to be made throughout Turkey, by our consuls there, respecting the condition of the people, and especially the Christian population.* Having

* The total population of Turkey in Europe, according to a census taken in 1844, was 15,500,000, of which number only 2,100,000 were of the Ottoman race. Classed according to religious belief, the Mussulmans were 4,550,000; members of the Greek Church, 10,000,000; Roman Catholics, 640,000; and Jews, 70,000. In Asia Minor the proportions were of course

received their reports, he thus referred to them in the following letter addressed to M. Pisani, the chief interpreter to the embassy :—

"Therapia, June 22, 1853.

"You will communicate to Redschid Pasha the several extracts of consular reports from Scutari, Monastir, and Prevesa, annexed to this instruction. You will observe that they relate in part to those acts of disorder, injustice, and corruption, sometimes of a very atrocious kind, which I have frequently brought, by your means, to the knowledge of the Ottoman Porte. The assurances given to me by the late Grand Vizier, the appointment of a more trustworthy pasha at Salonica, and the order for Hazzi Hussein Pasha to repair forthwith to Constantinople, had warranted a hope that the grievances so justly and loudly complained of could at length be effectively redressed. But it is with extreme disappointment and pain that I observe the continuance of evils which affect so deeply the welfare of the empire, and which assume a deeper character of importance in the present critical state of the Porte's relations with Russia. You will read this instruction to His Highness; you will communicate fully the contents of the accompanying extracts; and you will press upon his mind the urgency of adopting adequate measures for the repression of crime and the protection of the Sultan's loyal and peaceable subjects without further delay."

Again, in a letter dated July 4th, he said :—

"The character of these disorderly and brutal outrages may be said with truth to be, in general, that of Mussulman fanaticism, excited by cupidity and hatred against the Sultan's Christian subjects."

And further,—

"Unless some powerful remedies be applied without further delay, it is to be feared that the authority of the Central Government will be completely overpowered in some of the provinces, and that the people, despairing of protection, will augment the disorder by resorting to lawless means of self-preservation."

In a letter from the Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon, to Lord Stratford, on the 24th of June of this year, he said :—

"Your Excellency has long and zealously laboured to obtain for the Christians in Turkey that their evidence should be received in the courts of justice with the same consideration and respect as that of their Mussulman fellow-subjects, and that the barbarous distinction which fanaticism has long interposed between Turks and Rayahs in this respect should no longer be allowed to prevail. It is impossible to suppose that any true sympathy for their rulers will be felt by the Christians, so long as they are made to experience, in all their daily transactions, the inferiority of their position as compared with that of their Mussulman fellow-subjects—so long as they are aware that they will seek in vain for justice for wrongs done either to their persons or their properties, because they are deemed a degraded race, unworthy to be put into comparison with the followers of Mahomet. Your Excellency will plainly and authorita-

very different. The total population subject there to the Ottoman Porte was, in that year, 16,050,000, of whom 12,650,000 were Mussulmans, 3,000,000 Greek Church, and 260,000 Roman Catholics.

tively state to the Porte that this state of things cannot be longer tolerated by Christian Powers. The Porte must decide between the maintenance of an erroneous religious principle and the loss of the sympathy and support of its allies. You will point out to the Porte the immense importance of the election which it has to make; and Her Majesty's Government conceive that very little reflection will suffice to satisfy the Turkish Ministers that the Porte can no longer reckon upon its Mussulman subjects alone as a safeguard against external danger, and that, without the hearty assistance of its Christian dependents, and the powerful sympathy and support of its Christian allies, the Turkish empire must soon cease to exist."

And in giving the Ambassador his instructions in February, Lord Clarendon had thus expressed himself:—

"Your Excellency will, with all the frankness and unreserve that may be consistent with prudence and the dignity of the Sultan, explain the reasons which lead Her Majesty's Government to fear that the Ottoman empire is now in a position of peculiar danger. The accumulated grievances of foreign nations, which the Porte is unable or unwilling to redress, the maladministration of its own affairs, and the increasing weakness of executive power in Turkey, have caused the allies of the Porte latterly to assume a tone alike novel and alarming, and which, if persevered in, may lead to a general revolt among the Christian subjects of the Porte, and prove fatal to the independence and integrity of the empire—a catastrophe which would be deeply deplored by Her Majesty's Government, but which, it is their duty to represent to the Porte, is considered probable and impending by some of the great European Powers."

And even at the close of the present year, in which, if ever, it might have been expected that the Turkish Government would have shown anxiety to redress the grievances of its Christian subjects, Lord Stratford felt so little satisfied with either its performance or its promises, that on the 31st of December he thus wrote to Lord Clarendon:—

"I am further of opinion that, with a view to the condition of the non-Mussulman communities in this empire, and the development of those resources on which the Porte's independence must ever mainly rest, it would not be safe to hedge round the Ottoman empire with European guarantees, unless the Porte engaged at the same time to realise and extend her system of improved administration in good earnest."

We attach no importance to the language of courtly flattery used by the new Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, Anthemos, who was elevated to that dignity early in November, and who, when presented to the Sultan, as usual delivered an address, in which he said:—

"Your glorious predecessor, the Sultan Mahomet II., of illustrious memory, after conquering many countries, did, indeed, think proper to adopt a system of great leniency and protection with respect to his new subjects; but your Majesty has triumphed over the hearts of all your subjects, and thus you have conquered all your peoples. Such a victory is glorious to any Government.

"We appreciate the grace and favour of which every day gives

fresh proofs; and we vow, with submission and devotion, to be your Majesty's faithful subjects.

"The Padisha having, in the fulness of his wisdom, been pleased to consult the interests of his subjects, and to maintain the ancient privileges which the Conqueror granted to our nation, we, in our turn, are in all duty bound to have confidence in your Majesty's generosity; to be obedient to all your orders; to be grateful to the Ministers as the benefactors of the subjects—to the Naibs for the justice which they administer, to the Vizier and the army for their gallantry, to the Patriarch and all the metropolitans for their moderation and piety.

"It is the duty of all your subjects to remain faithful and not to depart from righteousness and loyalty. Happy are we, under the sublime shadow of an incomparable Monarch, that we find protection under the mighty wings of his grace. Condescend, Sire, to receive the assurances of the gratitude of the Greeks, your faithful subjects. The sincere expression of that gratitude is a duty."

This is the language of fulsome adulation, not of sincerity and truth. And the same remark applies to an address presented about the same time to the Sultan, by some of the Greeks in Constantinople, in which they expressed their profound gratitude to His Imperial Majesty for the favours and privileges he had lavished upon their nation, and said:—

"On considering the distinguished Imperial favour of which our Patriarch, faithful subject of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been the object, our nation, in the most lively joy, with heads uncovered and tearful eyes, invokes of Heaven, with the warmest and sincerest aspirations, a life full of success and of eternal duration, for his gracious, just, powerful, and incomparable Majesty, the benefactor of all his faithful subjects, whom he makes happy by a reign at once glorious and paternal."

A code of regulations called *Tanzimaut*, having for one of its professed objects a better treatment of the Christian subjects of the Porte, was indeed promulgated by a *hatti-scheriff*, in November, 1839; but *quid leges valent sine moribus?* It is in vain to pass humane and liberal edicts, unless they are carried out in the same spirit by those entrusted with their execution. And the testimony of recent travellers in Turkey proves that, as regards the rights and privileges of Christians, except those who have placed themselves, as is not unfrequently the case, under the protection of Foreign States, by obtaining, under a system of passports or certificates, a *quasi* citizenship in those States, the Tanzimaut has been allowed to become a dead letter. It is laughed at by the orthodox Mussulmans, whose intolerant creed teaches them to hate and despise the *rayah;* and the daily infraction of its provisions is openly connived at by the Turkish authorities, who give themselves no trouble to enforce a law so much at variance with their habits, and so little in unison with the tenets of their religion.

It must, however, be admitted that, up to the close of the present year, no symptom appeared of sympathy on the part of the rayahs, or Greek Christians, throughout the Turkish empire, with the de-

signs of Russia. It would not have been matter of surprise, if, considering the many indignities and oppressions to which they had for centuries been subject under Mahommedan misrule, they had embraced the present opportunity of rising against the Sultan, and joining the Imperial invader, whose professed object, in his demands which led to the war, was the protection of *their* interests, and with whom they had a strong bond of union in a common faith. But it appears as though they dreaded the supremacy of the Czar quite as much as they disliked the government of the Sultan; and they looked upon the struggle not as a religious quarrel, undertaken by the Emperor on their behalf, but as an aggression upon their national rights, by hostile invasion on the part of a great military Power. Certain it is, that they have as yet exhibited no signs of wishing to transfer their allegiance to Russia, or even aiding her in the present contest. But it is impossible to believe, if the war continues, that the Christian subjects of the Porte in Europe, who outnumber the Moslem population in the proportion of nearly three to one, will continue to fight the battle of an infidel Power without insisting upon and obtaining for themselves concessions which will materially alter their political condition; and it appears to us the most probable of events, that, unless the Turkish Government meets these demands in a large and liberal spirit, insurrections will take place, which will be more formidable to the existence of the Porte as a Mahommedan power in Europe than anything that is to be feared from the intrigues or the arms of Russia. It is not to be supposed, that where ten or twelve millions of subjects have great wrongs to redress, they will espouse heartily the cause of their rulers in a war professedly undertaken by a foreign Power on their behalf, unless they obtain, as an equivalent for their resistance to such an interference, whatever rights they may in fairness demand. For centuries, and up to the end of the present year, no Christian has been allowed, by the laws of Turkey, to give evidence in a court of justice; and this monstrous iniquity has not yet been removed, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of the British Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Promises to that effect have indeed been given, which it is to be hoped will be carried out. Lord Stratford's interference, however, would in all probability have been wholly disregarded, if the position of Turkey had been less critical, and the necessity of aid from the Western Powers less urgent.

It will have been noticed that Count Nesselrode, in his note of the 31st of May, signified to Reshid Pasha that in a few weeks the Russian forces would receive orders to cross the frontier and occupy the Principalities; "not," as he said, "to wage war," but "to obtain those material guarantees;" until the Ottoman Government should give to Russia the moral securities she had in vain demanded. No time was lost in putting this threat into execution. On the 2nd and 3rd of July two divisions of Russian troops crossed the Pruth; one at Skoaliani, and the other at Leovd. Prince Gortschakoff was the commander-in-chief of the army of occupation; and he, at the moment of passing

the river, addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia:—

"His Majesty the Emperor, my august lord and master, has ordered me to occupy your country with the armies the command of which he has deigned to confide to me.

"We come among you neither with projects of conquest, nor with the intention to modify the institutions under which you live, or the political position which solemn treaties have guaranteed to you.

"The provisional occupation of the Principalities which I am ordered to effect is for no other purpose than that of an immediate and efficacious protection in grave and unforeseen circumstances, when the Ottoman Government, distrusting the numerous proofs of a sincere alliance which the Imperial Court has never ceased to give it since the conclusion of the treaty of Adrianople, replies to our most equitable proposals with refusals, and opposes the most offensive suspicions to our disinterested advice.

"In his magnanimity, in his constant desire to maintain peace in the East as well as in Europe, the Emperor will avoid an aggressive war against Turkey, so long as his dignity and the interests of his empire shall permit him to do so.

"On the day on which he obtains the reparation which is due to him, and the guarantees which he has a right to claim for the future, his troops shall return within the frontiers of Russia.

"Inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia! I also execute an order of His Imperial Majesty in declaring to you that the presence of His Majesty's troops in your country shall not impose on you any fresh charges or contributions; that the forage and rations for the troops shall in due time, and at a rate appointed and agreed on in advance by your Governments, be paid for from our military treasury.

"Look tranquilly to the future! Engage with security in your agricultural labours and commercial speculations! Be obedient to the laws under which you live, and to the established authorities. It is by the faithful discharge of these duties that you will acquire the best claim to the generous solicitude and the powerful protection of His Majesty the Emperor."

Here, then, was a clear and unequivocal act of aggression on the part of Russia. Disguise it as she might, the crossing of the Pruth was nothing less than an invasion of territory, which, although in an anomalous relation in many respects to the Turkish Government, was indisputably under the sovereignty of the Sultan. There was nothing in previous treaties between Russia and the Porte to justify this step. The most recent one that regulated the relations of the two Powers to the Danubian Principalities, was that of Balta Liman, dated May 1, 1849, the duration of which was fixed at seven years, and of which the following are the material provisions as bearing upon the right of Russia to send troops into the territory:—

"Art. 1. In consideration of the exceptional circumstances which have been produced by late events, the two Imperial Courts have agreed that, instead of following the mode established by the regulation of 1831 for the election of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, those high functionaries shall be named by His Majesty

the Sultan according to a special mode concerted for this occasion between the two Courts, in order to confide the administration of these provinces to the most worthy candidates, and those who enjoy the highest renown among their fellow countrymen. For this time also, the two Hospodars shall only be named for seven years, the two Courts reserving to themselves, one year before the expiration of the term fixed by the present arrangement, to take into consideration the internal state of the Principalities, and the services which may have been rendered by the two Hospodars, in order to consult together on ulterior measures.

"Art. 4. The disturbances which have recently agitated the Principalities having shown the necessity of furnishing to their Governments the support of a military force capable of promptly repressing any insurrectional movement, and of insuring respect for the established authorities, the two Imperial Courts have agreed to prolong the presence of a certain part of the Ottoman and Russian troops who now occupy the country: and more particularly to preserve the frontier of Wallachia and Moldavia from aggression from without, and it has been decided that there shall be left there for the present from 25,000 to 35,000 men of each of the two Powers. After the re-establishment of tranquillity on the said frontiers there shall remain 10,000 men of each until the completion of the work of organic improvement, and the consolidation of the internal tranquillity of the two provinces. The troops of the two Powers shall afterwards completely evacuate the Principalities, but shall remain within such a distance that they can immediately re-enter them in the event of serious circumstances arising in the Principalities again calling for the adoption of that measure. Independently of this, care shall be taken to complete without delay the re-organisation of the native militia, in such a manner that it may by its discipline and effective strength offer a sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of legal order."

The Principalities had been after this treaty entirely evacuated by the forces of the Emperor and the Sultan, and the only case in which either were to be permitted to enter them again, was "in the event of serious circumstances arising in the Principalities"—that is, to repress *internal* disturbances. Of course this did not give Russia the shadow of a pretext to occupy the provinces as a measure of coercion to compel the Sultan to accede to her demand of a convention. It was an act of violence which threw infinite difficulty in the way of further negotiation, for it roused the national feeling of Turkey, and evoked a spirit of resistance and patriotic ardour on which neither the Emperor nor the rest of Europe had calculated.

When the news reached Constantinople that the Russian forces had crossed the Pruth, the population there became much excited, and at the instance of the Seraskier (Commander-in-Chief) Mehemet Ali, who was at the head of what may be called the war party in the Turkish Councils, the Sultan dismissed from the Ministry Reshid Pasha and Mustapha Pasha who were strongly opposed to any precipitate measures

which might effectually compromise the interests of peace. Owing, however, to the active interference of Lord Stratford, the Sultan was induced to reconsider the step he had taken, and the two displaced Ministers were recalled and reinstated in their posts.

The Ottoman Porte now drew up a formal protest against the invasion of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces, and issued it from the Foreign office on the 14th of July. The following are the most important passages of the document:—

"It is seen by the official communications which the Sublime Porte has made to the Great Powers, that she does not hesitate to give sufficient assurances, capable to dispel the doubts which have led to the discussions relative to the rights, to the spiritual privileges, and to the other immunities which thereunto belong, and in the possession of which the Greek churches and the Greek priests are placed by His Majesty the Sultan. Far from thinking of withdrawing any part whatever of these privileges, or even of restricting their enjoyment consecrated by use, His Imperial Majesty glorifies himself in confirming them publicly; and, faithful to the maxims of justice and clemency, places them in a position of safety from all prejudice, by means of a solemn act confirmed by his hattischeriff, and which has been communicated to all friendly Governments. Such being the case, it would be useless to encumber the question with a mass of details. It will suffice here to state, that, on one side, the demand of the Russian Ambassador, notwithstanding certain modifications, whether as to terms or whether as to form, remained at the end inadmissible, for the reasons just now explained; while, on the other side, it became without any real object, on account of the solemn guarantees spontaneously given by the Sovereign himself in the face of the whole world. These incontestible facts suffice to absolve the Sublime Porte from all obligation to explain further on the subject of the religious privileges. It is incontestibly evident that the independence of a sovereign State is null if among its attributions is not preserved that of refusing, without offence, a demand which is unauthorised by treaties, and whose acceptance would be at the same time superfluous as to the ostensible object, and not less humiliating than injurious to the high party which declines it.

"Nevertheless, the Sublime Porte does not in any way retire from its friendly and profoundly-sincere desire not only to fulfil all its engagements towards Russia with the most scrupulous exactitude, but further, to give it such entirely new proof of its cordial dispositions as is compatible with the sacred rights of its sovereignty, and with the honour and the fundamental interests of its empire.

"The Sublime Porte is even prepared to reiterate the assurances promised in the letter of the 4th (16th) of June, written in reply to that of his Excellency Count Nesselrode, bearing date the 19th of May (O.S.); and it is still disposed, if an arrangement of a nature to satisfy Russia can be arrived at without prejudice to the sacred rights of the Sultan, to send an ambassador extraordinary to St. Petersburg, to seek, in concert with the Russian Cabinet, the means of arriving at that end.

"As regards the passage in the

letter of his Excellency Count Nesselrode relative to the eventual invasion of the Ottoman territory, the Sublime Porte has already declared that it cannot accept it; and as that letter, as well as the reply of the Ottoman Ministry, was at once communicated to the Powers that signed the treaty of 1841, it evidently becomes needless to enter into details on so painful a question. * * * *

"The fact is, that this aggressive proceeding on the part of Russia cannot in principle be considered in any other light than a declaration of war, giving to the Sublime Porte the incontestible right of employing military force in return. But the Sublime Porte is far from wishing to push its rights to the extreme. Strong in the justice which regulates its policy towards the Powers, it prefers reserving them in the expectation of a spontaneous return of Russia to a line of action more conformable to its declarations. It is with a view to remove every obstacle to that return that it restricts itself at present to protest against the aggression of which it has just right to complain. It thinks thereby to offer to the whole world an additional proof of the moderation of the system it has adopted since the commencement of this affair. It abstains from any hostile act; but it declares that it in no manner consents to the entrance, from time to time, of troops into the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which are integral parts of the Ottoman empire, regarding them as a house without a master."

CHAPTER X.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR continued.—*Manifesto by the Emperor of Russia —Pretext for the Invasion of the Principalities exposed by Lord Clarendon and M. Droun de Lhuys—Conference of the Four Great Powers at Vienna—The Vienna Note—Its acceptance by Russia and rejection by Turkey—Modifications proposed by the Porte—Count Nesselrode's examination of those Modifications—Lord Clarendon's Despatch on the same subject—Excitement at Constantinople—Declaration of War by the Porte—Letter from Omer Pasha to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Commander-in-Chief—Diplomatic Negotiations at Olmütz—Entry of the Combined Fleets of England and France into the Dardanelles—Diplomatic Circular of Count Nesselrode—the Czar issues a Manifesto of War—Examination of the Manifesto in the* "Moniteur"—*Passage of the Danube by the Turks—Battle of Oltenitza —Political situation of the Principalities—The Hospodars quit their respective Governments—The Turks retire from the left bank of the Danube except at Kalafat—Arrival of General Baraguay d'Hilliers at Constantinople—Protocol of the Four Great Powers—Destruction of the Turkish Fleet at Sinope—Lord Clarendon's Despatch on the subject—Military Operations in Asia Minor.*

THE Emperor of Russia having taken the decisive step of ordering his troops to cross the Pruth, and take possession of the Danubian Principalities, published, on the 26th of June, the following manifesto:—

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., &c.,

"Make known,

"To our faithful and well-beloved subjects, that from time immemorial our glorious predecessors took the vow to defend the orthodox faith.

"From the moment that it pleased Divine Providence to transmit to us the hereditary throne, the observation of those sacred duties which are inseparable from it has constantly been the object of our cares and solicitude. Based on the glorious treaty of Kainardji, confirmed by the solemn transactions concluded afterwards with the Ottoman Porte, those cares and solicitude have always had for their object to guarantee the rights of the Orthodox Church.

"But, to our profound affliction, notwithstanding all our efforts to defend the integrity of the rights and privileges of our Orthodox Church, latterly numerous arbitrary acts of the Ottoman Government attacked those rights, and threatened finally to destroy entirely the whole order of things sanctioned by centuries, and so dear to the Orthodox faith.

"Our efforts to dissuade the

Porte from such acts have been fruitless, and even the solemn word which the Sultan had given to us on the occasion has been violated.

"Having exhausted all the means of persuasion, and all the means of obtaining in a friendly manner the satisfaction due to our just reclamations, we have deemed it indispensable to order our troops to enter the Danubian Principalities, to show the Porte to how far its obstinacy may lead it. Nevertheless, even now, it is not our intention to commence war: by the occupation of the Principalities we wish to have in our heart a pledge which will guarantee to us in every respect the re-establishment of our rights.

"We do not seek conquests: Russia does not need them. We demand satisfaction for a legitimate right openly infringed. We are ready even now to stop the movement of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte engages to observe religiously the integrity of the privileges of the Orthodox Church. But if obstruction and blindness obstinately desire the contrary, then, invoking God to our aid, we will leave to his care to decide our difference; and, placing our full hope in his all-powerful hand, we will march to the defence of the Orthodox faith.*

"Given at Peterhoff, the 14th (26th) of the month of June, 1853, in the 28th year of our reign.

"NICHOLAS."

The Russian Government afterwards declared that the occupation of the Principalities was in consequence of the act of England and France in sending their combined fleets to Besika Bay, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. But a very slight attention to dates disproves this assertion. On the 31st of May, the day on which Count Nesselrode wrote to Reschid Pasha, announcing that in a few weeks the Russian troops would cross the Pruth, the English fleet was at Malta, and the French fleet at Salamis; and it was not until the 2nd of June that instructions were sent to Admiral Dundas to proceed to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. Similar orders were about the same time issued by the French Government to their fleet. Now information of these instructions did not arrive at St. Petersburg before the 17th of June, so that the intention of Russia to take temporary possession of the Principalities was avowed by her Chancellor more than a fortnight before the act

* The feeling with which the war is regarded by the Russians as a holy enterprise against infidels guilty of oppression towards the members of the Greek Church, is exhibited in the following translation of some stanzas of a popular song which appeared in St. Petersburg about this time, called "The Song of a Russian Warrior:"—

"From the summit of the Balkan our brethren stretch out their hands to us with hope and prayer. Their sufferings are not unfelt by us. Russia has compassion on them, and goes forth to combat for them.

"It is *there* that our ancestors received the holy baptism which rescued them from the darkness of idolatry. *There* is the sanctuary of our faith. It is *there* that the chalice of salvation restored them to life.

"The mother of orthodox Russia, Kiew, holy and sublime city — is she not the goddaughter of Constantinople? Those traditions are sacred to us. They contain the promise and the pledge of destinies which are gathering strength in silence.

"We go forth to chastise the proud, to avenge our altar, insulted by the impious. Burst forth, then, holy war! let our cry, the precursor of victory, be raised! That cry is—'All for the God of Russia—for the Czar of the Russians.'"

happened which she pretended was the cause of her adopting that aggressive step.

This was clearly and forcibly shown in a despatch from Lord Clarendon to Sir G. H. Seymour, our Minister at St. Petersburg, dated July 16, 1853; and by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a circular addressed to the diplomatic agents of his Government, and dated July 15. Lord Clarendon said:—

"I shall now proceed to place on record at what time and for what reasons the British fleet was sent to the Turkish waters.

"Prince Menschikoff, acting, it must be assumed, on the orders of his Government, stated in his note of the 5th of May, of which a copy was received in London on the 18th of May, that any further delay in answering his proposals respecting the Greek Church could only be considered by him as 'un manque de procédés envers son Gouvernement, ce qui lui imposerait les plus pénibles obligations.'

"Again, in his note of the 11th of May, a copy of which was received in London on the 30th of May, Prince Menschikoff says, that in case of an unsatisfactory decision on the part of the Porte —'si les principes qui en forment la base [of the articles he was negotiating] sont rejetés, si par une opposition systématique la Sublime Porte persiste à lui fermer jusqu'aux voies d'une entente intime et directe, il devra considérer sa mission comme terminée, interrompre les relations avec le Cabinet de Sa Majesté le Sultan, et rejeter sur la responsabilité de ses Ministres toutes les conséquences qui pourraient en résulter.' And lastly, in his note of the 15th of May, received in London June 1, Prince Menschikoff concludes —'Il appartient à la sagacité de votre Altesse de péser les suites incalculables et les grandes calamités qui pourraient en résulter, et qui retomberaient de tout leur poids sur la responsabilité des Ministres de Sa Majesté le Sultan.'

"This succession of menaces, addressed to a power whose independence Russia had declared her determination to uphold, and in support of claims so much at variance with the assurances given to Her Majesty's Government, together with the vast military and naval armaments which for months had been preparing on the very confines of Turkey, left no doubt on the minds of Her Majesty's Government of the imminent danger in which the Sultan was about to be placed. They deeply lamented that this danger should arise from acts of the Russian Government, which was a party to the treaty of 1841; but, as Her Majesty's Government adhere now, as firmly as in 1841, to the principles which that treaty records, and believes that the maintenance of European peace is involved in the maintenance of the Ottoman empire, they felt that the time had arrived when, in the interests of peace, they must be prepared to protect the Sultan; and, upon learning the abrupt departure of Prince Menschikoff, it was determined that the British fleet, which up to that time had not quitted Malta, should be placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

"On the 1st of June a despatch was forwarded to Lord Stratford

de Redcliffe, authorising him in certain specified contingencies to send for the fleet, which would then repair to such place as he might point out. On the 2nd of June instructions were sent to Admiral Dundas to proceed at once to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, and there to place himself in communication with Her Majesty's Ambassador.

"On the previous day we received a copy of Prince Menschikoff's note of May 18, announcing the termination of his mission, and that the refusal of the guarantee demanded 'devra désormais imposer au Gouvernement Imperial la necessité de la chercher dans sa propre puissance.'

"On the 2nd of June I communicated to Baron Brunow the measure taken by Her Majesty's Government; it could not have been made known by him at St. Petersburg before the 7th or 8th, and consequently it could in no way influence the decision taken by the Russian Government; for Count Nesselrode's note to Reschid Pasha, announcing that 'dans quelques semaines ses troupes recevront l'ordre de passer les frontières de l'empire,' was dated the 31st of May; and his despatch to Baron Brunow, in which he said that if the Porte did not sign Prince Menschikoff's note within a week after the arrival of the note to Reschid Pasha, the Emperor 'ordonnera à ses troupes d'occuper les Principautés,' was dated the 1st of June.

"It is thus clearly established that the British fleet was not sent to the waters of Turkey in disregard of considerations submitted to Her Majesty's Government by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and that on the day before the instructions to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe left London the decision to occupy the Principalities was taken by the Russian Government; and I say that decision was taken, because the Russian Government could never for one moment seriously have expected the submission of the Porte to the terms, 'sans variante,' that a regard for its own dignity and security had a few days before compelled it to decline. Yet Count Nesselrode, in his circular despatch of July 2, affirms that the presence of the English and French fleets in the Bay of Besika has mainly provoked and fully justifies the occupation of the Principalities; he insists that they are in sight of the capital, from which they are nearly 200 miles distant, and that their maritime occupation of the Turkish waters and ports can only be balanced by a military position on the part of Russia.

"But Her Majesty's Government must, in the strongest terms, protest against this assertion; and they deny that any resemblance exists between the position of the combined fleets in Besika Bay and that of the Russian armies in the Principalities. The fleets have the same right to anchor in Besika Bay as in any port in the Mediterranean. Their presence there violates no treaty and no territory; it infringes no international law; it is no menace to Turkish independence, and it assuredly ought to be no cause of offence to Russia; whereas by occupying the Principalities Russia does violate the territory of the Sultan and the special treaty which regards that portion of his dominion. It is an infraction of the law of nations, and an act of direct hostility against the Sultan, which

he would be justified in meeting by a declaration of war, and by a requisition to the allied squadrons to come up to Constantinople for his defence; and, lastly, it is an act so dangerous as a precedent, and so violent on the part of a powerful State towards one whose very weakness should be its protection, that throughout Europe it has created feelings of alarm and reprobation."

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in his circular, said:—

"His Imperial Majesty's Government, in accord with that of Her Britannic Majesty, thought the situation too menacing not to be narrowly watched; and the French and English squadrons speedily received orders to anchor in Besika Bay; where they arrived in the middle of the month of June.

"This measure, one entirely of precaution, had no character of hostility towards Russia. It was imperiously called for by the gravity of the circumstances, and amply justified by the preparations for war which for several months past had been making in Bessarabia and the harbour of Sebastopol.

"The motive for the rupture between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Porte had, so to speak, disappeared. The question which might have been raised on the sudden at Constantinople, was that of the very existence of the Ottoman empire; and His Imperial Majesty's Government will never admit such vast interests to be mooted ("se trouver en jeu") without instantly claiming that share of influence and action which properly belongs to its power and its rank in the world. To the presence of a Russian army upon the land frontier of Turkey, the French Government had the right and the duty to reply by the presence of its naval forces at Besika, in a bay freely open to the ships of all nations, and situated without those limits which treaties prohibit the passing in time of peace.

"For the rest, the Russian Government was soon about to take upon itself to explain the necessity for the movement of the two squadrons. For on the 31st of May, when it was impossible to know at St. Petersburg, where the news only arrived on the 17th of June, the resolution that might be adopted by France and England, Count Nesselrode sent to the Porte, in the form of a letter to Reschid Pasha, a final ultimatum, with a brief delay, and which contained a very clearly-expressed threat of an approaching occupation of the Danubian Principalities.

"When this decision had been come to with a solemnity which no longer permitted a Government jealous of its dignity to modify it—when, by a circular dated June 11, His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas caused his resolution to be announced to Europe, as if to render its execution more irrevocable—our squadron was yet at Salamis, and that of England had not left the port of Malta.

"This simple comparison of dates suffices, Sir, to show from what quarter proceeded that initiative now sought to be denied, while the responsibility of it is thrown upon France and England: it is also sufficient to prove that between the communication made to Paris and London of the proposition made directly to Constantinople by Count Nesselrode,

and the rejection of that ultimatum, time was materially wanting for the Governments of His Imperial Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty to exercise their influence at Constantinople one way or the other. No, Sir, I say it with all the force of conviction, the French Government in this grave debate has nothing to reproach itself with: it repudiates from the depths of its conscience, no less than before Europe, the responsibility imputed to it; and, strong in its moderation, appeals in its turn, without fear, to the judgment of the Cabinets. Setting aside the so different objects of the two demonstrations, there was, perhaps, a sort of analogy between the respective situations when the Russian army was on the left bank of the Pruth and the English and French fleets cast their anchors at Besika. The analogy has disappeared since the passage of the river, which forms the limits of the Russian and the Ottoman empires. Count Nesselrode seems to admit this when he supposes the squadron to be already within sight of Constantinople itself, and represents the military position taken up by the Russian troops on the banks of the Danube as a necessary compensation for what he calls our 'maritime occupation.'"

Threatening and indefensible as was the attitude of Russia, the Western Powers were still anxious that the Porte should not be involved in hostilities, and the representatives of England and France at Constantinople exerted themselves to prevent any declaration of war by the Turkish Government on account of the invasion of the Danubian provinces. Before the Pruth had actually been crossed, but while Russian troops were crowding to the frontier, and the passage of the river seemed inevitable, Lord Stratford, on the 20th of June, wrote thus to the English Government:—

"The military occupation of any part of the Ottoman empire without the consent of the Porte would, no doubt, justify a recourse to hostilities. But the preservation of peace, so long as it is possible to preserve with it a chance of settling by negotiation the existing differences, is of such deep importance, that I have not hesitated to advise forbearance on the approaching invasion of the Ottoman territory. It is notorious that the Principalities are placed under circumstances of a special character with reference to the neighbouring Powers, and the consequences of a foreign military occupation within their limits are in practice by no means so likely to disturb the interests of the Porte as if a similar act of aggression were committed against those parts of the empire directly administered by this Government. It may be added that, in a military point of view, resistance could not be offered to Russia in that quarter under present circumstances with any prospect of success. Reasoning from the above distinction, the Porte, I conceive, may defer the commencement of actual and reciprocal hostilities without the discredit or increase of risk."

And when the event here foreseen had occurred, the same pacific policy was pursued. A conference of the representatives of the Four Great Powers was held at Vienna, and the result was that, by the end of July, a Note, originally drawn up by the French Government, was, after some modifications in London and Vienna, finally adopted

by the Conference, as that which they agreed to propose for the acceptance of Russia and Turkey, embodying as it did the terms for a final settlement of the dispute. A copy was immediately dispatched to St. Petersburg and another copy to Constantinople. The Emperor, without hesitation, signified his assent to the Vienna Note, but the Ottoman Porte declared its inability to do so unless some alterations which it suggested were made in the language in which its provisions were expressed. This conduct of the Porte was at first disapproved of by the Four Powers, who expressed disappointment and dissatisfaction. The Austrian Government "greatly lamented the modifications which the Porte had thought it right to introduce into the Vienna Note, but strongly recommended their adoption." The British Government "earnestly hoped the modifications proposed by the Porte might receive the Czar's assent." The French Government avowed its "dissatisfaction" and "disappointment" at the course of the Porte, but "hoped, as the modifications did not alter the sense of the original Note, they would be admitted by the Emperor of Russia."

But these Governments, however, were soon obliged to admit that the objections taken by the Turkish Ministry were well-founded, and such as they were bound to support.

The following is the text of the famous Vienna Note, with the passages to which the Ottoman Porte objected, marked in italics:—

"His Majesty the Sultan, having nothing more at heart than to re-establish between His Majesty and the Emperor of Russia the relations of good neighbourship and perfect harmony (*entente*) which have been unhappily disturbed by recent and painful complications, has carefully undertaken the task to find the means to efface the traces of those different points.

"A supreme *iradé*, of date ——, having made known to him the Imperial decision, the Sublime Porte, &c., congratulates itself at being able to communicate it to H. E. Count de Nesselrode. If at all times the Emperors of Russia have shown their active solicitude *for the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of the Orthodox Greek Church in the Ottoman empire, the Sultans never refused to confirm them anew by solemn acts* (1) which attested their ancient and constant benevolence towards their Christian subjects.

"H. M. the Sultan Abdul Medjid, now reigning, animated by the same dispositions, and being desirous to give to H. M. the Emperor of Russia a personal proof of his most sincere friendship, only listened to his unbounded confidence in the eminent qualities of his august friend and ally, and has deigned to take into serious consideration the *representations* (2) of which H. E. Prince Menschikoff rendered himself the interpreter to the Sublime Porte.

"The undersigned has consequently received the order to declare by the present that the Government of His Majesty the Sultan will remain *faithful to the letter and the spirit of the stipulations of the treaties of Kainardji* (3) *and of Adrianople relative to the protection of the Christian worship* (4); and that His Majesty regards it as a point of honour with him to cause to be preserved for ever from all attacks, either at present or in future, the enjoyment of the spiritual privi-

leges which have been accorded by the august ancestors of His Majesty to the Orthodox Church in the East, and which are maintained and confirmed by him; and moreover, to allow the Greek worship to participate in a spirit of high justice *in the advantages conceded to other Christians by convention or special agreement* (5).

"Moreover, as the Imperial firman which has recently been given to the Greek Patriarchate and clergy, and which contains the confirmation of their spiritual privileges, must be regarded as a new proof of those noble sentiments, and as, moreover, the proclamation of that firman, which gives every security, must dispel for ever every anxiety as regards the worship which is the religion of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, I am happy to be charged with the duty of making the present notification. As regards the guarantee, that in future nothing shall be changed at the place of visitation at Jerusalem, it results from the firman provided with the Hatti Houmayoun of the 15th of the Moon of Rebbi Ulakir, 1268 (February, 1852), explained and corroborated by the firmans of ——; and it is the formal intention of His Majesty the Sultan to cause his sovereign decisions to be executed without any alteration.

"The Sublime Porte, moreover, officially promises that no modification shall be made in the state of things which has just been regulated, without a previous agreement with the Governments of Russia and France, and without prejudice whatever to the different Christian communities.

"In case the Imperial Court of Russia should demand it, a suitable locality shall be assigned in the city of Jerusalem, or in the vicinity, for the construction of a church consecrated for the performance of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of an hospital for indigent or sick pilgrims of the same nation.

"The Sublime Porte engages itself even now to subscribe in this respect a solemn act, which would place those pious foundations under the special surveillance of the Consulate-General of Russia in Syria and Palestine."*

* As this document is so important, we give it in the original here, with the modifications proposed by the Ottoman Porte marked by the figures (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5):—

"Projet de note approuvé par les Puissances, et proposé simultanément à la Russie et à la Sublime Porte.

"Sa Majesté le Sultan n'ayant rien de plus à cœur que de retablir, entre elle et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie, les relations de bon voisinage et de parfaite entente qui ont malheureusement été altéré par de recentes et penibles complications, a pris soigneusement à tache de rechercher les moyens d'effacer les traces de ce differend.

"Un Iradé suprême, en date de . . . lui ayant fait connaitre la décision Impériale, la Sublime Porte se felicite de pouvoir la communiquer à Son Excellence le Comte de Nesselrode. Si à toute époque les Empereurs de Russie ont témoigné leur active sollicitude pour le maintien des immunités et privileges de l'Eglise Orthodoxe Grecque dans l'Empire Ottoman, les Sultans ne se sont jamais refusés à les consacrer de nouveau par des actes solennels qui attestaient de leur ancienne et constante bienveillance à l'égard de leurs sujets Chrétiens.

"Sa Majesté le Sultan Abdul Medjid Aug. regnant, animé des mêmes dispositions et voulant donner à Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie un témoignage de son amitié la plus sincere, n'a écouté que sa confiance illimitée dans les qualités eminentes de son auguste ami et allié, et a daigné prendre en serieuse considération les representations dont son Altesse le Prince Menschikoff s'était rendu l'organe près de la Sublime Porte.

"Le soussigné a, par conséquent, reçu

Instead of the passages marked above in italics, the Porte proposed to substitute the following expressions:—

"(1) For the worship of the Orthodox Greek Church, the Sultans have never ceased to watch over the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of that worship and of that Church in the Ottoman empire, and to confirm them anew by solemn acts which attest, &c.

"(2) The communications.

"(3) Of Kutchuk-Kainardji, confirmed by that of Adrianople, relative to the protection by the Porte of the Christian worship.

"(4) And to make known that His Majesty the Sultan, &c.

"(5) The advantages accorded, and which may be accorded, to other Christian communities, Ottoman subjects."

In explanation of the views which led the Turkish Government to propose these modifications, it drew up a paper, on the 19th of August, in which it said:—

"The first of the points which make the Sublime Porte hesitate is the following paragraph—'If at all times the Emperors of Russia have testified their active solici-

l'ordre de déclarer par la présente, que le Gouvernement de Sa Majésté le Sultan restera fidèle à la lettre et à l'esprit des stipulations des traités de Kutchuk Kainardji et d'Adrianople, rélatives à la protection du culte Chrétien, et que Sa Majesté regarde comme étant de son honneur de faire observer à tout jamais, et de preserver de toute atteinte, soit presente, soit dans l'avenir, la jouissance des privilèges spirituels qui ont été accordés par les augustes aieux de Sa Majésté à l'église Orthodoxe d'Orient, et qui sont maintenus et confirmés par elle; et, en outre, à faire participer dans un esprit de haute équité le rite Grec aux avantages concédés aux autres rites Chrétiens par conventions ou dispositions particulières.

"Au reste, comme le firman Impérial qui vient d'être donné au Patriarche et au clergé Grec, et qui contient la confirmation de leurs privilèges spirituels, devra être regardé comme une nouvelle preuve de ces nobles sentiments; et comme, en outre, la proclamation de ce firman, qui donne toute securité, devra faire disparaître à jamais toute crainte à l'égard du rite Grec, qui est la religion de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, je suis heureux d'être chargé du devoir de faire la presente notification. Quant à la garatie qu'à l'avenir il ne sera rien changé aux lieux de visitation de Jerusalem, il resulte du firman revêtu du Hatti Houmaioun du 15 de la lune de Rebi-ul-a-Khir, 1268 (Fevr., 1852), expliqué et corroboré par les firmans, que l'intention formelle de Sa Majesté le Sultan est de faire éxécuter, sans aucune alteration, ces decisions souveraines. La Sublime Porte, en outre, promet officiellement qu'il n'y sera apporté aucune modification a l'état des choses, sans une entente préalable avec les Gouvernements de France et de Russie, et sans prejudice aucun pour les differentes communautés Chrétiennes.

"Pour le cas où la Cour Impériale de Russie en ferait la demande, il serait assigné une localité convenable dans la ville de Jerusalem, ou dans les environs, pour la construction d'une église consacrée à la celebration du service divin par de ecclésiastiques Russes, et d'un Hospice pour les Pélérins indigens ou malades de la même nation.

"La Sublime Porte s'engage dès a present à souscrire à cet égard un acte solennel qui placerait ses fondations sous la surveillance speciale du Consul Général de Russie en Syrie et en Palestine.

"Le soussigne, &c."

"(1.) Pour le culte et l'église orthodoxe Grecque les Sultans n'ont jamais cessé de veiller au maintien des immunités et privilèges de ce culte et de cette église dans l'Empire Ottoman, et de les consacrer de nouveau par des actes solennels qui attestaient, &c.

"(2.) Les communications.

"(3.) De Kutchuk-Kairnardji, confirmé par celui d'Adrianople, rélatives à la protection par la Porte de culte Chrétien.

"(4.) Et de faire connaître que Sa Majesté le Sultan, &c.

"(5.) Les avantages accordés et qui seraient accordés aux autres communautés Chrétiennes, sujets Ottomans."

tude for the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of the Orthodox Greek Church in the Ottoman empire, the Sultans have never refused to confirm them anew by solemn acts.'

"It is natural, and there is nothing to be said against it, that the Emperors of Russia should testify their solicitude for the prosperity of the church and of the religion which they profess. But, according to the above-cited paragraph, it would be understood that the privileges of the Greek Church in the States of the Sublime Porte have only been maintained by the active solicitude of the Emperors of Russia.

"It is to be observed, however, that the fact of inserting in a note to be given by the Sublime Porte the above-mentioned paragraph, such as it is in the project, for religious privileges which, since the days of Mehemed the Conqueror, of glorious memory, down to the present day, have been octroyé, and maintained without the participation of any one whomsoever, would imply and offer pretexts to the Russian Government to pretend to mix itself up in such matters.

"No one could consent to draw upon himself the reproaches and the blame of his contemporaries, as well as of posterity, by admitting the establishment of a state of things as hurtful to the present as to the future.

"No servant of the august Imperial Ottoman Family dare or would be capable of putting into writing words which would tend to diminish the glory of the institutions which the Ottoman Emperors have founded by a spontaneous movement of their personal generosity and innate clemency.

"The second point to be taken up is the paragraph of the draft note relative to the treaty of Kainardji. As no one can deny that that treaty exists and is confirmed by that of Adrianople, it is quite clear that the precise provisions thereof will be faithfully observed.

"If by inserting the above-mentioned paragraph the intention is entertained of considering the religious privileges as the natural result and recognised spirit of the treaty of Kainardji, the real and precise provision of that treaty is limited to the sole promise of the Sublime Porte to protect itself the Christian religion. The paragraphs which the Porte might insert as regards religious privileges, in the note it may sign, ought only to express, as has been at all periods declared, either in writing or by word of mouth, assurances proper to remove the doubts put forward by the Russian Government, and which form the subject of the dissensions.

"But to give to the Government of Russia motives for pretending to exercise a right of surveillance and intervention in such matters, by strengthening by new bonds the religious identity already existing between a great community of the subjects of the Sublime Porte and a foreign power, would be in some measure to share the sovereign rights and endanger the independence of the empire. It is therefore utterly impossible for the Government of His Majesty the Sultan to give its consent thereto, unless compelled to do so.

"If, finally, the object is only to obtain a renewal of the provisions of the treaty of Kainardji, the Sublime Porte might do it in a separate note.

"Now, the Imperial Govern-

ment deems it of the highest importance, either that the paragraph relative to that treaty of the project sent shall be suppressed, or that, if it is maintained, the promise of protection contained in the treaty of Kainardji and the question of religious privileges shall be separated in so explicit a manner that it may be understood at a first glance that they are two different things.

"And the third point is that of making the Greek rite participate in the advantages granted (*octroyé*) to other Christian rites. It cannot be doubted that the Imperial Government will not hesitate to allow the Greek rite to participate, not only in the advantages which, of its free will, it has granted to other communities of the Christian religion professed by the communities, its subjects, but also in those which it may grant hereafter. It is, therefore, superfluous to add, that the Sublime Porte will be justified if it cannot admit the use of expressions so equivocal as those of conventions or private provisions in favour of a great community of so many millions of subjects who profess the Greek faith.

"Such being the points to which the Sublime Porte makes objections, it cannot, notwithstanding its supreme regard for the counsel of the Great Powers its allies, and its sincere desire to renew its relations with the Imperial Government of Russia, its friend and neighbour, it cannot, I say, prevent itself from confiding to the equity and justice of the Great Powers the considerations relative to its rights of sovereignty and to its independence.

"If, finally, the last draft note which was drawn up by the Sublime Porte is accepted, or else if that of Vienna receives the desired modifications, the Ottoman Cabinet will not delay signing the one or the other of those two projects, and sending immediately an Ambassador Extraordinary, on the condition of the evacuation of the Principalities. The Government of the Sublime Porte expects, in addition, a solid guarantee on the part of the Great Powers against any future intervention, and any occupation, from time to time, of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. And the object of the Ottoman Government in providing itself with so many precautions is, to avoid anything which might lead to a renewal of the misunderstanding between the two empires when the Sublime Porte shall have renewed its relations with the Court of Russia.

"The points of the project of Vienna, relative to the affair of the Holy Places, and to the construction of a church and hospital at Jerusalem, have received the complete adhesion of the Sublime Porte."

At the same time the Porte declared its readiness to accept the Vienna note if the modifications it proposed were acceded to by the Emperor.

In a despatch from Count Nesselrode to Baron Meyendorff at Vienna, dated St. Petersburg, August 26, O.S. (September 7, N.S.), he thus vindicated the refusal of the Emperor to accept the modifications of the Vienna note proposed by the Ministers of the Sultan:—

"On the receipt of the first draught of a note, without waiting to learn if it had been approved in London or in Paris, we notified our accession to it by telegraph.

Subsequently the draught was forwarded to us in its final form, and although it had been altered in a direction which we could not misunderstand, we did not retract our consent, nor raise the smallest difficulty. Could greater readiness or a more conciliatory spirit be shown? When we thus acted, we did so, as a matter of course, on the condition that a draught which the Emperor accepted without discussion should be accepted by the Porte in a similar manner. We did so under the conviction that Austria looked on it as an *ultimatum*, in which nothing was to be changed—as the last effort of her friendly mediation, which, should it fail in consequence of the pertinacity of the Porte, would thereby of itself come to an end. We regret that it was not so. But the Vienna Cabinet will admit, that if we had not to do with an *ultimatum*, but with a new draught of a note, in which either of the parties concerned was at liberty to make changes, we should thereby recover the right, of which we had of our own accord deprived ourselves, of proposing variations on our part, of taking the proposal of arrangement into consideration, and not only changing the expressions, but also the form.

"Could such a result be intended by Austria? Could it be agreeable to the Powers, who, by altering and accepting her draught, have made it their common work? It is their affair to consider the delays which will result from this, or to inquire if it is for the interest of Europe to cut them short. We see only one single means of putting an end to them. It is for Austria and the Powers to declare to the Porte, frankly and firmly, that they, after having in vain opened up to it the only road that could lead to an immediate restoration of its relations with us, henceforth leave the task to itself alone. We believe, that as soon as the Powers unanimously hold this language to the Porte, the Turks will yield to the advice of Europe, and, instead of reckoning on her assistance in a struggle with Russia, will accept the note in its present form, and cease to compromise their position so seriously for the childish satisfaction of having altered a few expressions in a document which we had accepted without discussion. For of these two positions only one is possible—either the alterations which the Porte requires are important, in which case it is very simple that we refuse to accede to them; or they are unimportant, and then the question arises, why should the Porte unnecessarily make its acceptance dependent on them?

"To sum up succinctly what we have said, the *ultimatum* drawn up at Vienna is not ours. It is the work of Austria and the Powers, who, after having first of all agreed to it, then discussed it, and altered its original text, have recognised it as such as the Porte could accept without its interests or its honour being compromised. We, on our part, have done everything that depended upon us to shorten unnecessary delays, inasmuch as when the arrangement was laid before us we renounced all counter-propositions. No one will refuse to bear this testimony to the *loyauté* of the Emperor. After our having long exhausted the measure of concessions, without the Porte's having as yet made a single one, His Majesty can go no further without compromising his own standing, and without expos-

ing himself to a resumption of his relations with Turkey under unfavourable auspices, which would deprive them for the future of all stability, and must inevitably produce a fresh and signal breach. Even now, further concessions with regard to the expressions of the note would be of no use, for we see by your despatch that the Ottoman Government is only waiting for our consent to the alterations made in the Vienna Note to make its signature, as well as its sending off an Ambassador to convey the latter hither, dependent on fresh conditions, and that it has already made inadmissible proposals with respect to the evacuation of the Principalities. As regards the latter point, we can only refer to the assurances and declarations contained in our despatch of the 10th of August, and repeat that the arrival of the Turkish Ambassador bearing the Austrian note without alterations will suffice at St. Petersburg for the orders to be issued to our troops to retire over the frontier."

There is no doubt that Russia had now a plausible ground of complaint. The Vienna note was a diplomatic blunder. The Emperor had at once accepted what the Conference proposed, and it seemed only fair that if the Sultan refused, he should be left to bear the consequences, or be coerced into assent. But the fact was, that the note was capable of an interpretation different from that which the four Great Powers intended, and the Ministers of the Sultan at once saw that it could be construed in a manner very injurious to the interests of Turkey. It is little to the credit of those who drew up the document, that it should have been so worded as to render this possible, for as henceforth the Emperor of Russia took his stand upon the note, and refused to accept any modifications of it, and the four Great Powers felt themselves obliged to admit that the objections of Turkey were reasonable; they were in the false position of appearing to recede from their own award at the instance of one of the parties who declared himself dissatisfied.

But they were not without justification in so doing, for it immediately appeared that Russia insisted on that interpretation of the note which was not intended, but which the Turkish Government showed was possible.

The alterations made by the Ottoman Porte in the document were examined in detail by Count Nesselrode in a separate despatch addressed to Baron Meyendorff, at the same date as that last quoted, and as it is of importance to know the precise ground taken by Russia in this disastrous quarrel, we give the document entire.

"In the Vienna draught it is said, 'If the Emperors of Russia have at all times evinced their active solicitude for the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of the Orthodox Greek church in the Ottoman empire,' &c.

"This passage has been thus modified:—'If the Emperors of Russia have at all times evinced their active solicitude for the religion and Orthodox Greek church.'

"The words, 'in the Ottoman empire,' as well as those, 'the maintenance of the immunities and privileges,' have been struck out, in order to be transposed to a subsequent passage, and applied to the Sultans alone. This omission deprives the mutilated passage of

all its meaning and sense. For no one assuredly disputes the active solicitude of the Sovereigns of Russia for the religion which they profess themselves, and which is that of their subjects. What it was designed to recognise is, that there has ever existed on the part of Russia active solicitude for her co-religionists in Turkey, as also for the maintenance of their religious immunities, and that the Ottoman Government is disposed to take account of that solicitude, and also to leave those immunities untouched.

"The present expression is the more unacceptable, since, by the terms which follow it, more than solicitude for the Orthodox religion is attributed to the Sultans. It is affirmed that they have never ceased to watch over the maintenance of its immunities and privileges, and to confirm them by solemn acts. However, it is precisely the reverse of what is thus stated, which, having more than once occurred in times past, and specifically in the affair of the Holy Places, has compelled us to apply a remedy to it, by demanding a more express guarantee for the future. If we lend ourselves to the admission that the Ottoman Government has never ceased to watch over the maintenance of the privileges of the Greek church, what becomes of the complaints which we have brought forward against it? By doing so we admit that we had no legitimate grounds of complaint; that Prince Menschikoff's mission was without motive; that, in a word, even the Note which it has addressed to us was wholly superfluous.

"2. The suppressions and additions of words introduced into this passage with marked affectation are evidently intended to invalidate the treaty of Kainardji, while having the appearance of confirming it.

"It was said in the note originally drawn up at Vienna, that, 'faithful to the letter and to the spirit of the stipulations of the treaties of Kainardji and Adrianople relative to the protection of the Christian religion, the Sultan considers himself bound in honour . . . to preserve from all prejudice . . . the immunities and privileges granted to the Orthodox church.' These terms, which made the maintenance of the immunities to be derived from the very spirit of the treaty,—that is to say, from the general principle laid down in the 7th article—were in conformity with the doctrine which we have maintained and still maintain. For, according to us, the promise to protect a religion and its churches implies of necessity the maintenance of the immunities enjoyed by them. They are two inseparable things. These terms, originally agreed upon at Vienna, were subsequently first modified at Paris and at London; and, if we did not object to this at the time, as we should have been entitled to do, it is not that we misunderstood the purport of that alteration. We clearly perceived the distinction made between two points which, in our estimation, are indissolubly connected with each other; but this distinction was, however, marked with sufficient delicacy to admit of our accepting, from a spirit of conciliation, and from a desire of speedily arriving at a definitive solution, the terms of the note as they were presented to us, which we thenceforth looked upon as unalterable.

These motives of deference no longer apply to the fresh modification of the same passage which has been made at Constantinople. The line of demarcation between the two objects is there too plainly drawn to admit of our accepting it without falsifying all that we have said and written. The mention of the treaty of Kainardji is superfluous, and its confirmation without object, from the time that its general principle is no longer applied to the maintenance of the religious immunities of the religion. It is for this object that the words 'the letter and the spirit' have been suppressed. The fact that the protection of the Christian religion is exercised 'by the Sublime Porte' is needlessly insisted on, as if we pretended ourselves to exercise that protection in the Sultan's dominions; and, as it is at the same time omitted to notice that, according to the terms of the treaty, the protection is a promise made and an engagement undertaken by the Sultan, there is an appearance of throwing a doubt upon the right which we possess of watching over the strict fulfilment of that promise.

"3. The alteration proposed in this passage of the Austrian note is altogether inadmissible.

"The Ottoman Government would merely engage to allow the Orthodox church to share in the advantages which it might grant to other Christian communities, subjects of the Porte. But if those communities, whether Catholics or others, were not composed of native Rayahs, but of foreign monks or laymen (and such is the case with nearly the whole of the convents, hospitals, seminaries, and bishoprics of the Latin rite in Turkey), and if, let us say, it should be the good pleasure of the Porte to grant to those establishments fresh religious advantages and privileges, the Orthodox communities, in their character of Ottoman subjects, would not, under the terms which it is desired to introduce into this note, have the right of claiming the same favours, nor would Russia have the right of interceding for them.

"The malevolent intention of the Ministers of the Porte will become still more evident, if we cite an instance—a possible contingency. Let us suppose the very probable case of the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, recently extolled, obtaining from the Porte prerogatives not enjoyed by the Greek Patriarch. Any claim on the part of the latter would be rejected, in consideration of his character of 'subject of the Porte.'

"The same objection would be made by the Ottoman Ministry with reference to the Catholic establishments of Palestine, in case any fresh advantage or right not specified in the last firmans should hereafter be granted to them to the prejudice of the native communities."

In a despatch, written on the 30th of September, to Sir G. H. Seymour, at St. Petersburg, Lord Clarendon examined, at considerable length, the interpretation put by Count Nesselrode on the Vienna Note. He said:—

"With regard to the first objection in Count Nesselrode's Note, I have to observe that the Conference at Vienna, in adverting to the active solicitude at all times displayed by the Emperor of Russia for the maintenance of the privileges and immunities of the Greco-Orthodox church, simply

intended to record the anxiety which every Sovereign must feel for the welfare, in a foreign country, of the religion he himself professes; but the Conference by no means intended to affirm that the immunities and privileges in question were solely due to the solicitude of the Emperors of Russia; and the Porte is justified in asserting that many of these privileges are of a date anterior to the existence of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"Count Nesselrode alludes to other grievances, but specifies none except that regarding the Holy Places, which has been satisfactorily settled; nor have any other grievances connected with religious matters at any time been put forward by Russia, and it was not for the Conference to assume the existence of wrongs of which they had no knowledge.

"But Count Nesselrode asks,—where, then, was the object of Prince Menschikoff's mission?—and the answer to that is the assurance repeatedly given, that it was to settle the question of the Holy Places, and to obtain a guarantee for its not being again disturbed. That question has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and the Vienna Note contains a guarantee against which Russia raises no objection.

"The modification proposed by the Porte with reference to the treaty of Kainardji appeared to Her Majesty's Government wholly uncalled for, until they read the objection made to it by Count Nesselrode's Note. Her Majesty's Government considered that the stipulations of the treaty of Kainardji, and the maintenance of religious privileges, had been disconnected in the Note in a manner not to be mistaken, and, indeed, this is admitted by Count Nesselrode; but the Russian Government, while disclaiming all pretension to exercise a protectorate, yet affirms that all these religious privileges and immunities are direct consequences of the treaty, which was, doubtless, a solemn engagement taken by Turkey towards Russia; and the fulfilment of that engagement, but no more, it was the object of the Conference to secure. By Count Nesselrode's interpretation of the Note, however, Russia would, under the 7th article of the treaty, be entitled to superintend all these privileges and immunities, which are of that peculiar character that she would be constantly able, if so minded, to interfere between the Sultan and his subjects; and thus the religious protectorate, which is abjured, and the new rights and extended influence, which are equally disclaimed, would be established.

"It is superfluous to say that no such intention was entertained by the Conference; nor can the treaty of Kainardji, by any subtlety of reasoning, be so construed. By the 7th article of that treaty the Porte promises to protect the Christian religion in all its churches throughout the Ottoman dominions; but, by the same article, the Ministers of Russia are permitted to make representations in favour of a new church and its ministers; and this clause would have been wholly unnecessary if Russian diplomacy had also been allowed to make representations on every matter connected with religion. If the article bore the sense that Count Nesselrode now seeks to attach to it, and if the two contracting parties had been agreed upon it, it is reasonable to suppose that

at the signing of the treaty a stipulation so important as that of maintaining the privileges and immunities of the Greek church would not have been omitted.

"The third objection raised by Count Nesselrode is, even more than the two which precede it, at variance with the intention of the Conference, which assuredly was not that the Sultan should enter into an engagement with Russia to concede to the Greek church all such advantages as might be granted to other Christian denominations, but only those advantages which were conceded to communities who, like the Greeks, were Ottoman subjects.

"The spiritual head of the Roman Catholics in Turkey, as elsewhere, is a foreign Sovereign; and if it pleased the Sultan to enter into a concordat with the Pope, conferring privileges upon Roman Catholics not subjects of the Porte, surely that ought to confer no right upon the Emperor of Russia to claim all the benefits of that concordat for the Greek community, subjects of the Porte, whose spiritual head, the Patriarch of Constantinople, is also a subject of the Sultan.

"No Christian community being subjects of the Sultan would have any right to participate in the privileges and advantages that the Sultan might confer upon Russian convents, ecclesiastics, or laymen—such, for example, as the Russian church and hospital about to be built at Jerusalem; and in the same manner the Greek community, consisting of many millions, would have no right to participate in advantages granted to foreign convents or ecclesiastics, and which might not, for many and obvious reasons, be fitting for a Christian community subject to the Porte.

"In fact, if the Sultan has at any time, in the exercise of his Sovereign authority, conferred religious privileges upon a community not subject to him, or if he at any future time should think proper to do so, Count Nesselrode claims that Russia should have a right to demand that several millions of Greeks, who are subjects of the Porte, should at once be placed upon the footing of foreigners, and should enjoy, through the intervention of Russia, all the advantages which the Sultan, for reasons of which he is the only competent judge, may have granted to such foreigners.

"How such a claim can be reconciled with the professed desire for the maintenance of existing treaties and the strict *status quo* in religious matters, it is not for Her Majesty's Government to explain; but they consider that it exhibits a total disregard for the feelings and interests of the European Powers, who, in common with Russia, have declared that they will uphold the independence of Turkey, and who cannot therefore see with indifference that Russia should thus surreptitiously seek to obtain a virtual protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte. And, with respect to Count Nesselrode's supposition, that some new privilege, not mentioned in the recent firmans, might be granted to the Roman Catholic establishment in Palestine, to the prejudice of the native communities, his Excellency appears to have overlooked that, by the Vienna Note, the Porte engages that no change shall be made in the order of things lately established at Jerusalem, without previous communication with

the Governments of Russia and France.

"I have now fully stated in what spirit and with what intentions the Vienna Note was framed; but, in interpreting it as Count Nesselrode has done, by his objections to the modifications, his Excellency not only does not prove, but he does not even advert to, any obligation by which the Porte is bound to make concessions utterly irreconcilable with its independence."

In the meantime the public mind at Constantinople had become strongly excited; and it was well known that in the Council there was a party, at the head of which was Mehemet Ali, the Seraskier or War Minister, opposed to the pacific policy of Reschid Pasha, and anxious, at all hazards, to declare war against Russia. On the 10th of September, a body of about forty *softas*, or students of the Koran, presented themselves before the Council, which was then assembled, and claimed an audience. On being admitted into the Council Chamber, they produced a petition, signed by numerous ulemas and softas, praying for war. The petition was principally composed of quotations from the Koran, enjoining war on the enemies of Islam, and it contained threats of disturbance if it was not complied with. Some of the Ministers endeavoured to reason with those who presented it, but the only answer they obtained was —"Here are the words of the Koran: if you are Mussulmans you are bound to obey. You are now listening to foreign and infidel ambassadors who are the enemies of the Faith; we are the children of the Prophet; we have an army, and that army cries out with us for war, to avenge the insults which the Ghiaours have heaped upon us." The national feeling was undoubtedly in favour of war, and caricatures were handed about in Constantinople, in which the supposed reluctance of England to take a decisive part in the impending struggle was made the subject of ridicule.

On the 5th of October, the Porte published a formal declaration of war,* of which the following are the passages of most importance:—

"The principal points to which the Government of His Majesty the Sultan desires to give prominence are these:—That from the very beginning his conduct has furnished no motive of quarrel, and that, animated with the desire of preserving peace, he has acted with a remarkable spirit of moderation and conciliation, from the commencement of the difference unto the present time. It is easy to prove these facts to all who do not wander from the path of justice and equity.

"Even supposing that Russia had a subject of complaint in relation to the Holy Places, she ought to have circumscribed her actions and solicitations within the limits of this question alone,

* The total of the military forces of Turkey may be stated as follows:—

	Regiments.	Registered.	War footing.
Infantry	36	117,360	100,800
Cavalry	24	22,416	17,280
Artillery	6	7,800	7,800
Artillery in fortresses	4	5,200	5,200
Engineers	2	1,600	1,600
Detached Corps: In Candia	4	8,000	8,000
Detached Corps: Tripoli	2	4,000	4,000
Detached Corps: Tunis	2	4,000	4,000
	80	170,376	148,680
Reserve (*Redif*)			148,680
Auxiliaries			121,000
Irregulars			87,000
Total of forces			505,360

and ought not to have raised pretensions which the object of her complaints could not sustain. She ought not, moreover, to have taken measures of intimidation, such as sending her troops to the frontiers, and making naval preparations at Sebastopol, on the subject of a question which might have been settled amicably between the two Powers. But it is evident that what has taken place is totally contrary to an intention of amicable settlement.

"The question of the Holy Places had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties; and the Government of His Majesty the Sultan had testified favourable dispositions on the subject of the guarantees demanded. In short, Russia had no longer any ground for raising any protest.

"Is it not seeking a pretext for quarrel, then, to insist, as Russia has done, upon the question of the privileges of the Greek Church granted by the Ottoman Government—privileges which the Government believes its honour, its dignity, and its sovereign power are concerned in maintaining, and on the subject of which it can neither admit the interference nor the *surveillance* of any Government? Is it not Russia which has occupied with considerable forces the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, declaring at the same time that these provinces should serve as a guarantee until she had obtained what she desired? Has not this act been considered justly by the Sublime Porte as a violation of treaties, and consequently, as a *casus belli?* Have the other Powers themselves been able to come to any other decision? Who, then, will doubt that Russia has been the aggressor? Could the Sublime Porte, which has always observed all her treaties with a fidelity known to all, by infringing them in any way do more than determine Russia to a proceeding so violent as that of herself infringing all these treaties? Again, have there arisen, contrary to the promise explicitly given in the treaty of Kainardji, such facts in the Ottoman empire as the demolition of Christian churches, or obstacles opposed to the exercise of the Christian religion?

"The Ottoman Cabinet, without desiring to enter into too long details on these points, doubts not that the high Powers, its allies, will judge with perfect truth and justice on the statement just exhibited.

"As to the non-adoption of the Vienna Note in its pure and simple form by the Sublime Porte, it is to be remarked that this project, although not in every point conformed to the note of Prince Menschikoff, and while containing, it is true, in its composition some of the paragraphs of the draught note of the Sublime Porte, is not, as a whole, whether in letter or spirit, essentially different from that of Prince Menschikoff.

"The assurances recently given by the representatives of the Great Powers respecting the apprehended danger from hurtful interpretations of the draught note in question are a new proof of the kind intentions of their respective Governments towards the Sublime Porte. They have consequently produced a lively satisfaction on the part of the Government of His Majesty the Sultan. It must be remarked, however, that while we have still before our eyes a strife of religious

privileges raised by Russia, which seeks to base its claims on a paragraph so clear and so precise in the treaty of Kainardji, which wishes to insert in a diplomatic document the paragraph concerning the active solicitude of the Emperor of Russia for the maintenance in the States of the Sublime Porte of religious immunities and privileges which were granted (*octroyés*) to the Greek rite by the Ottoman Emperors before Russia so much as existed as an empire, to leave in a dark and doubtful state the absence of all relation between these privileges and the treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji, to employ in favour of a great community of subjects of the Sublime Porte professing the Greek religion expressions which might make allusion to treaties concluded with France and Austria relative to the French and Latin religions—this would be to incur the risk of placing in the hands of Russia vague and obscure paragraphs, some of which are contrary to the reality of facts, and would offer to Russia a solid pretext for her pretensions to a religious *surveillance* and protectorate —pretensions which that Power would attempt to produce, affirming that they are not derogatory to the sovereignty and independence of the Sublime Porte.

"The very language of the *employés* and agents of Russia, who have declared that the intention of the Government was no other than to fulfil the office of an advocate with the Sublime Porte whenever acts contrary to existing privileges might be done, is a patent proof of the justice of the opinion of the Ottoman Government.

"If the Government of His Majesty the Sultan has judged it necessary to require that assurances should be given, even if the modifications which it introduced into the Vienna Note were adopted, how in conscience could it be tranquil if the note were to be retained in its integrity and without modification? The Sublime Porte, in accepting that which it has declared to all the world it could not admit without being compelled thereto, would compromise its dignity in view of the other Powers, would sacrifice its honour in the eyes of its own subjects, and would commit a mental and moral suicide.

"Although the refusal of Russia to accord the modifications required by the Sublime Porte has been based on a question of honour, it cannot be denied that the ground of that refusal was simply and solely its desire not to allow explicit terms to replace vague expressions, which might at some future time furnish it with a pretext for intermeddling. Such conduct, therefore, compels the Sublime Porte to persist, on its part, in withholding its adhesion.

"The reasons which have determined the Ottoman Government to make its modifications having been appreciated by the representatives of the four Powers, it is proved that the Sublime Porte was right in not purely and simply adopting the Vienna Note. It is not with the view of criticising a project which obtained the assent of the Great Powers that we enter upon a discussion of the inconveniences which the Vienna Note presents. Their efforts have always tended to the preservation of peace, while defending the rights and independence of the

Imperial Government. The endeavours made to attain these objects having been as laudable as can be conceived, the Sublime Porte cannot sufficiently acknowledge them. But, as evidently each Government must possess, in consequence of its peculiar knowledge and its local experience, more facilities than any other Government for judging of the points which concern its own rights, the examination which the Ottoman Government makes is prompted entirely by its desire to justify the obligatory situation in which, to its great regret, it finds itself placed, desiring, as it has done, to continue following the benevolent counsels offered to it by its allies ever since the commencement of the differences, and which until now it has followed.

"If it is alleged that the haste with which the Vienna Note was drawn up results from the backwardness of the Sublime Porte to propose an arrangement, the Government of His Majesty the Sultan must justify itself by stating the following facts:—

"Before the entrance of the Russian troops into the two Principalities, some of the representatives of the Powers, actuated by the sincere intention of preventing the occupation of those provinces, urged upon the Sublime Porte the necessity of framing a draught note occupying a middle place between the draught note of the Sublime Porte and that of Prince Menschikoff. More lately the representatives of the Powers confidentially communicated different schemes of arrangement to the Sublime Porte. None of these latter responded to the views of the Imperial Government; and the Ottoman Cabinet was on the point of entering into negotiations with the representatives of the Powers on the basis of a project drawn up by itself in conformity with these suggestions. It was at this moment that news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians arrived—a fact which changed the face of the whole question. The draught note proposed by the Sublime Porte was then set aside, and the Cabinets were requested to express their views of this violation of treaties after the protest of the Sublime Porte. On the one hand, the Ottoman Cabinet had to wait for their replies, and, on the other, it drew up, at the suggestion of the representatives of the Powers, a project of arrangements which was sent to Vienna.

"As the sole answer to all these active steps, the draught of our note prepared (*elaboré*) at Vienna made its appearance.

"However that may be (*Quoiqu'il en soit*), the Ottoman Government, fearing rightly (*à juste titre*) everything which might imply a right of interference in favour of Russia in religious matters, could do no more than give assurances calculated to dissipate the doubts which had become the subject of discussion; and it will not, after so many preparations and sacrifices, accept propositions which could not be received at the time of the stay of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople. Since the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has not been content with the assurances and pledges that have been offered; since the benevolent efforts of the high Powers have remained fruitless; since, in fine, the Sublime Porte cannot tolerate or suffer any longer the actual state of things,

or the prolongation of the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities, they being integral portions of its empire—the Ottoman Cabinet, with the firm and praiseworthy intention of defending the sacred rights of sovereignty and the independence of its Government, will employ just reprisals against a violation of the treaties, which it considers as a *casus belli*. It notifies, then, officially, that the Government of His Majesty the Sultan finds itself obliged to declare war, that it has given most precise instructions (*les instructions les plus catégoriques*) to his Excellency Omar Pasha to demand from Prince Gortschakoff the evacuation of the Principalities, and to commence hostilities if, after a delay of 15 days from the arrival of his despatch at the Russian headquarters, an answer in the negative should be returned.

"It is distinctly understood, that should the reply of Prince Gortschakoff be negative, the Russian agents are to quit the Ottoman States, and that the commercial relations of the respective subjects of the two Governments shall be broken off.

"At the same time the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian merchant vessels, as has been the practice. Consequently, they will be warned to resort either to the Black Sea or to the Mediterranean Sea, as they shall think fit, within a term which shall hereafter be fixed. Moreover, the Ottoman Government, being unwilling to place hindrances in the way of commercial intercourse between the subjects of friendly Powers, will, during the war, leave the Straits open to their mercantile marine."

When Omar Pasha, the Turkish General,* received the manifesto,

* The following account of the Turkish General is taken from the *Journal des Débats*, and may be thought interesting:—

"Omar Pasha is an Austrian subject; he is a native of Croatia. He was born in 1801 at Vlaski, a village situate in the circle of Ogulini, 13 leagues from Fiume. His family name is Lattas. His father was Lieutenant-Administrator of the circle; his uncle was a priest of the United Greek Church. Admitted when very young into the School of Mathematics of Thurm, near Carlstadt, in Transylvania, after having completed his studies with distinction, the young Lattas entered the corps of the Ponts et Chaussées, which in Austria is organised on a military footing. In 1830, in consequence of a misunderstanding with his superiors, he left for Turkey, and embraced Islamism. Khosrew Pasha, who was then Seraskier, took him under his protection, procured him admission into the regular army, and attached him to his personal staff. He even gave him his ward in marriage, who was one of the richest heiresses of Constantinople, and the daughter of one of the Janissaries whose head he had caused to be cut off in 1827, when that corps revolted against the Sultan Mahmoud. In 1833, Lattas, who had taken the name of Omar, was chief of battalion, and was appointed aide-de-camp and interpreter to General Chrzanowski, who had charge of the instruction of the Ottoman troops encamped near Constantinople. Omar was thenceforward actively employed in the re-organisation of the Turkish army, and, still protected by Khosrew Pasha, obtained successively important missions and command in the army. The troubles of Syria and the Albanian insurrection of 1846 gave him occasion to distinguish himself, and attracted to him the attention of the Sultan. He was sent to the Kurdistan, and succeeded in obtaining the submission of that province, which was nearly independent of the Porte. Named in 1848 to the command of the army sent to the Danubian provinces, he made the authority of the Sultan respected, while at the same time he respected the susceptibilities and privileges of those provinces, placed as they were under the double protection of Turkey and Russia. The year 1851 was the most brilliant period of the military career of Omar Pasha. Named Commander-in-chief of

he immediately addressed to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Commander-in-chief in the Principalities, a letter, in which he said:—

"While the Sublime Porte has exhausted all means of conciliation to maintain at once peace and its own independence, the Court of Russia has not ceased to raise difficulties in the way of any such settlement, and has ended with the violation of treaties—invading the two Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, integral parts of the Ottoman empire.

"True to its pacific system, the Porte, instead of exercising its right to make reprisals, confined itself even then to protesting, and did not deviate from the way that might lead to an arrangement.

"Russia, on the contrary, far from evincing corresponding sentiments, has ended by rejecting the proposals recommended by the august mediating Courts — proposals which were alike necessary to the honour and to the security of the Porte.

"There only remains for the latter the indispensable necessity of war. But, as the invasion of the Principalities and the violation of treaties which have attended it, are the veritable causes of war, the Sublime Porte, as a last expression of its pacific sentiments, proposes to your Excellency, by my intervention, the evacuation of the two provinces, and grants for your decision a term of 15 days, to date from the receipt of this letter. If within this interval a negative answer shall reach me from your Excellency, the commencement of hostilities will be the natural consequence."

To this the Russian General replied that he "had no orders to commence hostilities, nor to conclude peace, nor to evacuate the Principalities."

The attitude thus assumed by Russia was that of determination to resist attack, but attempt no further aggression. She was resolved to yield nothing, but to persist in the occupation of territory which she had invaded, and leave it to Turkey with or without assistance from the allies of that Power to commence actual hostilities. By this policy she hoped to make it appear that she was only acting on the defensive in this conflict; as if Europe could forget that what she called defence was in fact aggression so long as her armies held possession of what was undoubtedly part of the dominions of the Sultan.

In the meantime, in the last week of September, the Emperor of Russia had paid a visit to the Empress of Austria at Olmütz, and diplomatic negotiations were resumed there which, however, led to no result. A note had been drawn up by Count Buol acting for Austria at Olmütz of which

Bosnia, the principal chiefs of which had refused to recognise the Tanzimat—that is, the new organisation of the empire—he combated successfully, though with an inferior force, the Beys of that country. At last he was sent to Montenegro, where he found himself for the first time commanding a regular army of 30,000 men. The intervention of Austria, as is known, put a term to that expedition before decisive operations could be commenced. At the present date Omar Pasha is at Schumla, at the head of nearly 100,000 men. He is described as displaying great activity in its organisation, and is occupied with fortifying the country which may become the theatre of war. Omar Pasha is about 52 years of age, below the middle height, but with a martial expression of countenance. He speaks with the same facility the Servian, the Italian, and the German tongues."

the Czar approved, to the effect that the representatives of the four Powers were ready, upon a promise being given by the Porte that it would sign in its original form the Vienna Note, to deliver to the Turkish Government a declaration, founded on the assurances given by the Emperor of Russia that His Majesty asked only for a general guarantee of the immunities already granted to the Greek Church, and for nothing which could in any way prejudice the independence or rights of the Sultan, or which would imply a desire to interfere with the internal affairs of the Porte, his only object being the strict maintenance of the *status quo* in all matters appertaining to the orthodox Greek Church, and the promise that that Church should participate in any future advantages which the Sultan should thereafter confer on any other denomination of Christians. This *projet de note* was, however, disapproved of by the English and French Governments, and they steadily refused to recommend the Ottoman Porte to sign the Vienna Note in its original shape.

On the 14th of October, the combined fleets of England and France, which had for some time been lying in Besika Bay, a few miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles, entered the Straits at the request of the Sultan, and on the 21st, the Sublime Porte addressed a note to the representatives of Austria and Prussia at the capital, explaining and justifying this step. The note stated:—

"It is a matter of public notoriety that Russia, in violating existing treaties by the occupation of the two Principalities, has committed an act of a nature to justify war, and has, by creating all kinds of difficulties, compelled the Sublime Porte to take up arms for the defence of her rights, while the Ottoman Government, with the desire of maintaining peace, pursued, on the contrary, a conciliatory line of conduct, replete with moderation. In virtue of the treaty of 1841, the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea were closed against foreign ships of war, but the state of war produced by the acts of the Russian Cabinet has placed the Sublime Porte under the necessity of securing for herself the advantage of right which accrues to her from that convention, and the fleets of France and England, the august allies of the Sublime Porte, have been invited to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles."

On the 31st of October (19th according to the Russian style), Count Nesselrode addressed a diplomatic circular to the Russian Ministers at the different European Courts, in which he stated:—

"While the Emperor offered, during his interview at Olmütz with his intimate friend and ally the Emperor Francis Joseph, new facilities to the Ottoman Cabinet to clear the misunderstanding which has been attached to the motives set forth by us for rejecting the modifications which the Porte wished to introduce into the note concerted at Vienna, the Porte, yielding, notwithstanding the counsels of the European representatives at Constantinople, to the impulse of warlike ideas and of Mussulman fanaticism, has, as you are already aware, formally declared war against us. That precipitate measure has, nevertheless, made no change in the pacific

dispositions of the Emperor. We do not on that account yet abandon the resolutions announced from the beginning in our circular of the 20th of June (2nd July). At that period His Majesty declared, that in temporarily occupying the Principalities as a material guarantee destined to insure him the satisfaction which he demands, he did not wish to push further the measures of coercion, and would avoid an offensive war as long as his dignity and his interests would permit him.

"At the present hour, and in spite of the new provocation which has now been addressed to him, the intentions of my august master remain the same. Possessed of the material pledge which the occupation of the two Moldo-Wallachian provinces gives us, although we are always ready, according to our premises, to evacuate them from the moment that reparation shall have been made to us, we shall content ourselves provisionally with maintaining our positions there; remaining on the defensive as long as we shall not have been forced to quit the circle within which we desire to confine our action. We will await the attack of the Turks, without assuming the initiative of hostilities. It will consequently depend altogether on the other Powers not to enlarge the limits of the war, if the Turks should persist in absolutely commencing it, and not to impart to it a character different from that which we intend to leave it. This situation, altogether of an expectant character, does not throw any obstacle in the way of continuing negotiations. As is to be expected, after the declaration of war which has been made, it is not for Russia to seek for new expedients, or to assume the initiative of making overtures of conciliation. But if the Porte, becoming more enlightened as to her own interests, should hereafter be disposed to put forward or to receive favourably such overtures, it will not be from the Emperor that any obstacles will proceed to their being taken into consideration."

On the next day, the 1st of November according to our style, but the 20th of October according to the Russian or old style, the Czar issued his manifesto of war. After the declaration of war by the Ottoman Porte the Emperor had no alternative except either to take this step or abandon the possession of the Danubian Principalities. His pride revolted at the latter, as if it were humiliating himself before the arms of Turkey; and he thus threw down the gauntlet of defiance, nominally to the Porte, but in reality to Europe, if the four Great Powers persisted in their determination to protect the territories of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia. The important document was as follows:—

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., make known as follows:—

"By our manifesto of the 14th (26th) of June of the present year, we made known to our faithful and dearly beloved subjects the motives which had placed us under the obligation of demanding from the Ottoman Porte inviolable guarantees in favour of the sacred rights of the Orthodox Church.

"We also announced to them that all our efforts to recall the Porte by means of amicable persuasion to sentiments of equity, and to the faithful observance of

treaties, had remained unfruitful, and that we had consequently deemed it indispensable to cause our troops to advance into the Danubian Principalities; but in taking this step we still entertained the hope that the Porte would acknowledge its wrong doings, and would decide on acceding to our just demands.

"Our expectation has been deceived.

"Even the chief Powers of Europe have sought in vain by their exhortations to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Government. It is by a declaration of war, by a proclamation filled with lying accusations against Russia, that it has responded to the pacific efforts of Europe, as well as to our spirit of long-suffering. At last, enrolling in the ranks of its army revolutionary exiles from all countries, the Porte has just commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia is challenged to the combat; and she has no other course left her than, putting her trust in God, to have recourse to force of arms, and so to compel the Ottoman Government to respect treaties, and to obtain reparation for the insults with which it has responded to our most moderate demands and to our legitimate solicitude for the defence of the Orthodox faith in the East, professed also by the people of Russia.

"We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will join their prayers to those which we address to the Almighty, beseeching Him to bless with his hand our arms in this just and holy cause, which always found ardent defenders in our ancestors. *In te Domine speravi, non confundar in æternum.*

"Done at Tzarskoe-Seloe, the 20th day of October (1st of November), in the year of Grace 1853, and the 28th of our reign.

"NICHOLAS."

This manifesto of the Emperor was examined in the *Moniteur*, in an article which may be considered as expressing the views of the French Government. After detailing shortly the events that preceded the declaration of war by the Sultan, it stated, "That Sovereign acted in the plenitude of his responsibility; but it is not exact to say, as the Russian manifesto does, that 'the principal powers of Europe have vainly endeavoured, by their exhortations, to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Porte.' The principal Powers of Europe, and, in particular, France and England, on the contrary, recognised that if their conciliatory action was not exhausted, the arrangement to be made ought not any longer to be concluded on conditions of which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had itself undertaken to prove the danger. The manifesto terminates by declaring that nothing now remains for Russia, provoked as she was to combat, but to have recourse to arms to force Turkey to respect treaties; but it does not mention any clauses of such treaties which had been violated by the Porte. By the treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji, the Porte engaged to protect the Christian worship in all its churches. The addresses which the Armenian and Greek communities have just presented to the Sultan prove their gratitude for the recent benefits of His Highness. The treaty of Adrianople confirms in favour of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia

advantages and privileges, which the Porte has respected even to the point of not recalling the Hospodars Stirbey and Ghika, who at present quit power, not in consequence of a firman of the Grand Seignior, but owing to the orders of General Prince Gortschakoff, which their loyalty as subjects of the Sultan did not permit them any longer to execute. The same treaty of Adrianople fixes the Pruth as the boundary of the two empires; but that river was crossed in the midst of peace by a Russian army. The Turks, in crossing the Danube in their turn, do not assume the offensive; it is the Ottoman empire, such as it is determined by treaties, which they are endeavouring to defend against an aggression, the date of which goes back several months. Our intention cannot be to enter here into a useless discussion, but it has appeared to us indispensable to re-establish, as we comprehend it, the truth as to the real situation of things."

The parties to the Conference of Vienna were, up to this period, still anxious that open hostilities should be delayed by the Turks; and the representatives of the Foreign Powers at Constantinople urged the Porte to send orders to Omer Pasha, not to cross the Danube or precipitate a conflict. Such instructions were actually dispatched, but before they reached the Turkish General the die was cast and the conflict begun. Between the 28th of October and the 4th of November the Turks crossed the river in four places. The first passage was effected at Widdin, near the frontier of Servia, from which they pushed on to Kalafat, and occupied it with a force of about 12,000 men. The Russians retired from this point towards Slatina. Lower down the river the Turks, in a smaller body, crossed from Rustchuck to Giurgevo, between which two places there is a small island in the Danube, which they continued to hold, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Russian forces to dislodge them. At Turkistan, still lower down, a large Turkish force crossed over to Oltenitza, where they established themselves, although they were vigorously attacked by the Russian General Perloff. On the 2nd and 3rd of November, the attacks of the Russians were repulsed with loss; and on the 4th a more desperate attempt was made to dislodge the Turks, who were posted in the triangle formed by the Argis, the Danube, and the village of Oltenitza. They were 9000 strong, and occupied the quarantine building situate in the plain near the Danube and the village. This building and an old redoubt were fortified with materials brought from Turtukai. The Turks made use of the batteries of that fortress with great success; they threw across the Danube shot and shells, which reached the Russians at the foot of the village situate on an elevation. The Russian General Dannenberg, who directed the operations, was at a short distance from the village, with his staff. The loss of the Russians was estimated at 1200 men killed or wounded. The fourth point at which the Turks passed the Danube was at Silistria, from which they crossed over to Kalarashe. They thus, at different points, held possession of the left bank of the Danube; and between them the Russian forces were distributed, in the form of an irregular triangle, the base of which was the river

Danube, and the apex Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia.

The following was the Turkish account of the spirited engagement of Oltenitza, as detailed in a despatch from Omar Pasha to the Seraskier at Constantinople:—

"The possession of the island situate in front of Turtukai having been considered indispensable, I had effected the passage of troops, and in the space of the night of the 1st managed to raise tolerably strong fortifications. On the following day, the 2nd, two battalions of infantry, three pieces of cannon, and a hundred of the mounted police were conveyed in large boats to the locality, with ammunition, provisions, and great coats.

"They had scarcely landed, when from the batteries of Turtukai we opened a fire on the lazaretto situate on the left bank. After the first discharge, the Russians quitted this position, and the Imperial troops took possession of the building, which is of solid construction, with vaulted chambers. Without loss of time 400 workmen, under the direction of staff officers, commenced raising fortifications, for which purpose 2000 gabions had been already prepared. On the 3rd, again, other troops were sent to fortify the *tête de pont.*

"As soon as the Imperial troops had landed on the left bank of the river, the Russians quartered in a large village at about an hour's distance, turned round and began to retreat. A body of cavalry was despatched to reconnoitre, and, having encountered at Oltenitza an outpost of Cossack cavalry, they killed five, and rejoined our lines with a loss of three men. We found at Touzla, on the left bank, a great number of boats, which were sent to Turtukai.

"The number of boats at our disposal having facilitated the construction of the bridge, we were enabled without delay to place in the fortifications twelve large guns, which were brought from Shumla.

"On the 3rd, at 4 P.M., three battalions of Russian infantry, with eight cannons, a regiment of cavalry, and a party of Cossacks, entered the village of Oltenitza. Our troops, posted within the works constructed on the left bank, waited them with firmness. This same night I caused a bridge to be constructed at the conflux of the Argisch and Danube, and flanked it with redoubts.

"Yesterday, November 4, at 6 A.M., we began to perceive the movement of the Russian forces. As soon as their march was well defined, I caused a reinforcement of one battalion to be embarked and conveyed to the lazaretto. The evening before I had placed on even ground a battery of guns calculated to check any attack which might be made. The Russian forces amounted to twenty battalions, three regiments of cavalry, one of Cossacks, sixteen mounted batteries, and sixteen on foot. They formed in order of battle, with fourteen pieces of cannon in the rear of twelve battalions, and the regiment of Cossacks in lines beyond the reach of our guns, and fronting the centre of our works. They advanced, supported by the fire of their artillery, and at the same time two battalions, with two cannons, came on, threatening our left flank. Having commenced the assault, another stronger division — consisting of six battalions, with four

cannons, and having in the rear three regiments of cavalry supporting and outstripping their left flank—took its position and formed in two lines, with artillery, horse, and foot, into *echelons*, attacking our right flank. After an exchange of some cannon shots, the centre gave the assault, whereon they charged both our wings. The centre attacked three different times, and each with a fresh battalion—twice on the left, and once on the right.

"A well-directed fire from our fortress at Turtukai soon dispersed their right column, and the centre gradually fell back, after having suffered severely, and half its numbers being disabled. The battery of the island, also mounted with powerful guns, and commanded by Khalid Pasha, did admirable execution on the enemy's right wing. The Russians advanced with coolness and resolution almost to the brink of the trench, and on this account their loss was considerable, amounting to a thousand men killed and double the number wounded.

"The engagement lasted four hours, from noon till 4 P.M., and during this interval the waggons never ceased carrying off their dead, and twenty were observed heavily laden even after the conflict. With a view of facilitating this duty, as long as it lasted, we abstained from molesting the enemy and from firing a single shot, but found, nevertheless, 800 bodies on the field. A private carriage, moreover, was remarked, and from the pains taken in the search we conjecture it must have been destined to receive the body of a general officer.

"At 5 P.M. a total confusion ensued in the Russian ranks; their lines were completely broken and their retreat precipitate. An hour later some few rallied in the neighbouring villages, but the remainder fled in disorder. Some of our men pushed forward in pursuit of them beyond the lines, but were summoned back by trumpet to their own quarters.

"Our loss amounted to 106 men. We found on the field of battle 500 muskets, *sacs*, cartridge-boxes, equipments, &c.

"OMAR."

We will now say a word respecting the Principalities themselves, one of which, Wallachia, became the theatre of war, and both were occupied by the Russian forces after they crossed the Pruth. Each was governed by a Hospodar, and was in the anomalous position of being under the sovereignty of the Porte, but under the protection of Russia. Originally the Hospodars were elected for life out of the class of Boyars, or nobles of the first rank; but a revolution broke out in 1848 in both provinces, which was suppressed by the aid of Russia, and in the following year, on the 1st of May, a treaty or *Sened* was signed between the two Powers at Balta-Liman, whereby it was provided, that the Porte should nominate each of the Hospodars for successive periods of seven years only, at the expiration of which fresh nominations were to be made. In June, 1849, the Porte accordingly appointed Prince Stirbey Hospodar of Wallachia, and Prince Ghika Hospodar of Moldavia. The residence of the former was at Bucharest, and of the latter at Jassy. The population of the two provinces is about 2,324,000. When

the Russians crossed the Pruth and entered Moldavia, Count Nesselrode informed the Hospodars that the military occupation of the Principalities was to cause no change in the existing order of things as regarded the civil administration of affairs, but with respect to the relations of the Hospodars to the Ottoman Government, the Count said, "These relations must necessarily be broken off on the day the military occupation of the land on the part of our troops commences, and at the same time every action, every influence, on the part of the Sovereign power must for a time cease. Another consequence of the state of things will be the stopping of the tribute which these provinces are bound to pay to the Porte. The sums which (the same as hitherto) have to be paid, must remain at the disposal of the Imperial Government, which reserves to itself to make what use of them it thinks proper."

In consequence of this the Hospodars were ordered by the Porte to quit their seats of government. In a despatch to Prince Stirbey from Reschid Pasha, dated the 25th of July, the Turkish Minister said, "As the Russian Court has attacked the system of provinces in the point which immediately affects the power possessed of sovereignty in them—in a word, in its very foundations—the Sublime Porte sees clearly, that in this state of things the exercise of rightful authority, in a manner due to its holy and uncontested rights, is impossible in the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Sublime Porte has therefore determined that your Highness, as well as His Highness the Prince of Moldavia, shall for the present quit the provinces, and this order has also been officially communicated to the great Powers. You must, therefore, as is due to commands issuing from the Imperial throne, quit the provinces immediately; and should it happen that you act contrary to these orders, the Sublime Porte will adopt such measures as shall appear suitable and conducive to its interests on the occasion."

The Hospodars, however, did not comply with the summons. They were afraid of offending Russia, which was unwilling that their forced retirement should give to the occupation of the two provinces the appearance of a hostile invasion, while, at the same time, they were unwilling to place themselves in an attitude of direct disobedience to the Porte, which might exercise its sovereign power of deposing them. Here, however, there was difficulty. By the treaty of Ackermann, in 1836, it was provided, that "If it happen that, on account of age, illness, or for any other reason, one of the Hospodars should desire to abdicate before the term of seven years is completed, the Sublime Porte shall communicate the same to Russia, and the abdication shall take place after a previous understanding between the two Courts." This, therefore, threw some doubt as to the right of the Porte alone, without the concurrence of Russia, to remove the Hospodars during the period of their terms of government. The two Princes for some time temporised; but at last the usurpation of authority by Prince Gortschakoff in Wallachia was so undisguised, and the exactions of the military so galling, that Prince Stirbey resigned his functions and quitted the province. He was

soon followed in this step by the Hospodar of Moldavia: and the Emperor immediately appointed General Von Berdberg "Commissioner Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with the powers and necessary attributes for uniting in his person the supreme administration of the two Principalities; and, in common with the Administrative Council and the Divan, for providing for the regular progress of civil and judicial matters, for the welfare of the people, and for the necessities of the Imperial army." This took place on the 8th of November, after the commencement of hostilities on the Danube; and throughout the rest of the year the affairs of the two provinces were administered by the Russian Commissary.

Several spirited engagements took place at Kalafat and its neighbourhood, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the Russians, the Turks effectually made good their position there; but Omar Pasha deemed it prudent not to expose his troops at other points to attack during the winter on the left bank of the Danube, and on the 13th of November the Turks blew up their works at Oltenitza, evacuated their position there, and retired across the Danube; but they retained possession of their works at Kalafat on the left bank, and thus kept the Russians in check in that quarter throughout the rest of the year.*

M. de la Cour, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, having been recalled, General Baraguay d'Hilliers was appointed to succeed him. He arrived about the middle of November, and on presenting his credentials to the Sultan, said—

"France is the most ancient and the most disinterested of the allies of the Sublime Porte; her sincerity cannot be called in doubt. France does not fear war. Faithful to the spirit of his mission, declared by the Emperor Napoleon himself, France desires peace, but

* The following is, we believe, a correct estimate of the Russian forces that occupied the Principalities this year. The following troops crossed the Pruth at Skuleni (near Jassy) in July:—

1. The 4th army-corps, under General of Infantry Dannenberg, consisting of—A.—the 10th, 11th, and 12th Infantry Divisions, under Lieut.-Gen. Simonoff, Major-Gen. Perloff, and Lieut.-Gen. Liprandi. B.—A division of light horse, under Lieut.-Gen. Count Nirod. C.—An artillery division, under Major-Gen. Sixtel.

2. A brigade of the 5th army-corps (Gen. Lüders), belonging to the 14th Infantry division, under Lieut.-Gen. Moller, commanded by Gen. Engelhardt.

3. The 5th division of light horse, belonging to the 5th army-corps, under Lieut.-Gen. Fischback.

An infantry division in the Russian service has two brigades; a brigade, two regiments; a regiment, 4000 men; a cavalry regiment, 1000.

Number of troops which entered:—

3 infantry divisions, each 16,000 men	48,000
1 cavalry division, 4th corps	4,000
1 infantry brigade	8,000
1 cavalry division, 5th corps	4,000
1 battalion, Chasseurs	4,000
10 regiments of Cossacks, each 600 men	6,000
	74,000

and the artillerymen. Each regiment has a battery of 12 guns, so that the artillery which accompanied the above-mentioned troops must have been 264 guns.

To these troops we must add about 8000 men who crossed the Pruth in the month of August. So that, if we suppose that the regiments were complete, and make no deductions for the soldiers carried off by disease in the Principalities during the period of occupation, the total of the Russian army would be about 79,000 men. But the ravages of cholera and fever in that unhealthy locality were great, and, therefore, a considerable deduction must be made on that account.

she desires it durable, loyal, and honourable for herself and her allies. For that object the Emperor Napoleon, in concert with his powerful ally the Queen of Great Britain, has sent his fleet to the East. Confiding in the reiterated assurances of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, he still hopes that the difference which has arisen between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia may be smoothed down; and that this temporary trouble, in bringing forward clearly the question of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, will only serve to confirm an independence, so precious to all Europe, and so necessary to the maintenance of the peace of the world. The Sultan may be certain that the Emperor Napoleon, who comprehends so well the wants, sentiments, and dignity of France, will afford for that object his support to your Majesty; and I consider myself to be the faithful organ of my august master's will, in giving you this assurance."

To this the Sultan replied—

"I have always relied, and I rely in the present crisis, on the material and moral support of my ancient allies, France and Great Britain. France and the rest of Europe have the right to insist on peace. I, too, desire peace, but only if it can be had without prejudice to my sovereign rights and the independence of Turkey. At present no arrangement is possible without the entire renunciation of the pretensions put forward by Russia, and without the immediate and complete evacuation of the two Principalities, which are part of my empire."

During all this period negotiations were still continued at Vienna by the four great Powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, in hopes that some means might be devised for putting an end to the disastrous quarrel. On the 5th of December, the following protocol was signed by the representatives of those Powers:—

"The undersigned, representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, in conformity with the instructions of their Courts, have assembled at a conference for the purpose of seeking out means of smoothing down the difference which has arisen between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte. The proportions which that difference has assumed, and the war which has burst out between the two empires, in spite of the efforts of their allies, have become for all Europe the object of most serious consideration; in consequence, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Queen of Great Britain, and the King of Prussia, equally penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to these hostilities, which cannot be prolonged without affecting the interests of their own States, have resolved to offer their good offices to the two belligerent parties, in the hope that they will not themselves incur the responsibility of a conflagration, when by an exchange of loyal explanations they may still prevent it, in again placing their relations on the footing of peace and of a good understanding. The assurances given on several occasions by the Emperor of Russia exclude the idea that that august Sovereign entertains any wish to interfere with the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The existence of Turkey, in the limits which treaties have assigned to her, has in fact become

one of the necessary conditions of the European equilibrium, and the undersigned plenipotentiaries declare with satisfaction that the present war cannot in any case involve modifications in the territorial circumscriptions of the two empires, calculated to alter the state of possession which time has consecrated in the East, and which is equally necessary for the tranquillity of all the other Powers. The Emperor of Russia, besides, has not confined himself to such assurances, but has declared that his intention had never been to impose on the Porte new obligations, or any that were not exactly in conformity with the treaties of Kutchuk-Kainardji and Adrianople, according to which the Sublime Porte has promised to protect in the whole extent of its States the Christian religion and its churches. The Court of Russia has added that, in demanding from the Ottoman Government a testimony of its fidelity to its anterior engagements, it had in no respect intended to diminish the authority of the Sultan over its Christian subjects, and that its only object was to obtain explanations of a nature to prevent every motive of doubt and every reason for misunderstanding with a friendly and neighbouring Power. The sentiments manifested by the Sublime Porte during the last negotiations prove, on the other hand, that that Power was ready to recognise all its contracted obligations and to pay full attention, in the measure of its sovereign rights, to the interest entertained by the Emperor of Russia for a religion which is his own and that of the majority of his people. In that state of things, the undersigned are convinced that the surest and most ready means of attaining the object desired by their Courts is to make a communication in common to the Sublime Porte, to explain to it the wish of the Powers to contribute by their friendly intervention to the re-establishment of peace, and to give it an opportunity of stating the conditions on which it would be disposed to treat. Such is the object of the collective note subjoined, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sultan, and of the identical instructions transmitted at the same time by the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia to their representatives at Constantinople."

The following is the collective note alluded to:—

"The undersigned, representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, assembled at a conference at Vienna, have received instructions to declare that their respective Governments behold with profound regret the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte, and desire exceedingly, by interposing between the belligerent Powers, to prevent any fresh effusion of blood and to put an end to a state of things which menaces seriously the peace of Europe. Russia having given an assurance that she was disposed to treat, and the undersigned not doubting that the Porte is animated by the same spirit, they request, in the name of their respective Governments, to be informed on what conditions the Ottoman empire would consent to negotiate a treaty of peace."

The Ottoman Porte signified its willingness to treat on the basis of this protocol; but an event now occurred which destroyed the last

hope of a peaceful solution of the dispute between Russia and Turkey. When the Ottoman Porte declared war, and followed up its manifesto by the passage of the Danube and attack upon the Russian forces in Wallachia, the Emperor, as we have seen, announced his determination to act only on the defensive, and repel the advance of the Turks into the Principalities without making any attempt at further aggression. But as hostilities continued and partial success attended the attacks made by Omar Pasha, the military pride of Russia became roused, and she watched an opportunity for striking an effective blow in another quarter. The Turks had been actively employed in sending reinforcements to the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, in order to assist the troops which were carrying on the war against Russia in that region. At the end of November the Turkish fleet were lying at anchor in the harbour of Sinope (called Sinoub by the Turks), which is situated in Anatolia, on the southern shore of the Black Sea, half way between Constantinople and Trebizond, and about 100 leagues from each of those places. It is dependent on the Grand Pashalik of Angora, and has a population of from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, The town is built on the isthmus of a peninsula, which runs out into the sea in the form of a promontory. It is the most northerly point of the coast. The port extends to the east of the town, but as it is not inclosed by any moles it can only be considered as an open roadstead. This roadstead is defended by batteries and by the castle of the town, a large massive construction, built in the time of the Greek Emperors.

The Turkish fleet consisted of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two smaller vessels, which had left the Bosphorus to cruise in the Black Sea, but it soon became separated by a gale. The Pasha who commanded the squadron put into Sinope, where he was joined by some of his vessels. He afterwards sent steamers in search of the missing ships, and the whole were eventually united at Sinope. They were anchored without order, and badly placed for an attack, when, on the 27th of November, two Russian ships of the line and a brig came into the bay, and, passing within gunshot of the Turks, proceeded to cruise near Cape Tuich. The Russian brig then went to give information to the main body of the Russian fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol, of the position and strength of the Turkish squadron. The latter, expecting that an attack was to be made, changed its position, but without placing the vessels in such a manner as to be properly covered by the batteries on shore. About noon on the 30th the Russian squadron, composed of six sail of the line, three of which were three-deckers, two sailing frigates, and three steamers, entered the bay, the frigates and steamers remaining outside the heavy ships. The line-of-battle ships anchored near the Turkish vessels, and immediately lowered and armed their boats. About half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at the moment when a boat was pushed off from the Russian Admiral's ship, the frigate of the Turkish Admiral opened her fire. The Russian vessel recalled her boat, and im-

mediately the action commenced. After an action of half an hour one frigate blew up, an hour after two others met the same fate, and in about two hours and a-half all the squadron were put *hors de combat*. One corvette alone remained at anchor, but in a crippled state, and the Russians endeavoured to tow her off as a prize, but finding that she was making water fast, they set fire to her, and she was soon destroyed. At the commencement of the action a Turkish steamer, which was anchored in shore of the Turkish squadron, got under way on a signal from the Turkish Admiral, and endeavoured, by running along shore, to gain the offing. The frigates, and for a short time one of the line-of-battle ships, made sail after her, and fired broadsides at her, but she effected her escape, and was the only vessel which escaped from the disaster of the day, and brought the news to Constantinople.

The following is the Russian account of the affair, as published in one of the St. Petersburg journals :—

"Vice-Admiral Nachimoff, while cruising off the coast of Anatolia, saw in the harbour of Sinope a division of Turkish vessels of war. He would have run in on the following day, but his intention was frustrated by foul weather. He dispatched the war steamer Bessarabia, to Sebastopol, to announce the presence of a Turkish squadron in the harbour of Sinope,

"When this news reached Sebastopol, the Ville de Paris, Grand Duke Constantine, and the Tri Sviatitelia, of 120 guns each, were placed under Rear-Admiral Novosilski, and ordered to proceed towards Sinope, and effect a junction with Rear-Admiral Nachimoff's squadron. In the meantime a favourable breeze had sprung up, and Admiral Nachimoff went with three men of war and one brig to reconnoitre the harbour of Sinope. He ascertained the exact position of the Turkish squadron, which consisted of seven frigates, one war sloop, two corvettes, two transport ships, and two steamers. These ships lay at their moorings in a semicircle along the coast, but prepared to form in line at any moment, no matter from what quarter it might blow. Five batteries were on the coast; their position corresponded with the distance between the Turkish vessels.

"The junction of our two squadrons, under Admirals Nachimoff and Novosilski, was effected in the course of the night of the 27th of November, and on the 28th Admiral Nachimoff issued an order of the day, in which he declared his intention, as soon as the weather should allow it, to attack the enemy in two columns. The column on the right was to be under Admiral Nachimoff's command, who hoisted his flag on board the Empress Maria, and who, besides this vessel, had under him the Grand Duke Constantine and the Tchesmé; while the column on the left, under Rear-Admiral Novosilski, was composed of the Ville de Paris, Tri Sviatitelia, and Rostislaff, men-of-war.

"At 9 A.M., on the 30th, a favourable breeze sprang up. It blew from east-north-east, and the Admiral signalled to the fleet to clear for action and run into the harbour of Sinope. The vessels of the two columns, with all their canvas spread to the wind, bore

down upon the Turks, who, owing to a dense fog, saw them only when they had advanced to within half a mile. Vice-Admiral Nachimoff, on finding himself at the distance of near 250 *sagénes* or *toises* from the two Turkish frigates, dropped his anchor. The Ville de Paris anchored at the same time, and the rest of the squadron, each vessel in her turn, took the places which had been assigned to them. The Admiral had scarcely dropped his anchor when the Turkish ships and batteries opened upon them; the firing was terrible, and did much execution among our rigging, but our ships returned the compliment with a continued and well-directed fire. In less than five minutes the Grand Duke Constantine had demolished the battery which was next to her guns. The Turkish frigate which lay off that battery, and which she bombarded with the Paixhan guns of her lower battery, was blown up, Shortly afterwards the bombs which were thrown by the Ville de Paris, told on the other Turkish frigate, and blew her up. The latter had, however, succeeded in cutting the cables by which the Empress Maria and the Tri-Sviatitelia held on; but these vessels had another set of anchors and cables clear, and anchored again under the fire of the enemy.

"At 2 o'clock P.M. the guns of the Turkish ships were silenced. Three frigates, one of them 74 guns, with the admiral's flag on board, were burning, and of the two transports nothing could be seen but the masts. We had sunk them. The Turkish quarter of Sinope was in flames, and at 2.30 P.M. the admiral stopped the firing, and sent an officer with a flag of truce to tell the authorities of Sinope that if another gun was fired, either from the town or the strand batteries, he should certainly bombard and utterly destroy the town of Sinope. The officer landed, and stayed above an hour, but he could not find the Turkish authorities. He did not see a single Turk; they had all taken refuge in the neighbouring villages."

When the Emperor received news of this success, he immediately addressed an autograph letter to Prince Menschikoff, in which he said:—

"The victory of Sinope proves evidently that our Black Sea fleet has shown itself worth of its destination. With hearty joy I request you to communicate to my brave seamen that I thank them for the success of the Russian flag, on behalf of the glory and honour of Russia. I perceive with satisfaction that Tschesmé has not been forgotten in the Russian navy, and that the grandsons have proved themselves worthy of their grandsires."

The Turks lost in this engagement 4000 men, and the news of the dreadful slaughter excited a profound sensation throughout Europe. It was felt the more keenly, because such an act of aggressive hostility on the part of Russia was unexpected, and because the combined English and French squadrons were at the time lying in the Bosphorus, for the purpose of protecting the Turkish capital and coasts, and the attack looked like an ostentatious defiance of the naval strength of the two Powers.

The Porte immediately applied to the ambassadors for assistance, and they were urged to send the whole of the combined fleet into

the Black Sea; but, for some unexplained reason, this was not done, and only two frigates were dispatched, which sailed for Sinope, but saw no signs of the Russian squadron, which had speedily sailed for Sebastopol.

After the news of this sanguinary action had reached England, Lord Clarendon, on the 27th of December, wrote to the British Minister at St. Petersburg, and said:—

"The feelings of horror which this dreadful carnage could not fail to create, have been general throughout all ranks and classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this country.

"The circumstances which have attended this disastrous affair are of the greatest importance, and with respect to them, it is necessary that there should be no misunderstanding between Her Majesty's Government and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

"The object with which the combined fleets were sent to Constantinople was, not to attack Russia, but to defend Turkey; and the English and French Ambassadors and Admirals were informed, that the fleets were not to assume an aggressive position, but that they were to protect the Turkish territory from attack.

"On the 27th of October you informed Count Nesselrode of the nature of these instructions, and the service upon which Her Majesty's fleet would be employed; and Her Majesty's Government hoped that that communication, made in no unfriendly spirit to Russia, would have sufficed to prevent an attack upon a Turkish harbour, which is Turkish territory.

"Had the Turkish squadron been about to make a descent upon Secoum-Kalé, as is stated in a despatch from Prince Menschikoff to Prince Gortschakoff, which there is every reason to consider authentic; if it had been fallen in with and destroyed by the Russian fleet on the Russian coasts in Asia, Her Majesty's Government, however much they might have lamented such a disastrous loss of life, would have regarded it as an ordinary, though unfortunate, casualty of war. But the Sultan's squadron was destroyed while at anchor in a Turkish harbour, and where, consequently, the English and French fleets, if they had been present, would have protected it, and would have repelled the attack.

"The Russian Admiral, however, must have acted upon the orders of his Government, which Government was well aware of the instructions which were to guide the British and French Admirals; and Her Majesty's Government are compelled, therefore, to consider that it was not the Turkish squadron alone that was deliberately attacked in the harbour of Sinope.

"The events of the last six months, and the proceedings of the English and French Governments, afford abundant proof of their desire to maintain friendly relations with Russia, and to effect an honourable settlement of the difference between that Power and the Porte; but the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has greatly erred if it has mistaken forbearance for indifference, or has calculated upon any want of firmness in carrying out a policy which those Governments have adopted with a due regard to their own and to European interests.

"Her Majesty's Government have not abandoned the hope that peace may be re-established, for they are unwilling to believe, that any insurmountable obstacle can exist to carrying out the declared objects of Russia, in a manner compatible with the dignity and the independence of the Porte; and it would, therefore, have been a matter of sincere satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government that the combined fleets should have remained at anchor in the Bosphorus while negotiations were pending. But this has been rendered impossible by the attack on the Turkish squadron at Sinope. The intentions of the English and French Governments, which were long since announced to the Porte, must be firmly and faithfully executed. For this purpose, although with no hostile design against Russia, it is essential that the combined fleets should have the command of the Black Sea; and the necessary instructions have accordingly been addressed to the Ambassadors and Admirals of England and France.

"In making known to Count Nesselrode that such instructions have been sent, you will govern yourself by the language of this despatch, and you will inform His Excellency that, in order to prevent the recurrence of disasters such as that at Sinope, the combined fleets will require, and, if necessary, compel Russian ships-of-war to return to Sebastopol, or the nearest port; and it is considered that the Turkish fleet should undertake no aggressive operations by sea, so long as matters remain in their present state."

The result, therefore, was, that so far from the Black Sea continuing to be what it was often called, "a Russian lake," not a single Russian man of-war was to be allowed to navigate it, and the fleets of England and France kept undisturbed possession of its waters.

Before quitting the subject of the Russo-Turkish war, we must briefly advert to the military operations which took place this year, on the Asiatic frontier of the two Empires, where the contest was maintained with doubtful success on both sides.

The mountainous range of the Caucasus runs in a south-easterly direction across the provinces which lie between the Euxine and Caspian Seas. To the north of this range lies the mighty empire of Russia; but she possesses on the south the province of Georgia, which she acquired in 1798. The intermediate region of Circassia and Daghestan is inhabited by brave and hardy mountaineers, whom Russia has in vain attempted to subdue, and who, under the command of a native chief, named Schamyl, have carried on for twenty years a war of independence, with marvellous success against the whole power of Russia. The conduct of the war had for some time past been entrusted to Prince Woronzow, who occupied Georgia with an army of about 25,000 men.

Three roads connect the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia with the rest of the empire; the first winds along the coast of the Black Sea by Anapa, Ghelendjik, and Souchoum Kaleh, till it enters Imeritia and reaches the valley of the Kour, in which Teflis lies. The second follows the shore of the Caspian to Derbend, known as the Iron Gates, an extensive fortified position on the coast,

which was captured by Peter the Great when he first turned his arms against Persia. The third road passes from Mosdok to Teflis by the valley of the Terek and the fortress of Duriel, through one of the most formidable passes in the world.

When war between Russia and Turkey this year was declared, the Ottoman Porte transported large military stores from Constantinople to Trebizond, on the south-eastern coast of the Black Sea, and troops were pushed on to the river Phasis, where they captured the Russian fort of St. Nicholas, near Batoum, on the south-east coast of the Black Sea. The left wing of the Turkish army, which was under the command of Selem Bey, occupied the district of Bajazid to the south of Mount Ararat. Prince Woronzow intended, at the commencement of hostilities, to cross the Turkish frontier, and march against Erzeroum, which is the capital of a Pachalic of the same name, and also of Armenia, but an attack of illness prevented him from directing the movements of the Russian army, which seems, however, to have advanced in the direction he proposed. A partial success was achieved by the Turks, near Bajazid, where their irregular troops engaged a Russian regiment, and remained masters of the field.

On the north and east of that position the Turks were also victorious in several engagements, and their great object was, if possible, to capture the strong fortress of Akhalsikh, which was ceded to the Russians at the close of the war of 1828–9, by the treaty of Adrianople, and which defends the line of the river Kour, and is the key of the Russian frontier at the extreme south-east of that empire. At one time intelligence reached the west of Europe, that this important fortress had fallen, but the rumour proved to be unfounded, and up to the close of the year it was still in the hands of the Russians, whose loss in Asia was limited to that of the fort of St. Nicholas, a small and insignificant outpost.

CHAPTER XI.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Termination of the Caffre War—Proclamation by the Governor-General Cathcart—Conference with the Caffre Chiefs—Promulgation of the Constitution at the Cape.*

BURMAH—*Predatory Attacks by Marauding Chiefs—Failure of Expedition against Mea-Toon—Successful Attack upon the Burmese in the Province of Bassein—Destruction of Mea-Toon's Stronghold—Termination of the Burmese War, and Proclamation of Peace by the Governor-General of India.*

UNITED STATES.—*Inaugural Address of the new President, General Pierce—Meeting of Congress and Message of the President.* TOPICS: *Foreign Relations—Dispute with Austria—Expedition to Japan—Navigation of the river Amazon—Territorial Extension—Federal Union—Taxation—Fiscal Statement—Survey of Public Lands—Land for Railways—Judicial System—Principles of Federal System—Military Route across Isthmus of Darien—Principles of Union—Population Returns—Federative Self-Government.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The desultory and tedious hostilities,—for we can hardly dignify the contest with the name of war—in which we have been so long engaged with the wild and savage tribes of Caffraria, were happily this year brought to a close by General Cathcart, who succeeded Sir Harry Smith as Governor of the Colony, and Commander-in-chief of our troops at the Cape, and who by his energetic measures forced to submission the powerful chief Sandilli, the most active and formidable of our opponents. In the month of February, Sandilli sent two special messengers to Colonel Maclean, the British Commissioner in Caffraria, praying for a cessation of hostilities, and desiring to know what district would be assigned to him and his tribe. The petition contained an acknowledgment that "he had no more strength to fight the English," that he had been driven from his country, and that he had obeyed the Governor's command by crossing the Kei. In consequence of this intimation, General Cathcart sent Mr. Charles Brownlee to meet Sandilli and the secondary chiefs of the Gaika tribe at a place within the territory of Umhala, a chief who had remained at peace with us during the whole of the hostilities. On Mr. Brownlee's arrival Sandilli was sent for, and appeared before the Governor's envoy on the morning of Sunday, the 27th of February. The draft of the conditions which General Cathcart was ready to grant was then read to Sandilli and the rest of the chiefs.

On the 2nd of March an official proclamation was issued by Gene-

ral Cathcart, in which he said, after some preliminary remarks on the submission of the Gaikas,—

"Now therefore I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known, that, considering that Her Majesty's authority has been vindicated, and that sufficient punishment has been inflicted, and with a view to the re-establishment of peace and good order, I hereby extend the Royal mercy and pardon to the said chief Sandilli and the Gaika people.

"And I further proclaim, declare, and make known, that, although the said chief and chieftains and the Gaika people cannot be allowed to return to the Amatolas and their other former lands, which have all been forfeited to the Crown, are now in possession of Her Majesty's troops, and will be reserved as Crown lands, to be disposed of according to Her Majesty's pleasure, they will nevertheless be permitted, under the responsibility of their hereditary chief Sandilli, to live in peace in another portion of British Caffraria further removed from the colonial frontier—that is to say, the country between the Kei and the great north road leading to the Windvogelberg, and bounded on the north by the Thomas River, and the south by the country of the chief Umhala, on the following conditions:—

"1. That the chief Sandilli, in token of submission, shall deliver up one hundred guns, in addition to the arms stolen by the Caffre police, and become responsible for the good conduct of the Gaika tribe.

"2. That the chief Sandilli and all the people under him shall in all things remain true and faithful in their allegiance to the Queen, and obedient to Her Majesty's commands, conveyed through the Governor and the chief Commissioner, Colonel Maclean, or his deputies, as heretofore.

"3. That each minor chief lately in rebellion, before he be permitted to reside in British Caffraria, shall deliver up, in token of his submission, his own arms, and bind himself to obey Her Majesty's commands, conveyed as aforesaid, under the responsibility and control of the said chief Sandilli, failing which, he will continue to be held to be an outlaw, and dealt with accordingly.

"4. That the said chief Sandilli shall make an allotment of land to each of the said minor chiefs, his dependents, who may have returned to their allegiance, within the country hereby allotted to him, wherein they shall dwell under his responsibility for their true and loyal conduct in future.

"5. That the said chief Sandilli shall also be held responsible for the security of the great high road, and the property of travellers frequenting it, in the same manner as Pato and Siwani are bound to protect the high roads which pass through their country.

"Be it, however, hereby made known, that this general pardon will not extend beyond British Caffraria; and that any Caffre chief, or others, who may enter and be apprehended within the colony will, notwithstanding this pardon, be amenable to justice, according to colonial law, for any crimes they may have committed within the said colony; and, if found trespassing within the Amatolas, they will be dealt with by summary justice under martial law.

"And, lastly, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known, that no Hottentot will be allowed to settle within the country hereby

allotted to the said Gaika tribes without special sanction being first obtained from me."

When these terms were notified to Sandilli, he complained that the territory assigned to his tribe by the Governor was not sufficiently large, and he prayed that General Cathcart would send a petition in their behalf to the Queen of England, that their lands might be restored to them, or they "would be obliged to go to war with each other for grass."

The conditions, however, were accepted by the Caffre chiefs, and General Cathcart had an interview with them on the 9th of March, at a place called the Yellow Woods, seven miles from King William's Town, which was attended by about 150 Caffres. An address to the chiefs from the Governor was read to them by an interpreter, and at its conclusion a chief named Macomo replied:—

"We have but one word to say, and to thank. We thank the Governor for taking us out of the bush, and for giving us a place to live in.

"When a chief errs, he is punished and forgiven. This young man (Sandilli) erred, and has been punished, and is now forgiven, but the country you have given him is too small. Toise, who formerly occupied it, had but a small tribe. Sandilli has a large one, which will not find room there."

The Governor.—"These are things you should have thought of before you went to war. I know that Toise has but a small tribe, and that it never half filled the country allotted him."

Macomo.—"We look to you to speak for us, and to represent our case to the Queen. We are her subjects. When settled in the country allotted us, Kreili, Umhala, and Toise will affect to be satisfied, but will regard us as intruders, and this will cause constant heartburnings between us."

The Governor.—"I will send your words to the Queen, but I will give you no hope of ever again occupying the Amatolas, as when you were there you were constantly plotting mischief, and cannot be trusted there again."

This ended the conference, and peace was now fully restored. The result to the Gaika tribe was, that it was compelled to retire 200 miles to the north of its former frontier, and the Kei and Orange Rivers became the undisputed boundaries of British Caffraria to the north and east. How long the lesson thus taught to the savage chieftains driven beyond the line of demarcation will be remembered, remains to be seen. We have little hope that a treaty will be respected by them if they can cherish the slightest hope of violating it with advantage to themselves, and it will be a prudent course not to allow them to be tempted by settlers taking up their abode with flocks and herds in the vicinity of the boundary line; for if this is done, we may be sure that predatory attacks will be renewed which will involve us in another unsatisfactory and inglorious contest with half-naked barbarians.

The Constitution granted to the Colony of Cape Town was officially promulgated on the 1st of July, and this event gave the utmost satisfaction to the inhabitants.

BURMAH.—The chief incidents of this year in Burmah before peace was finally concluded, were the predatory attacks of marauding chiefs, who, taking advan-

tage of the disorganised state of the Burmese provinces produced by the war, kept up a system of *dacoity*, i.e. murder and plunder, directed more against the unfortunate inhabitants than ourselves. Against one of these, Mea-Toon, who had established himself about fifteen miles inland from Donnabew, some men-of-war's boats were sent on the 16th of January, under the command of Captain Lambert, up the river Pantanobreck, to the south-west of Donnabew, but they were repulsed with loss. To retrieve this check a larger force, consisting of sailors and marines, with about 350 sepoys, proceeded on the 1st of February towards Donnabew, under the command of Captain Loch, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship *Winchester*. After a march of twenty-five miles through thick jungle, the force came suddenly upon a clear open space through which ran a *nullah*, or stream, and behind which was a strongly-fortified stockade where the robber chief and his men were posted. A rush was made at the stockade, but the attack was met by a vigorous fire which killed Captain Loch and Lieutenant Kennedy, together with several of their men. This threw the party into confusion, and they retreated to the river, where a steamer happened to be passing, on board of which they got, leaving the *dacoit* chief master of the field.

Another expedition a few days earlier, under the command of Captain Rennie, of the Indian navy, with the boats of the Honourable East India Company's steamers *Zenobia* and *Nemesis*, and Captain Fytche, deputy Commissioner of the district of Bassein, at the head of a body of native auxiliaries, against about 3000 Burmese troops who had overrun the province, and refused to disperse, was more successful. The General who commanded the Burmese escaped, but his stockade was carried and destroyed; and in a subsequent attack about fifty of his followers were killed and the rest completely routed and dispersed, while we did not in the whole affair lose a single man.

The stronghold of the robber chief, Mea-Toon, was again attacked, and with a more satisfactory result than before. An expedition proceeded against him in March, under the command of Sir John Cheape, and on arriving near Donnabew they had to cut their way through an almost impracticable forest and thick jungle, and found that the vicinity of the Burmese position was defended by strong stockades and palisades in every direction. From these an incessant fire was kept up by the Burmese upon our troops, about 1300 in number, as they marched through the jungle; but nothing could check their steady advance, and at last Sir John Cheape reached the stronghold of the robber, which was, after a severe struggle of four hours' duration, taken by storm and destroyed, not without considerable loss. Two officers, Lieutenant Taylor and Ensign Boileau were killed. The number of Burmese who fell was much greater than on our side, but Mea-Toon himself escaped with about 300 of his followers.

The war with Burmah had virtually ceased last year, and, as we have already mentioned, expeditions against predatory chieftains were the principal occupation of our arms since the annexation of Pegu and capture of Prome. On the 30th of June this year, the ter-

mination of the war was officially proclaimed by the Governor-General of India. The King of Ava had refused to sign any formal treaty of peace, but he had made all the concessions we demanded, and he pledged himself not to offer any molestation to the British troops, or attack any part of his former dominions now annexed to our empire in the East. He also set at liberty all the British subjects whom he held in captivity at Ava, and declared that the navigation of the river Irrawaddy should be free to the merchants and people of both countries for the purpose of trading. The proclamation therefore announced that, "mindful of the assurance he gave that hostilities would not be resumed so long as the Court of Ava refrained from disputing our quiet possession of the province of Pegu, the Governor-General in Council is willing to accept these pacific declarations and acts of the King as substantial proof of his acquiescence in the proposed conditions of peace, although a formal treaty has not been concluded."

UNITED STATES.—On the 4th of March the inauguration of General Pierce as the new President took place at Washington, in the midst of a heavy fall of snow. The oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and was as follows: —"I do solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States." At the conclusion of the formalities the President came forward on the platform and delivered a long address, apparently extempore, for he made no use of manuscript or notes throughout the whole of his harangue. The following are some of the most important passages. In the commencement he alluded to the terrible catastrophe which had deprived him of his only son, who had been killed before his parents' eyes by the upsetting of a railway carriage.

"My countrymen,—It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others rather than desirable for myself.

"The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me—not to one sought—but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers.

"I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness: you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable acquirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed in the administration of both your home and foreign affairs.

"Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled

progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago the father of this country made the then recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the constitution of the United States one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigour equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power in a Government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations; but, with a firm and fearless step, advanced beyond the governmental landmarks which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of—it was a thing realised. They had exhibited, not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance."

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"With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that

my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilised world. An Administration would be unworthy of confidence at home or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonour. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless in duration. Hence a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace not less the distant future than the urgent present.

"The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighbouring nations upon our continent we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If in the course of their growth we should open new channels of trade and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realised will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people." * * * *

"In the administration of domestic affairs you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realised, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects, and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognise. No reasonable man of any party will expect the Administration to be so regardless of its responsibility and

of the obvious elements of success as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labour, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult in selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandisement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence, and peculation will be vain. With them they will be unnecessary.

"But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general Government of a confederacy like ours are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents in every department to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the constitution of the United States.

"The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and federal authorities, and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States and your common rights and obligations under the general Government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

"In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are—showering upon us blessings and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field

ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so; but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognised by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States wherein it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this repect as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional or ambitious or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

"But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling providence.

"We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and

not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts that, beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever reunite its broken fragments.

"Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from heaven, I can express no better hope for my country than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited."

The 33rd Congress of the United States was opened at Washington, on the 5th of December, when the President's message was read, from which we extract the following passages as those of chief importance:—

"Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,—

"The interest with which the people of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Congress, and the fulfilment on that occasion of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realise the hopes of the founders of a political system at once complex and symmetrical. While the different branches of the Government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, the duties of all alike have direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately, under this system no man is so high, and none so humble in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility which all official functions imply.

"Upon the justice and intelligence of the masses in a Government thus organised is the sole reliance of the confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power on the one hand, and the assaults of personal ambition on the other.

"The interest of which I have spoken is inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign Powers, by the new obligations resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise, by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amazing energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of humanity have been developed.

"Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a wide-spread and devastating pestilence, has left its sad traces upon some portions of our country, we have still the most abundant cause for reverent thankfulness to God for an accumulation of signal mercies showered upon us as a nation. It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in his hands the destiny of men and of nations.

"Recognising the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political

condition, I should shrink from a clear duty did I fail to express my deepest conviction that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by Divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neighbours of districts and cities separated widely from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood which unites all hearts in all parts of this Union when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity impends over us at home.

"*Foreign Relations.*—Our diplomatic relations with foreign Powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them questions of a disturbing character are still pending; but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted.

"For some years past Great Britain has so construed the first article of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the north-western coast, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing-grounds to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never acquiesced in this construction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they have so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject —to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United States and the British North American provinces—a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favourable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

"Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two Governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

"A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, organised under the convention of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

"It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the north-west, as designated in the convention of the 15th of June, 1846, and especially that part which separates the territory of Washington from the British possessions on the north, should be traced and marked. I therefore present the subject to your notice.

"With France our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The extensive commerce between the United States and that country might, it is conceived, be released from some unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual advantage of both parties. With a view

to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.

"Independently of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her, growing out of our neighbourhood to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I am happy to announce, that, since the last Congress, no attempts have been made by unauthorised expeditions within the United States against either of those colonies. Should any movement be manifested within our limits, all the means at my command will be vigorously exerted to repress it. Several annoying occurrences have taken place at Havannah, or in the vicinity of the island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our shores—lying, as it does, in the track of trade between some of our principal cities—and the suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse, particularly that with the United States, is there guarded, a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended. As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our Consul at Havannah and the Captain-General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens, under the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to this Government, and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain-General by our Consul, in behalf of our injured fellow-citizens. Hitherto the Government of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course on her part is deeply regretted; for, without some arrangement of this kind, the good understanding between the two countries may be exposed to occasional interruption. Our Minister at Madrid is instructed to renew the proposition, and to press it again upon the consideration of Her Catholic Majesty's Government.

Dispute with Austria.—"Martin Kossta, a Hungarian by birth, came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war then lying at anchor in the harbour of that place, and there confined in irons, with the avowed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. Our Consul at Smyrna and Legation at Constantinople interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffectual. While thus imprisoned, Commander Ingraham, with the United States' ship-of-war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Kossta was entitled to the protection of this Government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the United States and of Austria, he was transferred to the custody of the French Consul-General at Smyrna, there to

remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the Consuls of the respective Governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement, he has been released, and is now in the United States. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Kossta as still his subject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish empire, he has demanded of this Government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavowal of the acts of its agents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion, that Kossta was seized without legal authority at Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on board of the Austrian brig of war; that, at the time of his seizure, he was clothed with the nationality of the United States; and that the acts of our officers, under the circumstances of the case, were justifiable, and their conduct has been fully approved by me, and a compliance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined.

Expedition to Japan.—"In 1852 an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with that island. Intelligence has been received of his arrival there, and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the object of his visit; but it is not yet ascertained how far the Emperor will be disposed to abandon his restrictive policy, and open that populous country to a commercial intercourse with the United States.

Navigation of the River Amazon.—"Considering the vast regions of this continent, and the number of States which would be made accessible by the free navigation of the river Amazon, particular attention has been given to this subject. Brazil, through whose territories it passes into the ocean, has hitherto persisted in a policy so restrictive in regard to the use of this river as to obstruct and nearly exclude foreign commercial intercourse with the States which lie upon its tributaries and upper branches. Our Minister to that country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and to use his efforts to induce the Brazilian Government to open to common use, under proper safeguards, this great natural highway for international trade. Several of the South American States are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expect their cooperation in the measure. As the advantages of free commercial intercourse among nations are better understood, more liberal views are generally entertained as to the common rights of all to the free use of those means which nature has provided for international communication. To these moral, liberal, and enlightened views it is hoped that Brazil will conform her policy, and remove all unnecessary restrictions upon the free use of a river which traverses so many States, and so large a part of the continent. I am happy to inform you that the Republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation have yielded to the liberal policy still resisted by Brazil, in regard to the navigable rivers within their respective territories. Treaties, embracing this subject among others, have been negotiated with these

Governments, which will be submitted to the Senate at the present session.

Territorial Extension. — "The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand, through acquisitions of territory, which, how much soever some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our country, and, with it, of the human race, in freedom, in prosperity, and in happiness. The 13 States have grown to be 31, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia. I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the Republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests devolve upon me; the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business, is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress; and, secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of public polity affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Federal Union.—"Recurring to these principles, which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and duties of the federal Government vested in or intrusted to the three great departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial, yet the substantive power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material development exist in the respective States, which, all being of themselves well-constituted republics, as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetuating the American Union. The federal Government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to one another and to foreign Governments; while the great mass of interests which belong to cultivated men, the ordinary business of life, the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of the people of the several States. There is the effective democracy of the nation, and there the vital essence of its being and its existence.

Taxation. — "Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the federal Government, the primary one is the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the constitution, especially in the application of the public funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress. Happily, I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the Government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary Power of Christendom having a surplus revenue, drawn immediately from imports on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and national prosperity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures, and the products of the earth and sea, so as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the

general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

Fiscal Statement.—"At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the Treasury a balance of 14,632,136 dollars. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to 58,931,865 dollars from Customs, and to 2,405,708 dollars from public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to 61,337,574 dollars; while the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to 43,554,262 dollars, leaving a balance of 32,425,447 dollars of receipts above expenditures. This fact of increasing surplus in the Treasury became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my administration, and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to me obvious and clear—namely, first, to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could judiciously be done; and, secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies. Of these objects, the first has been in the course of accomplishment in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt of all classes was, on the 4th of March, 1853, 69,190,037 dollars; payments on account of which have been made since that period to the amount of 12,703,329 dollars, leaving unpaid and in the continuous course of liquidation the sum of 56,486,708 dollars. These payments, although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the general advantage of the Treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the relief they have incidentally afforded to the money-market, and to the industrial and commercial pursuits of the country. The second of the above-mentioned objects—that of the tariff—is of great importance, and the plan suggested by the Secretary, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to add to the free lists many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter in manufactures, and are not largely, or at all, produced in the country, is commended to your candid and careful consideration. You will find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also, abundant proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system to meet all the requirements of the public service, and that, while properly administered, it operates to the advantage of the community in ordinary business relations.

Survey of Public Lands.—"During the last fiscal year 9,819,411 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and 10,363,891 acres brought into market. Within the same period the sales by public purchase and private entry amounted to 1,083,495 acres; located under military bounty land warrants, 6,142,360 acres; located under other certificates, 9427 acres; ceded to the State, as swamp lands, 16,684,253 acres; selected for railroad and other objects, under Acts of Congress, 1,427,457 acres; total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year, 25,346,992 acres, which is an increase in quantity sold and

located under land warrants and grants of 12,231,818 acres over the fiscal year immediately preceding. The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1852 was 334,451 acres. The amount received, therefore, was 623,687 dollars. The quantity sold the second and third quarters of the year 1853 was 1,609,919 acres; and the amount received, therefore, 2,226,876 dollars.

"The whole number of land warrants issued under existing laws, prior to the 30th of September last, was 226,042; of which there were outstanding at that date 66,947. The quantity of land required to satisfy these outstanding warrants is 4,778,120 acres.

"Warrants have been issued to the 30th of September last, under the Act of the 11th of February, 1847, calling for 12,879,280 acres; under Acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, calling for 12,505,360 acres—making a total of 25,384,640 acres.

Land for Railways.—"Numerous applications have been, and no doubt will continue to be made for grants of land, in aid of the construction of railways. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the constitution that the power to dispose of the public domain should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and therefore that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. For the practical operation of such grants thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and, at the same time, the substantial interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle.

Judicial System.—"The present judicial system of the United States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has in its general theory and much of its details become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modified in any respect, it should only be in those particulars which may adapt it to the increased extent, population, and legal business of the United States. In this relation the organisation of the courts is now confessedly inadequate to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which the States of Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas, and California, and districts of other States, are in effect excluded from the full benefits of the general system, by the functions of the Circuit Court being devolved on the district judges of those States or parts of States.

"The spirit of the constitution and a due regard to justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Con-

gress. I will present to you, if deemed desirable, a plan, which I am prepared to recommend, for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system.

Principles of Federal System.—"Our Government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting by specific objects and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its administration there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the Republic, and a policy having provoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce which does not equally apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you whether it may not be safely anticipated, that if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general Government for local improvements, for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such construction as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

"If that can be regarded as a system which, in the experience of more than 30 years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value, and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose—the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant for the past.

Military Roads and Route across the Isthmus of Darien.—"The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now wide spread and vastly multiplied. As incidental to, and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbours of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly-increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between assailable points and a patriotic people, ever ready, and generally able, to protect them. These necessary links the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that wher-

ever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the General Government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

"The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might soon be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained; but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the surveys ordered, will be received in time for transmission to the two Houses of Congress on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the Act of Appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great, and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and at times fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage which would result from territorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

"These difficulties, which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But while the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these nor all considerations combined can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. Within this limit, and to the extent of the interest of the Government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practicable route shall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to construct or aid in the construction of a road within the limits of a territory is not embarrassed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the General Government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that its connection with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. I will only add at present, that, fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my action is

concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the Government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say that no grandeur of enterprise and no present urging inducement promising popular favour will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

Principles of Union.—"It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of the Revolution had passed to their graves, or, through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of, the constitutional rights of the State. The reserved powers were unscrupulously respected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of casuists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of compact was regarded as sacred in the eye of honour, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, environed with inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us should we prove faithless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this great continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of clime or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the South and the North could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution; they could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangour of arms. As their united valour was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissensions to paralyse the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government.

Population Returns.—"The successive decennial returns of the Census since the adoption of the constitution have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter-century. Carried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a

diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average of human life known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past 50 years will tend to keep up through the next 50, or perhaps 100, the same ratio of growth which has been thus revealed in our past progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of labouring masses from Eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful, and prosperous a confederation of self-governing republics, and seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast-growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

"These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption that the law of population above stated will continue to act with undiminished effect through at least the next half-century; and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than 100,000,000 of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union.

Federative Self-Government.—"It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore our system of government has worked upon what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development which it must thus assume within a future so near at hand as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

"It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and in interests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federative self-government, of which it is our glorious, and, I trust, immortal charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

"The *minimum* of federal government compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a dis-

position to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterise all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

"In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of our Union, and of the realisation of that magnificent national future alluded to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language, and conduct in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion which may respectively characterise them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and non-interference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealing of State with State, whether in legislation or the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union on so vast a scale could not long survive.

Conclusion.—"Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honour and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the Government.

"FRANKLIN PIERCE."

CHRONICLE.

LOSS OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK IN 1852.—The records of Lloyd's present a sad catalogue of loss of life and property on our own shores during the year 1852. The total destruction of life, as far as has been ascertained, amounts to 920. Of these, 100 were lost in the *Amazon*, destroyed by fire on the 4th January, at about 90 miles from the Land's End; 13 in the *Columbus*, wrecked on the 6th January, near the Hook Lighthouse, Waterford, owing to the neglect of the Dunmore pilots; 12 in the *John Toole*, wrecked January 27, on the Arran Isles, near Galway; 15 in the *Amy*, wrecked March 23, at the Seven Heads, near Kinsale; 75 in the *Mobile*, wrecked September 29, on the Arklow Banks; 10 in the *Ernesto*, wrecked October 27, near Boscastle, Cornwall; 15 in the *Minerva*, wrecked November 11, near the Bar of Drogheda; 15 in the *Ocean Queen*, wrecked December 26, at Wembury, near the Plymouth Mewstone; 45 in the *Louise Emile*, wrecked December 28, at Dungeness; 15 in the *Haggerston* iron screw collier, lost in the gale of December 27, off Filey; 36 in the *Lily*, stranded December 28, in the Sound of the Isle of Man, when her cargo ignited and she blew up; 13 in the *Alcibiades*, wrecked December 28, in Ballyteigue Bay, Wexford; and 10 in the *Broad Oak*, wrecked December 29, in Dunlogh Bay, Skibbereen. The remainder were lost in smaller numbers on the coast, or in vessels that foundered in the adjoining seas; making in all, 920.

1853.

JANUARY.

3. DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RAILWAY.—A dreadful collision, causing great loss of life and limb, occurred on the Oxford branch of the North-Western Railway, from the carelessness or mistake of the guard or driver. In consequence of a partial falling in of Wolvercot Tunnel, two months since, the whole of the traffic between Oxford and Islip was carried on upon a single line. To prevent accidents, this part of the line was worked under strict directions conveyed between the stations by the telegraph; no train was allowed to leave one station till notice had arrived from the other that the rails were clear. At 5 P.M., the station-master at Islip

sent a message inquiring whether he might dispatch a coal-train: the Oxford station-master replied that he might. A passenger-train was to leave Oxford at 5.30; the guard and driver were warned not to move till they received instructions, as this coal-train was expected. At 5.30 the London train was made up. It consisted of an engine and tender, three carriages, and a break-van, with Joseph Kinch as guard in charge. There were 21 passengers booked by the train, most of them of the poorer class. Having given directions to Kinch not to start until the coal-train had come in, the station-master went into his office. A ballast-train came in from Wolvercot Tunnel, and entered a siding; it bore a white light, whereas coal-trains always carry a green light; yet the guard appears to have mistaken it for the coal-train, and, without waiting for orders from the station-master, signalled the driver to start. The station-master and the locomotive foreman rushed out to stop the train, but all they could do was to alarm the guard; he applied the break, but failed to attract the attention of the driver. The policeman on duty at the auxiliary signal, about 200 yards out of the station, aware of the danger, exhibited his red signal as it approached. Owing to the steam in which the engine was enveloped, the driver appears not to have seen the red light until he got very close to the signal-post. He then sounded his whistle twice; but, instead of keeping the danger-signal on, the policeman shut the red off and turned on green—signifying caution only. This probably reassured the driver, for he increased the speed of his train immediately afterwards. The railway, after leaving the station, runs parallel for some considerable distance with the Oxford and Rugby line; from which it is separated only by a ditch, about 20 feet wide, generally full of water. Both lines intersect a large tract of common land, known as Port Meadow; at this time, owing to the floods, covered with water to a depth of 2 or 3 feet. The up-train had not traversed this meadow, and had scarcely got a mile from the station, when it came into violent collision with the coal-train, proceeding in the opposite direction. The consequences were of the most awful character. The engine of the passenger-train was turned completely round, and thrown into the water-ditch in a frightfully shattered state. The first engine attached to the coal-train fell upon it, the wheels of each being transfixed; the second engine rushed upon the wreck, and the shattered machinery formed a pile overtopping the telegraph wires. To add to the horror of the scene, the fire of the engines ignited the woodwork of the carriages. The third-class and second-class carriages were completely broken up, scarcely two boards remaining attached; and the passengers were scattered about the line in every direction. Of the six drivers and stokers five were killed, having sustained dreadful fractures. The sixth, Kinch, the author of the catastrophe, escaped death, but was much injured. Of the passengers, one man was thrown under the ruins, and before his body could be extricated the upper half of his frame was burnt to a cinder. A young woman was thrown in the water, and in some extraordi-

nary manner became imbedded under the boiler of the passenger-engine: she was only discovered by her legs appearing above the water, and it was 6 o'clock next morning before her body was extricated. Another, whose arm was broken and his body much crushed, died, after undergoing amputation. Of the 21 passengers, scarcely one escaped severe injury. A woman was terribly crushed about the chest, her breast-bone being broken; a man suffered fractures of his knee and thighs; another had four ribs broken; others were cut and bruised, and endured dreadful agonies from burns.

A lengthened inquiry took place into the causes of the disaster, which resulted in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Kinch, the guard, who was indicted on that charge; but the grand jury threw out the bill.

3. Blowing up a Chimney.—The extraordinary height and dimensions of the chimney-shaft of Messrs. Muspratt's chemical works near Warrington have long excited the wonder of travellers on the North-Western Railway. It was 406 feet high, 46 feet diameter at the base, 17 feet diameter at the summit, contained 3,500,000 bricks, 3500 tons in weight. Only one chimney-shaft in the kingdom exceeded it in height, namely, that of the chemical works of Mr. Tennant, near Glasgow, which was 20 feet higher. The ground occupied by Messrs. Muspratt's works being required for railway purposes, it was thought the cheapest mode to destroy their shaft by gunpowder. A number of holes were delved round the base, and 14 charges of gunpowder were inserted. Nine charges exploded without any apparent damage being done to the stability of the shaft; but the report of the tenth had no sooner been heard than the chimney was rent from top to bottom, and the huge fabric fell, crumbling away gradually from the base upwards. The whole of the column fell nearly within the circumference of its own base. A dense cloud of lime dust hid the ruins for a few seconds; but when it cleared away the 3,500,000 bricks were perceived in the shape of a huge mound.

View of Apsley House.—The praiseworthy interest taken by the people in the private life of the late Duke of Wellington has been highly gratified by a liberal admission to view his residence, readily accorded by his son.

The well-known pile at Hyde Park Corner is, it is believed, an old red-brick mansion, altered and stuccoed to suit modern taste; and presents nothing of interest in its exterior or its internal arrangements. Such as it is, however, it surpasses the most princely residences of London in interest. *His* house, his pictures, his furniture; the hall in which his crowning victory was annually commemorated, the library in which he transacted his business, the bedroom in which he slept, are objects of no ordinary interest or impertinent curiosity.

The rooms to which the public were admitted were 10 in number, and are by no means remarkable for their proportions, or for the magnificence of their decorations. The picture gallery, which is the largest of them, has nothing striking about it apart from the merits of the paintings themselves and the appearance of some magnificent

candelabra and vases in porphyry —the gift of the Emperor Nicholas and the King of Sweden to the Duke. The pictures are many of them possessed of rare excellence. The great masters of the Italian and Spanish schools are sparingly represented, but there is a large show of the best Dutch and Flemish painters. In this gallery—a long and narrow apartment—the late Duke held the Waterloo Banquet;—here he assembled around him the chiefs with whom he fought his last battle, and here, as time rolled on, he found himself among the last of that distinguished band of veterans, the greatest spared longest to witness the permanence of his own fame.

There are two distinct sets of drawing-rooms at Apsley House, the first on the Piccadilly side, the second looking towards the park. None of them can be described as either spacious or lofty, nor are they very magnificently furnished. The two rooms on the Piccadilly side have a formal, stately appearance; the others are, perhaps, the most interesting. In the former are placed Wilkie's great picture, "The Chelsea Pensioners," and its companion, "The Greenwich Pensioners," by Burnet. Here also are Sir Edwin Landseer's painting of "Van Amburgh in the Cage with Wild Beasts," the "Melton Hunt," by Grant, and copies of four of Raffaelle's most celebrated works by Bonnemaison. These rooms also contain some fine portraits, among them those of the great Duke of Marlborough, Marshal Soult, Mr. Pitt, and Pope Pius VII. In the furniture should be noticed two magnificent side tables of Roman mosaic, and two others of beautifully inlaid wood. There is also an exceedingly splendid pair of Sèvres vases, the gift of Louis XVIII. The drawing-rooms looking towards the park appear to be those most used for the reception of friends, and are fitted up with greater elegance and comfort than those in front. Here is a malachite vase, presented to the Duke by the Emperor Alexander; a service of Sèvres china, the gift of Louis XVIII.; and another which formerly belonged to Joseph, King of Spain. Here, too, is a collection of paintings, chiefly portraits, which cannot fail to rivet attention, since they speak more significantly to us than, perhaps, any other objects of the great man to whom they belonged—they are the portraits of relatives and friends and companions in arms; some executed in the happiest style, and all extremely interesting. There is but one battle scene depicted in Apsley House, and that is Waterloo, taken from Napoleon's head-quarters, by Sir William Allen. At the foot of the grand staircase stands a colossal statue of Napoleon, presented to the Duke by the Allied Sovereigns. The waiting-room, into which visitors pass before ascending the staircase, contains marble busts of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Perceval, Colonel Gurwood, and Colonel Ponsonby; a spiritedly executed bronze statuette of Marshal Blucher and a bust of the Duke himself, of no great merit.

Descending a back staircase, the visitor enters the china room, in which are displayed the various services of china, the presents of crowned heads—singular gifts to a warrior, but which seem to have been as common as field-marshals' *bâtons* or military decorations. They are, without doubt, beautiful specimens of the ceramic art. The

silver *plateau* presented to his Grace by the Regent of Portugal, and the Wellington Shield, the gift of the merchants and bankers of London, in 1822, are also objects of great interest. There are some fine candelabra in this room, and five busts in bronze—the Marquis of Wellesley, Henri Quatre, the Prince de Condé, Louis XIV., and Marshal Turenne—which in spirit and finish have not often been surpassed.

The other rooms thrown open to the public were the secretary's room, the Duke's private room, and his bedroom, in the arrangements of which not the slightest alteration had been made since they were last used. "The privilege of admission into these apartments will be more valued than all the rest. It has quite the effect of an intimate introduction to the character and habits of the illustrious dead. We see the library he consulted, the books he kept beside him for reference, the mass of papers, maps, documents, and other reading matter upon which his active energetic mind was constantly engaged—even to the latest magazine, there they all are, piled one over the other, without arrangement, and yet not precisely in confusion. The Duke's room is almost destitute of ornament, the most noticeable objects being a quaint decoration on the mantelpiece, and a medallion likeness of the present Duchess near it." A few prints of ordinary merit were suspended on the walls. "The secretary's apartment is smaller in size, but more neatly arranged, and here, on a *cheffonier* at the further end, a quaint-looking unpainted box, apparently rather out of place, will be observed. Its destiny has been a strange one. It accompanied the Duke through all his wars, in it he has stowed away his most private documents, and upon it he wrote many of his famous dispatches. It is an old box now, but even in its best days the making of it was not beyond the powers of the roughest carpenter, and it was never honoured with a coat of paint; as for the lock, it is one of those fastened with a hasp, and might have cost from 6*d.* to 1*s.* originally. Yet within this frail and mean-looking piece of joinery the most important secrets of the State were habitually confined, and upon it the issues of battles were announced and the orders for great military manœuvres hastily traced. That man must be insensible indeed who, remembering what the Duke was, and all that he did, can survey unmoved the contents of these private apartments. Affecting little grandeur even in his state, and making no ostentatious display of gifts and achievements which must have shaken the balance of any weaker mind, when followed to his nightly resting place we find him sleeping in a small, miserable, hard, little bed, scantily curtained, and placed at one side of a wretched little room, the only ornaments of which are an unfinished sketch of the present Duchess, two cheap prints of military men, and a small portrait in oil. The Duke was a wonderful man—wonderful in his good fortune, but still more so in the moderation with which he received Fortune's favours. The interior arrangements of Apsley House furnish the most recent evidences of what he was. He had great presents made to him, but made no ostentatious parade of them. He won many great battles and sieges, but Waterloo is the only one of

his achievements for a picture of which he has made room upon his walls. The genius of such men as Wilkie and Lawrence has transferred to the canvas his soldiers and his chief lieutenants, but of himself no faithful or worthy representation appears in Apsley House. Oddly enough, too, the statesmen of this generation—Peel especially—have found no place in his collection. Soult is the only one of Napoleon's generals whom he has so honoured, and the solitary ecclesiastic included among his portraits is a Roman Pontiff. The numerous likenesses of the present Duchess are a touching evidence of the affection with which he regarded her. Go into his study, and you will see the traces of his indefatigable labours for the public service; enter his bedroom, and you will understand how, by disciplined regularity and self-restraint, he did so much and lived so long." It is scarcely necessary to add, that very great numbers of people viewed this interesting mansion.

6. Railway Accident in America.—An accident occurred on the railway between Boston and Concord, by which the newly-elected President of the United States lost his only child.

"The train consisted only of one 72 passenger-car, a baggage-car, and the engine. It left Boston at a quarter past 12 o'clock on the 6th instant, for Concord, N. H., and reached Andover soon after 1 p.m. The catastrophe happened about two miles beyond the depôt; and was occasioned by the breaking of the flange of one of the rear wheels, and also the axle-tree. The train was running at the time at a high rate of speed, say 40 miles an hour. The passenger-car at once became detached, and after proceeding some 10 rods, ran off the track, and then went over the embankment. The precipice was some 12 or 15 feet in depth, and at the bottom was a pile of stones. The car turned completely over; and the passengers, some 60 in number, were thrown into a state of the greatest confusion. When the car fell, the stove, containing burning coal, was thrown upon several of the passengers, burning them and destroying their clothes. The wife and daughter of Charles Marsh, apothecary of Roxbury, had their clothes destroyed; themselves slightly burned. General Pierce occupied a forward seat. His wife sat beside him, and his son sat in front, on the side-seat behind the door. As the car approached the precipice, he put his arm round his wife, and bent forward to catch his son. At this moment the car went over, and glided down the bank on its side. It is believed that a rock penetrated the window behind young Pierce, and caused a terrible fracture of his skull, which produced almost instantaneous death. Nothing could be more heart-rending than the spectacle presented by the mangled features of the child. He lay upon the floor of the car, with his skull fractured in the most frightful manner. The cap which he wore had fallen off, and was filled with his blood and brains. This was the horrid sight which met the eyes of Mrs. Pierce when she returned to consciousness. She sprang towards the body of her boy, but was restrained by the General and his friends, who endeavoured to soothe her. She sustained no visible injury; but the shock occasioned by the de-

struction of her son, added to her previous debility, had a serious though not dangerous effect upon her."

The unfortunate youth was about 11 years of age, and is stated to have been of much promise.

Of the other passengers by the train, several sustained fractures of the limbs, and nearly all were hurt more or less seriously.

10. EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—Considerable alarm has been caused in the City by the discovery of forgeries of enormous magnitude.

Robert Ferdinand Pries, a merchant, who, for many years, had held a highly respectable position in the City of London, and carried on a most extensive business at Crosby Hall Chambers, dealing very largely in transactions connected with the corn trade, and enjoying extensive credit, was placed at the bar of the Mansion House Police Court, charged with the utterance of forged bills of lading, whereby he had fraudulently obtained the sum of 18,000*l.* from Messrs. Holford and Co., bankers, of New Broad Street. This firm had advanced the above sum to the prisoner upon bills of lading, or corn-warrants, purporting to be issued by Messrs. Brown and Young, granary-keepers. The advance was to have been repaid on the 3rd of January, but subsequently Messrs. Holford agreed to extend the time. On the following Saturday, the prisoner gave them a cheque for 3000*l.* on account; this was dishonoured; and on the inquiries that ensued, it was ascertained that the signatures were forgeries. He was arrested at the Euston Square station as he was about to take to flight; and on his house being searched, his wife produced a letter in which he stated that he had committed crimes, and was about to destroy himself.

Great excitement had been caused in the mercantile world by the rumour of the enormous magnitude of the frauds, and by the circumstance that a house of good repute had been obliged to suspend payment—they afterwards became bankrupts—owing to the large sums they had been plundered of by the prisoner—not less than 51,000*l.*; and the Court was consequently crowded with mercantile men of the first class.

The prisoner, on another hearing, was charged with having obtained 51,000*l.* from Messrs. Collman and Stolterfoht, the house before alluded to, which had been advanced upon similar documents. A third charge was also gone into, that of having defrauded Messrs. Monteaux and Co. of 9000*l.* on certain bills of lading. These documents, it appeared, were duplicates, the prisoner having already raised money on the originals, from parties who had thereby become possessed of the property which Messrs. Monteaux and Co. thought they had obtained as security.

The prisoner was tried at the Central Criminal Court, and the case being clearly proved, was convicted and sentenced to be transported for life.

So enormous were the prisoner's transactions in grain, that they affected the price of the corn-market, and the fluctuations consequent were even attributed to political action. An immense purchase of grain was known to have been made by English agents in foreign markets, at prices which must necessarily involve a loss.

These transactions were supposed to have originated with the English Protectionists, with the view of depressing the wheat market at the time of the elections, and thus increasing the zeal of the farming interest; by others it was thought that the purchases were made by the French President, with a view to smoothing his path to the Empire; others thought it some move of the Emperor of Russia. They now appear to have been the convulsive attempts of a ruined speculator to sustain his credit. The sum lost by these operations in grain is thought to be not less than 100,000*l.*

11. Great Metropolitan Poultry Show.—A very singular exhibition, not without utility, was opened to the public at the Baker Street Bazaar; namely, a club-show of poultry. A great mania for rearing poultry has for some years existed throughout the country, mainly stimulated by the introduction of a gigantic species of fowl from Cochin China. Under the rivalry of country prize exhibitions, the eatable portion of the feathered tribes have undergone as much improvement in size and qualities as our cattle and sheep; the Baker Street exhibition places them among the wealth of the kingdom. The exhibition consisted of

Fowl.	Classes.	Pens.
Spanish	3 ...	36
Dorking	7 ...	70
Cochin China...	7 ...	249
Malay.....	2 ...	10
Game.....	8 ...	48
Hamburgh.....	8 ...	57
Poland	9 ...	37
Bantams	4 ...	63

Forty-five pens of other distinct breeds of fowls, 11 pens of geese, 33 pens of ducks, 10 pens of turkeys, 249 pens of pigeons, and 48 pens of rabbits. Each pen contained from two to four individuals. The rules of the club require that the proprietors of all stock shown shall affix prices to their specimens. Some of these valuations were enormous, the owners probably being unwilling to sell their favourites. Several pens of the Cochin China fowls and chickens were valued at 1000*l.*, 500*l.*, 200*l.*, 100 guineas, and 100*l.*, while others were priced—probably for sale—at sums varying from 80*l.* down to 1*l.* 1*s.* The value placed on Spanish fowls varied from 100 guineas to 2*l.* 10*s.* a pen. The Dorking, Malay, game, Hamburgh, and Bantam fowls were priced at sums ranging from 100 guineas to 40*l.*, 25 guineas, and as low as 1*l.* a pen. Two of the pens of Poland fowls were valued at 1000*l.*, but the selling prices seemed to vary from 50*l.* downwards to 2 guineas. The highest price placed upon a pen of geese was 21*l.*, and the lowest 1*l.* 10*s.* Of the 33 pens of ducks exhibited, one was valued at 100*l.*; but the prices placed on the other pens varied from 21*l.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* Some of the turkeys were of great size and of remarkably fine plumage, and the pens were valued at from 10*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*

Surprising crowds flocked to witness this novel exhibition—more than 5000 persons on each of the "shilling" days. Great amusement was caused by the gigantic proportions of the Cochin China cocks, their grotesque configuration and most discordant crowings. Other specimens were exceedingly beautiful. Some of the stock was afterwards sold by auction, and produced extraordinary prices.

13. Murder in Aberdeenshire.—The Scottish newspapers record the execution at Aberdeen

of George Christie for the murder of an aged widow and her grandson, on the 4th of October last, near that city. The crime appears to have been of a most atrocious kind. The poor widow, it seemed, had been most kind and charitable to her murderer, who was a peasant working in the neighbourhood, in very poor circumstances. On the day of the murder he went to the cottage for the purpose, as he stated, of obtaining a tin flagon in which he used to carry his breakfast when he went to labour. The widow refused to give him this, unless he paid for some milk for which he owed her. Upon this, Christie got into a violent rage, and, seizing a large stone, which was the first thing that he could lay his hand on, felled her to the ground, and then, in his moment of desperation, hurled everything at her that came in his way with the most savage violence. When he struck down the woman her young grandson ran in between him and her crying bitterly, and pleading with him "not to kill his granny," which enraged him still more, and he knocked down the boy, and then killed him outright. This statement the murderer maintained to the last; but while it may be true as to the way in which the murders were committed, it is difficult to reconcile the absence of a deliberate intention with the facts that he afterwards broke open the drawer in which the deceased was known to keep her money, that he robbed it of all it contained (15*s.*), and that he stole and pawned some shirts, which were identified as having been in the widow's possession.

20. Suicide of Dr. Rice, Head-Master of Christ's Hospital.—The death of this respected gentleman, which occurred under the circumstances detailed at the coroner's inquest, caused great regret.

Susan Bancroft said she was in the service of Dr. Rice. At about a quarter before 9 o'clock in the morning, as she was passing Dr. Rice's bedroom door, she heard a violent scream, and on going into the room she saw Mrs. Rice there, and Dr. Rice was hanging by his neck at the foot of the bed, and his feet were some distance from the ground. Mrs. Rice immediately cut the handkerchief by which he was suspended, and they lowered him gradually on to the bed. A surgeon was sent for who had attended him for some time, but he showed no signs of life. She had seen the Doctor on the previous night at prayers. Mrs. Rice read the prayers, but Dr. Rice was present. He went to bed soon afterwards. She had seen him low-spirited lately; she might say for four or five months past. Last Monday he went into the dining-room in this state, when he asked Mrs. Rice if she thought that he was out of his mind. Mrs. Rice replied, "Oh, certainly not."

Mr. Thomas Stone, resident surgeon to Christ's Hospital, said that he had known Dr. Rice for the last 17 years. He had attended him professionally for many years, and more especially of late. He attended him in last February twelvemonth, when he was attacked with a very severe fever; and again for a nervous fever in May or June last, since which time he had appeared a completely altered man. He was exceedingly desponding and melancholy, and weak in body, which gradually increased up to the present time.

He became so desponding in his mind that witness required to have further advice, and suggested that Dr. Hume, or the physician to the hospital, should be called in to see him. So strongly were they convinced that he was suffering from derangement of mind, that they required him to resign his headmastership of Christ's Hospital, which he did on Friday last. Of late he was particularly desponding, and the most trifling matters he magnified into the greatest importance. So firmly was he (witness) of opinion that he was quite mad, that he felt it to be his duty to inform Mrs. Rice of it, and to request her to remove all things out of his way, and that he should not be allowed to shave himself. Mrs. Rice, nevertheless, did not take his razors away, as she always stood by him while he used them. In the morning, when she arose, she left Dr. Rice asleep in bed. After family prayers, Mrs. Rice again went up stairs, and found him in the situation the last witness had described. He was found at the foot of the bed, in his nightclothes, perfectly insensible and pulseless, and quite black in the face. Witness was of opinion that the deceased's state of mind was not caused by overstudy, but by fever.

The jury found that Dr. Rice had committed suicide while in a state of derangement.

21. Colliery Accidents.—A lamentable accident occurred at New Cottam coal-pit, seven miles from Sheffield. Seven miners had got into a corf to descend the shaft, but had not been lowered more than 20 feet when an iron ring to which the corf was suspended gave way, and the poor men were dashed to the bottom—a depth of 240 feet. Some delay occurred before any one could descend the shaft; only one of the seven miners exhibited the least sign of life, and he only for a few moments. The accident occurred from the snapping of a new iron ring which connected the wire rope with the chair.

An explosion has happened at the Leasingthorn Colliery, near Bishop Auckland, by which four persons lost their lives.

— Collision in the Channel.—A collision is reported to have taken place in the Channel, which resulted in the loss of a ship and 18 lives. The *Herald*, of 400 tons, was coming up the Channel on her voyage from Madras to London; there were 17 hands on board, and two invalided soldiers as passengers. On the night of the 21st January, there was a heavy gale of wind with rain, and it was very dark. Between the Lizard and the Eddystone, about half-past 9 o'clock, the *Herald* came in contact with the *Johanna Karl*, a schooner bound from Riga to Oporto. The *Johanna Karl* received much damage, having been almost dismantled, but, after knocking about for some hours, a Trinity House pilot-boat rendered assistance, and the schooner was got into Fowey. When the two ships separated after the crash, the *Herald* seemed to have suffered little, and the master held on his way. She did not make much water, and the crew kept it under by pumping. But soon after 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, a large part of the hull of the ship is supposed to have given way, for water appeared above the lower deck, and the cargo was floating in the hold. The master ordered the pinnace to be lowered, but on attempting to get it over, it stove

between the round-house and main rigging. The long-boat was then cut adrift, but from some cause or other it continued in the stock, and before it could be got out, the ship made a plunge head-foremost, settled down on the starboard side, and gradually disappeared. Most of the unfortunate fellows who perished had got into the long-boat, in the hope that she would float clear of the wreck, while others took to the gig. Neither of these boats were buoyant, having been stove as the ship rose after the first plunge, and, with their unhappy occupants, they perished with the ship. One only of the crew escaped; he appears to have clung unconsciously to a spar, which kept him afloat until he was picked up by a passing ship the next morning.

22. Accident to a Life-Boat.—The crew of the *Rhyl* life-boat went out to examine a vessel which they perceived cast away on the Hoyle Bank, near the mouth of the Dee. The crew had abandoned the ship before the life-boat reached her. On their return the boat capsized and the men were thrown into the sea. Three were saved, but six perished.

Soon after, a sad catastrophe occurred on the same dangerous banks. Six boatmen went to the Hoyle Bank to examine a vessel which had been wrecked. They all left their boat, fastening it to a boat-hook thrust into the sand. As they returned from the wreck, they perceived that their boat was adrift, while the tide was rapidly covering the sand. No assistance came, and in an hour the waters closed over the ill-fated mariners.

29. Marriage of the Emperor of the French.—The civil marriage of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. and her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Téba, took place this day. At an early hour, the Empress elect left the Elysée, accompanied by her mother, the Duc de Cambacères, and the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis de Valdegamas, and was conducted to the Tuileries, where she was received by a host of French functionaries, and conducted to the *Salon de Famille*, where the Emperor awaited her. His Majesty conducted his intended bride to the seat of honour; and having presented her to the great dignitaries, led her in procession to the *Salle des Maréschaux*, where the members of the Imperial family and a brilliant crowd were assembled. The bridegroom and bride being seated, the Minister of State, M. Fould, advanced and said:—"In the name of the Emperor." At these words, the Emperor and the future Empress both rose. M. Fould then continued:—"Sire, Does Your Majesty declare that you take in marriage her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Téba, here present?" The Emperor declared—"I declare that I take in marriage her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Téba, here present." The Minister of State then, turning to the bride, said—"Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Téba, does your Excellency declare that you take in marriage His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., here present?" Her Excellency replied—"I declare that I take in marriage His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., here present." The Minister of State then pronounced the following words:—"In the name of the Emperor, of

the Constitution, and of the Law, I declare that His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the national will, and her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Téba, are united in marriage."

The registry of marriage was then signed; and a cantata performed in the theatre; after which the new Empress was conducted in state to the Elysée.

The ecclesiastical marriage was performed the following day in the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame, which had been fitted up with extraordinary splendour for the ceremony. The building was filled with peers and dignitaries, and the galleries with a splendid crowd of the noble and rich. On the right of the altar were seated the five Cardinals, and further down, the French Marshals, in full costumes, and holding their *bâtons*. The Archbishop of Paris received the Imperial pair at the entrance, and the Emperor conducted his bride to the altar. Having seated themselves on the throne, the ceremony of marriage was performed. When this was concluded, the wedding *cortège* returned to the Tuileries in the same order as before. The Imperial pair left Paris in the afternoon for St. Cloud.

In the evening Paris was brilliantly illuminated, and a series of fêtes was given by the Ministers at their hotels. To illustrate this happy occasion by an act of clemency the Emperor published an amnesty which will comprehend between 3000 and 4000 of the lowest class of political offenders.

The lady who has thus been raised from a private station to share an imperial throne, is of one of the most illustrious families of Spain, being of the great house of Guzman, various branches of which possess the dukedoms of Medina, Las Torres, Medina-Sidonia, and Olivarez; the countships of Montijo, Téba, Villaverde; and numerous marquisates, and other dignities. Her father was Duke of Penaranda; but the ancient and cherished family title was the countship of Téba, which, according to Spanish custom, is more honourable than a more recent dukedom. It seems, also, that the family of the Counts of Téba claim to be derived from an Italian race equally illustrious with that of Guzman, being the Boccanegras, whose house has given Doges to Venice. Her mother is the daughter of Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the ancient Scottish race of Closeburn, formerly British consul at Malaga. The three daughters of this gentleman made great alliances in Spain. The sister of the Empress is married to the Duke of Alba, one of the noblest of the Spanish grandees.

31. Achilli *v.* Newman.—In the volume of the Annual Register for last year, an abstract of this remarkable case is given. It is there related that the jury found a verdict for the Crown as to the first plea (publication and libel); and as to the justification they found the 19th plea only proved; and that the Lord Chief Justice directed the verdict on the ground of justification to be also entered for the Crown. It is also said that a new trial was subsequently granted, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence; but that the matter went no further.

It appears, however, that it was a rule *nisi* only that was granted: and that, after hearing the case

elaborately argued, the Court finally refused to make the rule *absolute*—that is, that they *refused* a new trial. The defendant was, therefore, this day brought up to receive judgment.

The Court and its avenues were thronged at a very early hour by a crowd of most respectable persons, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Several affidavits were put in on behalf of the defendant in mitigation of punishment; among them one of Dr. Newman himself, the tenor of which was to exculpate himself from the suspicion of being actuated by other than good faith in the statements he had made. His counsel also addressed the Court in mitigation of the sentence. Sir F. Thesiger having replied on behalf of the Crown, Mr. Justice Coleridge pronounced the sentence of the Court. His Lordship's address was, in truth, rather complimentary to the defendant. On the subject of motives, he said:—"The Court, in the discharge of their duty, have entered into a consideration of all the circumstances of the case. In addition to that, they have heard to-day, in the same manner as they would have heard in any ordinary case, and before the statute in question passed, affidavits read on the part of the defendant in mitigation of punishment; and, looking at all these circumstances, I believe I speak the opinion of every member of the Court when I say, that you honestly believed the truth of the allegations which you made in the plea which you put on the record. They (the Court) see no reason to deny implicit credence to the statement which you have this day made on oath, for they believe you are a man incapable of stating what is not the truth. Neither do they think that this publication arose from any reckless belief which you had taken up, but that you, receiving the story from some one whose character you respected, and having made inquiries upon the subject, and understanding that those charges had been made many months before, and had received no contradiction, you thought you had good grounds for believing that they were true. The Court further believe that you composed and published this libel, not from any personal malice which you entertained towards Dr. Achilli, but because you thought that, as he had assailed the religion which you so much value, and came as a personal authority and eye-witness of the transactions of which he spoke, it was extremely important, especially in the town of Birmingham, to which he came, that you should meet the charges which he made by exposing his character, and so deprive him of the authority which he would otherwise acquire." As to the truth of the charges, the learned Judge could not acquit the defendant of "recklessness." The trial had been so anxiously attended by such numbers, that it was impossible not to see that it was considered by many that the question at issue was one which deeply interested the Church of England and the Church of Rome. That, however, was an erroneous supposition. It seemed to him that the Church of England, at least, had no interest in this issue. The Church of England, when slandered, might have said that, however much she regretted that Dr. Newman was no longer one of her members, she

could appeal to writings which had proceeded from his own pen, when one of her ministers, in favour of the soundness of her doctrines. The spirit, too, in which he had alluded to the Church which he had quitted was much to be condemned. The whole libel was conceived in the same spirit, which was one of exultation over his opponent, whom he ought to have regarded, if he believed him guilty, as a most unhappy man. "Surely (the learned Judge continued) if you felt yourself called upon to act as a judge and executioner of a man so full of sin as you there describe, it ought to have been with sorrow and sadness; but human nature shudders to hear the executioner, as he brandishes his sword, exulting as you did, and repeating his crimes, as if they had been matter for exultation, instead of sorrow." His Lordship concluded by saying:—"I can hardly expect that you will take in good part the observations which I may make; but still I would say, that the just controversy between the Church of England and the Church of Rome will go on; and, if you are to take any part in that controversy in future, it must be in a different temper and spirit. I will give you this warning—to meet your opponents with a calm refutation of arguments, and increased holiness of life, and seek to sustain your Church with a spirit of truth and holiness of life which shall be worthy of your community. The sentence of the Court is, that you pay to Her Majesty a fine of 100*l.*; and, further, that you be imprisoned among the misdemeanants of the first class in the Queen's Prison till the fine be paid." The fine was, of course, instantly paid.

Ocean Surveying. — In the spring of last year an expedition was fitted out for the purpose of surveying the Pacific Ocean, and for scientific purposes connected therewith. The vessels employed were the *Herald* and a small steam-tender, the *Torch*, under the command of Captain Denham. The observations made by the officers employed are of the most interesting description, and invaluable for the advancement of science. Some are interesting to the general public. The bottom of the ocean was found to present as many and as great inequalities as the surface of the earth. In some places were coralline banks of great extent, on portions of which the lead-line found no bottom with 200 fathoms, jumping to 19 fathoms at one cast of the lead. At 1500 fathoms the temperature of the sea, 60° at the surface, decreased to 40°, but never went below that, whatever the depth. The greatest depth sounded was 15,412 yards, or $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, obtained at a position midway between Tristan d'Acunha and Cape Horn. The sun's rays were traced to have penetrated the ocean to a depth of 66 fathoms.

Emigrant Ship destroyed by Fire. — The *Orlando*, Captain White, arrived at Havre with a number of passengers belonging to the American ship *St. George*, Captain Bairson, which had been destroyed by fire at sea. The *St. George* left Liverpool for New York on the 24th of November, with 127 passengers and 25 crew, the former chiefly Irish, and among them many women and children. The voyage was favourable up to the 24th of December, when, in 46° 12′ lat. and 25° 30′ long., the hold of the ship was discovered to be on fire. The captain caused

one of the hatchways to be opened, and set the fire-engines at play; but the smoke was so thick between decks that the passengers were obliged to leave. The flames spread to the part of the vessel between the main and mizenmasts, accompanied with such thick smoke that seven or eight persons were suffocated. It was found to be impossible to check the progress of the flames, and the captain assembled all the passengers on deck. The *Orlando* was sufficiently near to perceive this distress, and approached as near as was safe. Unfortunately she had lost her sails and boats in a violent gale. The captain of the *St. George* caused his two boats to be let down, and they conveyed as many passengers as they could hold to the *Orlando;* but the violence of the sea was such that one of them was knocked to pieces against that vessel. The life-boat only remained to remove 150 persons, but it could not take more than four or five at a time. Meantime the flames continued to progress, and the wind blew furiously; the sea, too, became so violent that the passengers could only reach the boat by leaping into the sea, from whence they were picked up. At length, after 64 times passing to and fro, the boat succeeded in placing 76 of the passengers in safety on board the *Orlando*. Of the remaining 51, 15 were drowned, 8 were suffocated between decks, and 28, principally women and children, fearing to throw themselves into the sea, refused to leave the burning vessel. All the crew were rescued. The *Orlando*, fearing for its own safety from the progress of the flames and the violence of the sea and wind, was obliged to sheer off, leaving the unhappy persons to their fate. The water and provisions of the *Orlando* were insufficient to meet this unexpected demand, and the whole were threatened with the horrors of famine. Fortunately, however, the wind proved very favourable, and they reached Havre before they had experienced much suffering from want.

Railway Accidents.— Serious railway accidents have occurred, which, though not attended with the destruction of life which have made other such catastrophes worthy of special record, spread much alarm.

On the 21st January an accident occurred on the branch railway between Wakefield and Askem, part of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The train, which belonged to the Great Northern Company, and consisted of an engine and tender, a horse-box, and guard's van, eight or nine passenger-carriages, and then another guard's van, had arrived near the Womersley Station, 12 miles from Doncaster, and was proceeding at the rate of 50 miles an hour, when the tire of one of the engine wheels broke, and the engine jumped off the line where the embankment was at least 20 feet high, with a deep cutting full of water immediately beyond. The ponderous engine and tender, the horse-box, and the first guard's van, immediately reeled over down the embankment with a tremendous crash; but fortunately, from the velocity of the train having been reduced, the coupling-chains of the passenger-train gave way, leaving all the remaining carriages on the line. The driver and stoker were much injured, but the passengers, though many were cut and bruised, escaped without serious damage.

On the 1st February, while the 12.30 train was on its way from London to Ramsgate, near Penshurst, the whole train except the engine left the rails. Twelve passengers received cuts and bruises, and one was so much injured that it was necessary to leave him at Tunbridge.

During a fog, a ballast train and a luggage train came into collision on the Midland Railway, near Leicester. Many of the labourers received hurts, but none dangerous. Both lines of rail were broken up, traffic was stopped, and the lines of the electric telegraph were broken.

A similar accident occurred on the Great Northern Railway at the Offord Station, on the 10th Feb. In the afternoon a train of ballast waggons issued from a "siding" at the moment when a train of goods vans and coal waggons was approaching in an opposite direction. Though it was broad daylight the two engines continued to approach each other, and came into collision with a tremendous crash. Both engines were forced up on end, and the driver of the goods train was thrown under the engine, his right leg and foot being dreadfully crushed and mutilated. The vans and waggons of the two trains were all injured, and some of them were literally smashed to atoms. The *débris* presented the appearance of an immense heap of wood, stones, and rubbish, from the midst of which clouds of steam ascended from the fires and boilers of the engines. The two lines of rails, up and down, were torn up for some distance, and the traffic of the line interrupted. The loss to the Company will amount to some thousands of pounds.

An accident, which might have been attended with fearful consequences, occurred on the York and North Berwick Railway, on the 2nd of March. A passenger-train had passed a few yards beyond the Wellington viaduct, which crosses a valley near Wallsend at a great height, when the engine, tender, and guard's van run off the rails and went down the embankment. The coupling-chains fortunately broke, and left the passenger carriages on the rails. The engine fell upon the driver and killed him on the spot. The stoker and guard were frightfully crushed. Had the engine got off the rails on the viaduct, the whole train would probably have followed it into the valley below—an accident which had recently befallen to some coal waggons.

— The Re-Elections.—The members who vacated their seats in the House of Commons by accepting office under the Earl of Aberdeen were all replaced in their respective positions, with the exception of Mr. Sadleir, the member for Carlow. In some cases the contests were severe.

At Halifax, Sir Charles Wood was opposed by Mr. Edwards, an advocate of the "Ten Hours Bill" and the "Protestant institutions of the country;" but defeated his antagonist by 580 votes against 524.

At Gloucester, Admiral Berkeley polled 761 votes, against 670 polled for Mr. H. T. Hope.

At Southampton, the Attorney-General, Sir A. Cockburn, defeated Mr. Baillie Cochrane by 1100 votes against 602.

At Oxford University a contest arose which produced much bitterness of feeling. A powerful party in the University, of the old Tory or Conservative school, placed Mr. Dudley Perceval in opposition to

Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had given great offence by his coalition with the Whigs. The election for the Universities—probably in consideration that the constituents are scattered over the whole kingdom—is extended to 15 days of polling. Although Mr. Gladstone's opponent had little chance of ultimate success, yet his supporters were very numerous, and such exertions were made that the returns of each day showed that without corresponding efforts Mr. Gladstone would be defeated. In consequence, the members of the University hurried up from their distant cures and places of residence, at a vast expense, and under great irritation. The result of the returns was, for

Mr. Gladstone . . .	1022
Mr. D. Perceval . .	898
Majority	124

At Carlow, Mr. Sadleir, who had accepted the appointment of a Lord of the Treasury, was stigmatised by the popular party in Ireland as a deserter of the cause of his country; and a most vigorous opposition was got up by the "Tenant-Right" party and the priests. Their candidate, Mr. Alexander, received the support of the Tory party. The result was, that Mr. Sadleir lost his election by eight votes.

FEBRUARY.

2. Burglar Shot near Shoreham.—A man who was at first unknown, but who afterwards proved to be John O'Hara, residing at Brighton, and a known companion of thieves, was shot while in the act of committing a burglary at the house of Mr. Bridger, near Shoreham.

It appears, that the neighbourhood had been kept in a state of great alarm by numerous daring robberies. One house had been attempted seven times, and that of Mr. Bridger three times, within a short period. The inmates of the different residences were therefore kept on the alert. On the night of the 2nd, four of Mr. Bridger's male servants were on the watch, well armed. "The butler and gardener kept the first watch. At 2 o'clock they called me and the groom. We got up, and the other two went to bed. After walking through the passages to see that all was right, we sat down in the hall. In a few minutes I heard a tapping noise at the back part of the house. The groom and I jumped up, went to the kitchen door and listened. We heard some one trying to get in. We then called to the gardener and the butler, and they got up. All four of us went to the passage between the hall and the kitchen. The other three had guns; I had a stick. The groom went first, and said, 'They are in; I can see a light in the dairy.' They all three went towards the dairy door; I followed. The groom called out, 'Stop, or I'll blow your brains out;' and directly afterwards the butler said, 'Stop, or I'll shoot you,' Then I heard three reports. The dairy door was locked; it is always locked. The guns were fired through an open sliding pane at the top of the dairy door. The butler then called 'Come on,' and we rushed out at the back door, and round to the outside of the dairy window. I had a lantern with me, and about 12 yards from

the dairy I saw a man sprawling on the turf on his face." The man was speechless, gurgled in his throat, and shortly died. The deceased had forced an entry into the pantry, and was engaged in plundering its contents when discovered; he hid himself at first, under the dresser, but in a few moments leaped on a bench under the window. Two shots were then fired at him, but he was in the act of getting out of the window when the third was discharged; this appeared to have been the fatal shot, as the lungs were penetrated, and probably a large artery of the heart wounded.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."

8. Horrible Murder in Essex.—A ferocious murder was committed on the turnpike-road between London and Romford. The unfortunate victim was a very respectable man, named Toller, a commission agent, who had resided with his wife and four children on Chadwell Heath, near Romford, for several years. Mr. Toller was in the practice of visiting London almost daily on business. He left his home at 8 o'clock A.M., with the intention of walking to Ilford and taking the train for London. A lad who was going to school saw a man standing at the corner of a road with a stick in his hand. The lad walked on, but, hearing a noise, looked back, and saw the man accosting Mr. Toller. The man knocked off Mr. Toller's hat; the unfortunate gentleman picked it up and ran away, followed by the prisoner, who knocked him down. A gardener who was at work close by witnessed the rest. He heard a cry, and upon looking over the palings saw the man hitting the deceased with a stick upon the head, as he was lying in the road. He called to him twice to leave off, but he continued to strike the deceased, and witness got over the palings on to the road and went towards them, and when he was about 40 yards off he saw the man take a knife from his pocket and run it into the neck of the deceased. The man was standing up when he did this, and he stooped down when he stabbed the deceased. The place the knife went in was between the chin and the ear. He never saw the deceased move after the wound was inflicted with the knife. When witness got to the spot where the man was standing, he said to him, "Why, you have killed the man!" and he replied, "Well, he tried to murder me, and now I have murdered him." Another person had just passed the deceased, and, on hearing the noise, looked round and shouted loudly to the murderer to desist.

The bystanders appear to have been so paralysed that they made no attempt to arrest the murderer, who ran away while they had gone to fetch a constable. He appears to have made great exertions to escape, but by a singular providence, his efforts only led him back by a long *détour* to within 300 yards of the place where he had committed the murder. He was immediately pointed out and arrested. The murderer's name was Saunders. He was recognised as a professional tramp and beggar, frequenting the neighbourhood of Ilford. He was a morose, forbidding-looking man. It appeared from the evidence given before the coroner, that the murderer had accosted the deceased and a friend in the Mile End Road, and begged for something to get a night's lodging. He was refused, and used language

so violent that Mr. Toller expressed a wish for a policeman, that he might give him into custody, upon which the ruffian went away muttering threats. It is supposed that on recognising the deceased, he first assaulted, and, becoming infuriated, then murdered him. At the trial, a sister of the prisoner deposed to the fact of their mother having died in a lunatic asylum, and to the conduct of the prisoner; but her testimony did not go beyond the irregular vagabond life of the prisoner. He was, of course, convicted, and, though some efforts were made to save his life, on the ground of insanity, he was hanged according to his sentence.

— Daring Outrage.—A robbery of a very daring character has been perpetrated near Stockport. Mrs. Ann Barnett, who lives with her husband at Heaton Mersey, keeps a small jeweller's shop in Heaton Lane, Heaton Norris. In the evening she closes her little shop and returns to her dwelling. On the evening of the 8th, having locked her door, she proceeded homewards, with her son, a lad of 17. On their way they were assaulted by four young men in black masks, one of whom thrust a pistol in her face, and demanded to know the contents of her basket. On her replying, "Only the keys of the house," they replied, "That's all we want;" and snatched away the basket, with which one of the robbers started towards the shop. The other three ruffians dragged the mother and son into a field at some distance, where they tied them together by the arms and legs, answering their remonstrances and silencing their cries by the most horrid threats. Another of the robbers then left them to join his captain. In about half an hour some noise was heard, which induced the remaining ruffians to leave them, and, during their absence, the woman and her son contrived partially to release themselves, and hid themselves in a ditch. The robbers, not finding their victims on their return, concluded that they had escaped and would give the alarm, and took to their heels. The poor victims, worn out with cold and terror, then made their escape.

In the meanwhile, it was ascertained that the ruffians had plundered the shop of all articles they could lay their hands on, but were unable to open an iron safe in which the more valuable articles had been locked up.

9. Eight Persons Burnt to Death.—A whole family have perished by fire in the little village of Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn, distant five miles from Brecon. The scene of the disaster was a public-house, the Royal Oak, kept by Mr. John Morgan, whose family consisted of his wife, his mother-in-law, a servant maid, and seven children; fortunately, two sons were from home. Mr. Morgan was the only individual out of nine who escaped to narrate the catastrophe. About 3 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by his wife, who slept in another bed in the same room; she told him that the house was on fire, and asked where the child was; he immediately got up, and, at his wife's desire, got through the window to endeavour to open the door, but before he could do so, or alarm the neighbours, the house was one mass of flames. He ran wildly from house to house to get assistance; but it was too late; the flames had done their work. The neighbours broke open

the shop door; but before they could gain an entrance to save any of the property, they were driven back by the fire, and compelled to become inactive spectators of the calamity. As soon as the fire permitted, a search was made for the missing bodies, which were with difficulty discovered, charred and burnt into undistinguishable masses. It is thought they were suffocated in their beds.

14. Antiquities — Ancient Greek Armour.—An important collection of antiquities, the property of a Sicilian nobleman, the late Conte de Milano, has been sold in England. One article of the collection was of surpassing interest, a suit of Greek armour, consisting of a helmet, a breastplate embossed with the head of Medusa and other ornaments, backplate, neckpiece embossed with comic mask, belt, knee-pieces, greaves, and spear-head and dagger; the whole in excellent preservation. These valuable relics, which are understood to form a portion of some discoveries of great interest at the ancient Cumæ, were bought for the Tower armoury for 262*l.* 10*s.* A marble tablet richly sculptured, and three fine Etruscan vases, said to have been found in the same tomb with the armour, brought 318*l.*

15. Wreck of the "Queen Victoria" Steamer—*Sixty Lives Lost.*—A most dreadful catastrophe occurred at the mouth of Dublin Harbour. The *Queen Victoria*, from Liverpool to Dublin, full of passengers, struck upon the rocks of Howth, during a snow-storm, and went down almost instantly. Between 60 and 70 persons perished.

The *Queen Victoria* started from Liverpool for Dublin at half-past 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, with a general cargo. Her crew consisted of 24 persons, with 12 cabin and 75 deck passengers —112 persons in all. She was a first-class vessel, and some years ago had been employed in carrying the mails between Kingstown and Liverpool. She was commanded by Captain Church, an officer of great experience, high in the confidence of his employers, and upwards of 20 years in the service. The first and second mates and all the officers were men of experience and intelligence.

From the moment the vessel left the dock at Liverpool up to half-past 1 o'clock next morning all went well; the wind was N.E., the weather favourable, and she was making a rapid and easy passage. At 12.50 the Bailey Light was seen, and about 2 A.M. the Kish Light was observed. Soon after a thick snow shower came on, which obscured everything. The obvious course under such circumstances was to reduce the speed. This, however, was not done; the captain, who was in his cabin, on being told by the mate of the obscurity arising from the snow-storm, merely said, "There is no fear of the land; the danger is from meeting vessels." The vessel therefore ran, with a speed of 8 or 10 miles an hour, straight upon the rocks. The first intimation those who happened to be on deck had of their impending danger was a hurried and agitated cry from the first mate to stop the vessel. The mate, who was on the look-out at his post, was horrified to perceive, looming dimly through the snow-cloud, at a distance of not more than 20 yards, the dark and rugged cliffs of Howth, a little to the north of the Bailey Light.

He immediately gave the order to stop; but it was too late, and the next instant the doomed vessel went headlong upon the rock with a fearful and appalling crash. The captain was instantly upon deck, and gave orders to reverse the engines; this was done, and the vessel being released from the rocks, backed out into deep water; when, finding that she was rapidly sinking, the captain attempted to run her ashore. The snow shower had passed over; the morning was fine and the water smooth; the boats might easily have been prepared, and the lives of the people saved; but no directions were given. A dreadful scene of confusion and terror succeeded. When the vessel first struck, a number of persons attempted to get on to the rocks from the bows, and eight out of about a dozen were successful in landing.

When it was found that the ship was sinking, the starboard quarter-boat was filled by a number of the wretched passengers; but, in the hurry and confusion of the moment, proper care was not taken to secure the ropes, and the great weight caused the boat to slip from her davits into the sea, when she instantly swamped, and all in her perished. The larboard quarter-boat was then lowered, fortunately with more success. It contained 17 persons. On reaching the water, however, it was found the boat was leaking fast, and must have gone down in a short time, but for the coolness and presence of mind of a young seaman, who, having searched with his hand, found that the plug-hole was open, and immediately thrust his fingers into it. At this time the boat was almost immediately under the sides of the sinking ship; the bulwarks of which were crowded with the passengers, whom the captain was seen endeavouring to quiet and pacify. Some of them, however, leaped into the sea, and were instantly drowned. The two life-boats, which ought to have saved the lives of so many, appear to have gone down with the vessel. There were also in boxes under the seats 90 cork jackets, which appear to have been utterly forgotten in the extremity they were meant to serve.

Up to the very latest moment the captain was seen upon the deck endeavouring to calm the agitation of the passengers, and to direct their exertions into the proper channel for the preservation of their lives; and it is supposed that when the vessel took her final plunge he went down with her, together with the first and second mates. In the meantime the boat, which could not hold another person, was shoved off; the water was baled out with a hat; and Mr. Ralph and a young man-of-war's-man, being the only persons that could row, seized the oars, and, after severe exertion, ultimately succeeded in landing 14 persons on the rocks about half a mile below the wreck. Undeterred by the danger of the enterprise, and intent only on saving as many lives as possible, Mr. Ralph and Kegg, the young lad still continuing to stop the plug-hole with his finger, rowed back to the scene of the disaster; but they found the *Queen Victoria* had gone down, her masts alone being visible above the water. Twelve or fourteen persons were clinging to those with all the tenacity of despair. Ralph and his companions took five off the foremast, and were proceeding to relieve those upon the mainmast

from their position, when the *Roscommon* steamer approached, launched her boats, and rescued her survivors. She also took on board the persons who had been previously landed, making in all 53 persons saved. Fifty-nine perished.

An inquiry was made into the cause of the disaster, which appeared to have arisen from the culpable misconduct of the captain and mates. Although they knew that they were approaching the rocks, and were unable to see the light, owing to the snow-storm, the engines were not slackened, nor soundings made, nor any precautions taken; it seems too probable that not even a look-out was placed at the bow of the vessel. The conduct of the lighthouse keeper was also highly culpable; for, after lighting the lamps, he seems to have gone to bed, careless of the effect of the cold upon the brilliancy of the light, or of the snow upon the lantern. No fog-bell appears to have been kept upon a lighthouse which should guide the bewildered mariner into the capital of Ireland.

17. The Will of the Emperor Napoleon.—An application of singular interest was made to the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Queen's Advocate applied to the Court for the delivery out of the registry, of the will and codicils of the late Napoleon Bonaparte, who, he said, died at the island of St. Helena, on the 5th of May, 1821, leaving property within the jurisdiction of the Court, not exceeding 600*l*. The will (with seven codicils) was duly proved in this court in the month of August, 1824, by one of the executors, Charles Tristan Count de Montholon, power being reserved for the two other executors to prove it afterwards. The will and codicils had remained in the registry up to the present time. A proxy of consent had been executed by the two surviving executors—Count de Montholon, who proved the will and codicils, and Louis Count Marchand. He prayed the Court to be pleased to decree the papers to be delivered up to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of their being delivered over to the French Government, upon a notarial copy being left in the registry. There was an affidavit from Lord John Russell, stating that an application had been made by the French Government to the Government of Her Majesty for the original will of the late Napoleon Bonaparte, now deposited in the registry of this Court, to be delivered over to the French Government. He further made oath that Her Majesty's Government considered it advisable, on grounds of public policy, that such application should be complied with, and that the will should be delivered out of the registry to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order that the same might be by him forthwith delivered over to the French Government accordingly. There was also an affidavit from Mr. Powell, the solicitor who acted in the affair, merely setting forth that the personal property within the jurisdiction did not exceed 600*l*., and that it came into the hands of the executor to be applied in pursuance of the will. A search had been made in the registry, and three cases had been found in which a similar application had been granted, not precisely on similar grounds, but,

he apprehended, quite sufficient to establish the principle that the Court had the power to direct an original will to be delivered out of the registry. It was a matter for the judicial discretion of the Court whether it would comply with such a motion or not; but doubtless it would comply when sufficient reasonable cause was shown.

The learned Judge, in granting the application, said that it was made on the ground of public policy; but that was not sufficient; it must be shown that the step proposed to be taken was conformable with the law, and came within the authority of the Court. Upon consideration of the matter, he was of opinion that there was sufficient to justify the Court in complying with the prayer which had been made; but not exactly in the terms in which it was couched. He would order the will and codicils to be delivered out, in order that they should be sent to the legal authorities in France. He thought he was the more justified in doing that, as in the instance cited—that of Sir Herbert Taylor—he was a domiciled Englishman; whereas Napoleon Bonaparte was to be considered as a domiciled Frenchman at the time of his death; and perhaps France was the proper place for the custody of his will—for though he was a prisoner at St. Helena, yet, he apprehended, that would not change his French domicile.

18. Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of Austria.—A daring attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Austria. His Majesty was walking on the ramparts of Vienna, a little in advance of his suite: when he reached the bastion near the Kärnthner Thor he leaned over the parapet, for the purpose of examining some object, his adjutant, Count O'Donnell, alone standing by. At this moment an individual sprang forward and aimed a blow with a knife at the back of His Majesty's head. The collar of the coat deadened in some degree the force of the blow, but the knife inflicted a severe injury on the back of the occiput. Before the assassin could repeat the blow, he was seized by a citizen from behind, and secured by Count O'Donnell. The injury inflicted on the Emperor, though it did not endanger life, was very severe. For some time it was doubted whether the spinal marrow was not injured, and the sight of the right eye was seriously affected. By great attention, however, inflammation was prevented; but His Majesty was strictly confined to his bed for a considerable time.

The assassin was one Joseph Libeny, a Hungarian, a fanatic upon the wrongs of the country, and about 23 years of age. He made no denial of his guilt, and asserted that he had no accomplices. He was executed by hanging.

19. Hurricane at Corfu.—The island of Corfu has been visited by a terrible hurricane, by which many lives were lost, and much property destroyed. A letter says:—"During the night of Friday-Saturday, the 19th instant, at about half-past 11 o'clock, a fearful hurricane burst upon the country, everywhere ravaged it, and occasioned the most lamentable misfortunes. The wind blew with such violence that the houses were agitated to their foundations, as if shaken by an earthquake, and which was prolonged to

an hour's duration. To the horrible noise of the tempest was added the crashing of the tiles, which fell like hail into the streets, and the windows, violently torn from their hinges, which flew through the air, and fell with a loud noise into the street below, or on to the tiles. Several houses in the town fell, and buried in their ruins the unhappy inhabitants. Last evening five people have been reckoned among the dead in town, and a considerable number of wounded. Two mess-houses of the 49th Regiment have been thrown down in the citadel. But the news coming in at every moment from the interior of the island is more and more alarming. One village is spoken of as entirely destroyed. The number of deaths known in the environs amounts to 29; some even speak of 80."

All the vessels in the port were injured, some wrecked. The transport *Poictiers*, with 300 of the Royals from England, had a narrow escape.

"The aspect of the city is deplorable. Every roof is damaged; that of the governor's palace has been lifted off, and a portion broken, and all the leaden pipes, serving as conductors for the water, have been bent and broken. Several houses have lost portions of their walls, and others have been uproofed entirely. Upwards of 400 trees on the Esplanade have been uprooted, and encumber the walk with their trunks and branches; the small ones alone have been spared. The magnificent forest of olive trees, which was the pride and wealth of Corfu, is entirely destroyed. The country is literally sacked. The few trees which remain standing may be counted, but it is impossible to reckon the thousands which are torn up and broken to pieces. Never have I witnessed such a deplorably-desolate scene, of whose horrors description is impossible. All the roads are blocked up by trunks of trees; the country no longer has the appearance of a land inhabited—it has the aspect of a chaotic overthrow. The loss occasioned by the disaster is incalculable. A number of families have been ruined—without shelter and without bread. Public and private charity must do miracles to relieve the numberless unhappy beings, for I do not see how they are to escape the frightful misery which is about to devour the country."

20. Daring Robbery at Macclesfield.—A most cool and daring robbery was committed at Macclesfield, at 7 o'clock of the evening of Sunday, in the house of a tradesman residing in one of the most crowded thoroughfares in that borough.

Mr. John Dean, upholsterer, occupies premises in Park Green, his shop fronting to that street; behind the shop is a back sitting-room, with a window into a back-yard, which opens into Townley Street. On Sunday evening, Mr. Dean and his son went to church, leaving in the house Mrs. Dean, an elderly lady, sitting in the back-parlour; Miss Newton, and soon after a Mr. Jackson, neighbours, called. Upon their entry the chain which secured the outer shop-door was not replaced, and the door was closed by the ordinary spring-catch, which is easily opened by a knob-handle on the outside. Mr. Jackson, Miss Newton, and Mrs. Dean, were sitting in conversation in the back-parlour

about 7 o'clock, when the door-bell was heard to ring. Miss Newton rose to see the cause, and having passed behind a screen in the room to the door leading to the shop, shrieked, and retreated precipitately into the room, followed by five young men, all wearing black masks, and each armed with a pistol, one of the five also carrying a bludgeon. Startled as the inmates were at this unexpected intrusion, the hour was so early, and so little was any robbery anticipated, that the whole thing was at first regarded as a practical joke of some neighbours. Four of the men, however, advanced into the room, showing their pistols, while the fifth stood behind his comrades, as if, notwithstanding his mask, he feared recognition. The men at once, addressing Mrs. Dean, demanded the deeds or bonds of a loan society, of which Mr. Dean is treasurer, and the usual periodical meeting of which society had been held the previous evening. Mrs. Dean told them she had no deeds, but one of the ruffians, a tall man, said he knew better. He then directed that Mr. Jackson should be tied to his chair, which, after some resistance, was accomplished. Three of the men were left to guard him and the ladies, one standing near each with a pistol in his hand; whilst the tall man and another took a lighted candle and proceeded up stairs. In a short time the tall man returned and asked Mrs. Dean for the loan society's carpet-bag, containing the money, &c., which had been brought home by Mr. Dean the night before. Placing a pistol to her face, he said he would instantly blow out her brains unless the keys were given him of the bag and of the closet or place where it was kept. Without waiting for an answer, however, he thrust his hand into Mrs. Dean's pocket and took them out. After directing his three accomplices to tie the ladies to their chairs, and so to fasten them as to prevent pursuit when they should have completed their object, he again went up stairs. They were absent about 20 minutes, and when they returned, the tall man, who acted as the leader of the gang, whom the thieves called "Mr. Inspector," on seeing they had not secured the ladies as he had previously directed, spoke in a peremptory tone to his comrades, declaring that he never knew such bungling work in his life. They then left, having first locked the shop door by which they had entered, so as to prevent any one gaining ingress that way. On their departure, Mr. Jackson succeeded in liberating himself, and gave the alarm to the police.

On an examination of the bed-rooms it was found that the thieves had carried off the carpet-bag, containing 128*l.* 8*s.* in silver, belonging to the loan society; a 20*l.* note, two others of 10*l.* each, and three 5*l.* notes, with between 20*l.* and 30*l.* in gold, and some old coins. A box for contributions to a missionary society had also been broken into; but the thieves, finding it contained only pence, do not appear to have touched its contents.

The perpetrators of this daring act must have been long and accurately acquainted with Mr. Dean's transactions and his house, and with the occupations of the neighbours, and had planned their proceedings with equal boldness and nicety. Four men were apprehended on the charge. One of

these, Edward Roberts, *alias* McCormick, described as a mariner, was tried and convicted.

Robberies of a singularly audacious character have become alarmingly frequent.

On the 7th of March a very bold act of plunder was perpetrated in Manchester, in the very centre of the city, in the middle of the day, while thousands were passing the shop. Two ruffians entered the jeweller's shop of Mr. Howard, in Market Street, pinioned the female attendant, and forced her into an inner room. They then cleared the shop of every article of value, except a case of diamond rings, and drove off in a cab.

The shop of Messrs. Ollivant, jewellers, of Manchester, was plundered about the same time of gold watches, chains, and other jewellery to a great value—perhaps 2000*l*. In this case the robbery was perpetrated in the night, and without alarm to the inmates, who slept in the upper part of the house. The police being put on the alert, they were enabled to trace a man who had been seen driving about Manchester at an early hour with a heavy box. He was taken into custody at Hide, and in a box was found a large portion of the stolen jewellery, and subsequently the whole of the stolen property was recovered. The thief proved to be a discharged shopman of Messrs. Ollivant, and appears to have planned the robbery while in their service. He was convicted and sentenced to be transported for 20 years.

21. Murder in Berwickshire.—At Edinburgh, John Williams, a native of Boston, United States, was charged before the High Court of Justiciary, with the murder, on the 4th or 5th of December last, on the road near the Cleekhinion toll-bar, Berwickshire, of Andrew Mather, the toll-keeper there. The prisoner was also charged with the robbery or theft of a tobacco-box, a snuff-box, and a pipe-pin from the deceased.

Agnes Mather, or Tait, daughter of the murdered man, deposed that her father was 64 years of age, and a stout healthy man. About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 4th of December last, her father left home to go to the inn, half a mile distant, with Aitchison, a carter, to procure lodging for him and his horse. Her father not returning, witness became very anxious about him, and about 1 o'clock she and her sister Isabella went out in search of him, and went along the road towards the inn. On their way they saw a hat in the middle of the road, which they recognised as their father's. They then found a body lying by the side of the road, which they knew to be their father's by the clogs he wore. His plaid was over his head and breast, and on pulling it off they found that there was a man lying on or beside his body, partly under the plaid. The man started up on their screaming and said "Whisht!" Observed her father's clothes all torn and his breast almost naked. His body was warm, but quite dead. She and her sister ran to the Lylestone houses, which were nearly opposite, and alarmed the people there. A light was got and people came to the road. A cart was obtained, and her father's body was taken to the tollhouse. There was a great deal of blood about it, and it was disfigured with wounds. Recognised the prisoner as the person who was lying on her father's body. [At the recognition the witness fainted.] Saw the

prisoner afterwards searched at the tollhouse, and there was found upon him her father's snuff-box, tobacco-box, and pipe-pin.

Isabella Mather, another daughter of the deceased, corroborated the particulars of her sister's evidence. Saw the man again that morning on the road near the Lylestone houses. She said to him that he had killed her father. The prisoner said, "Me kill your father!" Observed the man's dress was all blood, and that there was blood on his hands and arms near to his elbow. Identified Williams as the man she saw lying on the road. On witness pointing out the place where the body was found to Mr. Tait and the constable Dewar, she saw marks as if something had been dragged along the road backward and forward.

A public-house keeper at Cleekhimin deposed to the prisoner having been at her house. When he left he was quite sober.

James Henderson, steward, Lylestone, was awakened by the alarm of "Murder." He cried out at the door, "Who is murdered?" when Williams sprang upon him, saying, "D—— you, do you say I murdered the man?" He was all blood on the face and breast, and there was a steam rising from him as if he had been in a struggle. When he went along the road he found the dead body of Mather lying, much disfigured. One of the eyes seemed to be out altogether. One of his teeth was hanging over the lip, and the lip itself cut. The clothes were all torn off, and covered with blood. Next morning witness examined the road when it was light. Observed the marks of clogs coming from the direction of Cleekhimin. Traced them for 30 yards, as if the person had been walking deliberately, and then there was a short step. They appeared to have been made by Mather's clogs. It appeared as if the man had been struck down at the place where there was a short step. The main stream of blood was about the length of a yard from the short step. A stone was found on the road with something like a gray hair on it. It appeared as if the body had been dragged from the middle to the side of the road.

John Tait, surgeon, Dunse, who had examined the body, said the wounds that were likely to have caused the deceased's death were on the side of the neck, near the jugular vein, on the back of the head, and near the temple. Death had been caused by excessive he morrhage and concussion of the brain. Had seen the boots worn by the prisoner, and was of opinion that the wounds on the head might have been produced by them. A large stone might also have done so

The prisoner's declarations were then read. In the first he stated that, after being put out of Mrs. Turnbull's house, he fell asleep on the roadside for some time. When he awakened he went along in the direction of Lylestone houses, and found Mather lying on the road, with his plaid wrapped about him. Prisoner asked him to rise, but, getting no answer, lifted the plaid and lay down beside the deceased, and was not conscious of anything till the daughters of Mather came. He accounted for the possession of the tobacco-box, &c., by declaring that he had taken them off the table at Mrs. Turnbull's house. In a second declaration the pri-

soner endeavoured to account for his situation by saying that Mather and he had quarrelled, and that he struck and kicked Mather in self-defence. When he found he had hurt Mather, "his conscience" would not permit him to leave him, but he did not think he was dead when he lay down beside him.

Andrew Torrie, constable, found a stone on the road with a gray hair sticking on it. On the boots worn by the prisoner he also found several hairs of a similar colour.

The counsel for the prisoner said it had been contended by the prosecution that the motive was robbery, but it had not been attempted to be proved that the prisoner could have any reason to believe that Mather had property on him. There was no proof that a robbery had been committed at the time of the alleged murder, for the possession of the articles found on the person of the prisoner was fully accounted for by him in his declaration. Was it consistent with human nature that a man, after committing murder and robbery, should immediately lay himself down on the ground beside the body of the murdered man, and there remain till he was caught? The idea was altogether out of the question. Besides this, had he been a guilty person, he would have certainly fled when the murder was discovered. The whole circumstances of the evidence were such as to afford the strongest confirmation of the story told by the prisoner, that he had been induced to strike Mather by an attack made on him by the deceased. He submitted that the jury could not bring in any other verdict than one of culpable homicide. Unless there was proof either of robbery or malice, it was impossible to convict of murder.

The Lord Justice Clerk directed the jury that, even taking the prisoner's own story, the crime was not one of culpable homicide, but of murder.

The jury, by a large majority, gave in a verdict of "Guilty."

He was executed at Greenlaw.

Natural Phenomena.—Some singular operations of nature have been observed to accompany the present season. One of these had nearly occasioned the destruction of one of our finest cathedrals—that of Lincoln. On the afternoon of the 23rd February, the day, which had been fine and cheerful, suddenly became overcast, and the wind veered round to the north, and blew in strong gusts, and these were accompanied by a blinding snow-storm. About a quarter before 4 P.M., a ball of fire descended upon the centre tower of the cathedral, and burst with a loud explosion, emitting rose-coloured flames, and accompanied by a flash like lightning. At 6.15 the cathedral bells rang out the fire-alarm, and sparks were seen issuing from the north-west turret of the tower. The great tower is 285 feet high; at each angle is a turret, surmounted by a wooden pinnacle 30 or 40 feet high, cased with lead. The western pinnacle appears to have been struck by the electric discharge, and the wood-work, which was decayed, set on fire. The townsmen speedily assembled, and worked energetically, passing buckets of water from hand to hand up the staircase. By these means, the fire was happily extinguished before further damage was done. Had the burning pinnacle fallen

on the roof, the tower would probably have been destroyed.

In March, while men were boring on the Dalziel estate at Motherwell for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the strata beneath, at 50 fathoms depth a great gush of hydrogen gas occurred; by some unexplained means it ignited at the surface, and a jet of flame was produced 40 feet high. Even when the hole had been partially plugged up, and water collected round it, the flame still ascended to 12 or 15 feet, with a diameter of from 4 to 6 feet.

24. Dreadful Accident on the Great Western Railway.—A fatal accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, at Ealing, by which one of the Directors of the railway was killed, and another received severe injuries. The train was the up-express, which left Bristol at 8.10 A.M. The train consisted of an engine and tender, a luggage-van, two second-class and three first-class carriages; the latter being in the rear. A travelling-porter accompanies the express-trains on the Great Western Railway, occupying a small iron box on one end of the tender, from which he commands a view of the train, and in case of necessity can communicate with the engine-driver without difficulty. The train was traversing the Ealing cutting, when the porter observed that the first of the three first-class carriages was off the rails, and swaying to and fro in a very alarming manner. He instantly got up and turned round to the driver, who was in the act of looking round at the moment, and who, observing that something was wrong, shut off his steam and reversed the engine. At this instant the coupling-chains between the second and first-class carriages gave way, and the first two of the latter ran up the embankment with fearful velocity. The first, on reaching the top, a height of about 15 feet, toppled over and fell backwards upon that which followed, crushing three out of four of its compartments, and forcing it back on the main line, where it fell over on its side. The third carriage did not leave the rails. The first of the three first-class carriages was turned completely over and rested upon its roof; the several compartments being more or less crushed, and the passengers imprisoned within. The second carriage had suffered most. In the centre compartment of this had been seated four of the Directors of the Railway on their way to the usual weekly Board meeting: Mr. Richard Potter, of Gloucester; Mr. Henry Simonds, of Reading; Dr. Richard Pritchard Smith, of Reading; and Mr. James Gibbs, of Clifton, near Bristol. The last-named gentleman was killed on the spot, the vertebræ of the neck having been dislocated. Dr. Pritchard Smith, who was seated by his side, sustained a dislocation of the shoulder and had a rib fractured. Mr. Potter and Mr. Simonds were not at all seriously hurt. There were several other officers of the company and general passengers in this carriage, but none of them sustained any severe hurt. In the first carriage a gentleman had his fingers broken; another received a dreadful gash in the forehead, and two others were much hurt. The passengers in the third carriage escaped with nothing more serious than the shock. The second-class passen-

gers were quite unhurt. The accident arose from the breaking of a scroll-iron which should retain the wheels at due distance.

Mr. Gibbs was a wealthy vitriol manufacturer of Bristol, and had recently insured his life in the Railway Passengers' Assurance Office for 1000*l*. He is said to have had a presentiment that he should lose his life on one of his journeys, and wished to resign his seat in the Direction in consequence.

Great Storms.—On the morning of the 26th of February, the western coast was visited by a fierce hurricane, which did much damage. At Liverpool the mercury of the barometer was observed to fall nearly 1½ inch, and the commanders of merchant vessels made preparations to meet the coming storm. Nevertheless many valuable vessels were lost. The *Anna*, Birch, for Boston, went ashore near Dingle, and was broken up. Her cargo was valued at 40,000*l*.

The bark *Jane*, for Valparaiso, went on the bank near the Coburg Dock, and capsized. Her captain, mate, pilot, and eight men were drowned. Vessels dismasted, or driving with loss of rudder, anchors, or sails, were to be seen in every direction.

One serious accident occurred. As the bark *Irene* was in tow of a steam-tug, she caught on the edge of a bank near the Coburg Dock, fell over on her broadside, and sank. The tow-rope broke, and the tug was unable to render assistance; a boat, however, from a passing steamer, took off nine persons; but the master, mate, pilot, and eight seamen were drowned.

On the eastern coast the gale was not less severe, and was augmented by a piercing snow-storm. Many fishing vessels foundered. Two vessels were wrecked on Shields bar, but the crews were saved. The *Sir William Wallace* was wrecked, and her crew drowned. Large fleets of coasting vessels were driven into every available shelter, with loss of hands or spars; and many were driven on the beach.

A large wreck was discovered on the Goodwin Sands. Two English vessels were wrecked on the French coast, and their crews, 20 in number, were drowned. The *Vigo*, of Cardigan, was wrecked near Ulverstone, and the crew perished. Few storms have produced wider destruction.

The gale, which had abated somewhat in the beginning of the week, blew with increased violence on Wednesday night, and caused fresh disasters. The snow fell so thick that it was impossible to see more than a few yards. The vessels, many hundreds in number, that had run for shelter on the east coast during the previous gale, had now proceeded in hopes of making their ports. In consequence of the snow-storm, steerage became impossible, collisions were numerous, and upwards of 100 coasters were driven ashore. Many of these have no doubt been got off, but many will be broken up. These casualties were necessarily accompanied by much loss of life.

28. Destruction of Doncaster Church.—The beautiful church at Doncaster, dedicated to St. George, was utterly destroyed by fire. This extensive and handsome edifice was regarded as a type of parish churches in the per-

pendicular style, and had very recently been repaired and decorated with the richness and splendour which distinguish the revived taste for ecclesiastical architecture, at a vast expense. The nave had been re-stalled, a new pulpit and reading-desk, in a style appropriate to the building, had been added. The beautiful west window, considered the finest perpendicular window in England, had recently been filled with stained glass at a cost of 700*l.*; and three windows of the south aisle had been similarly adorned. The organ was a celebrated instrument, having been constructed by Harris, and is traditionally said to have been the very one which contended with that built by Schmidt for the Temple Church, London.

At a very early hour on Monday morning the alarm was given. It was at once seen that the fire had made great progress—the whole of the lower part of the edifice, from the west end of the nave to the opposite extremity of the chancel, was already in flames —and that exertions to save the building would be vain.

The conflagration spread with great rapidity. The north and south galleries afforded great fuel for the flames, and soon extended them to the roof. About 2 o'clock (within an hour from the discovery of the fire) the roof of the nave fell in with a tremendous crash, followed by the ascent of dense flames and ignited particles high into the air, greatly heightening the terrific grandeur of the scene. With the roof of the nave fell also the greater part of the west end of the building, carrying along with it the fine perpendicular window. Over the beautiful south porch was the church library, containing many rare and valuable ecclesiastical works, including a folio Polyglot Bible in fine preservation. The flames reached this part of the building soon after the fire broke out, and in consequence of the inflammable character of the materials, burnt from first to last with great brilliancy. When the roof of the nave fell, the flames from the library got vent, and shot up high into the air, forming an object of melancholy interest amid the general devastation.

About a quarter-past 2 the south side of the roof of the chancel dropped through, so that the flames rose above the battlements of the body of the church, from end to end, in one uninterrupted line, with the exception of the tower. The lower part of this structure now became ignited, and the flames were seen through the lower tier of windows shooting up towards the belfry floor with irresistible fury. For a few minutes the fire was impeded by the belfry floor, which was composed of very strong oak beams, and the flames then burst through the windows, curling upwards in tongues of fire outside the building, while the dense flame vividly glaring within looked like a furnace through the fine mullioned apertures which revealed the destruction going on. A little time, and the belfry was in a blaze; and the lofty tower became ignited, from the base to the roof, fire shooting through the latter like a volcano, and illuminating the surrounding district for many miles.

About half-past 2 o'clock the roof of the tower fell *en masse;* the greater part of it, however, lodged in the belfry, the strong beams and framework of which arrested for some time the complete gutting

of the tower. The beautiful peal of eight bells, weighing altogether about six tons, continued suspended for some time longer on their substantial supporters, but ultimately they dropped down one after another—or, at least, such portions as were not melted—into the burning mass beneath.

About 3.30 A.M. the sacred edifice, with all its galleries, screenwork, stalls, organ, and decorations, was entirely consumed; nothing being left but some calcined sidewalls, portions of the tower, and some buttresses. Some daring parishioners, with great difficulty and peril, had rescued the larger portion of the parish registers, and the communion plate.

The conflagration had done its work, and the fire had subsided for lack of fuel, when the engines arrived from York and commenced playing on the smoking ruins. The consequence of the water being thrown on the calcined and glowing ruins was somewhat singular. The buttresses, which had been reduced to powder, gave way, and then with an appalling crash three sides of the tower fell down.

Doncaster Church was in the form of a Latin cross, 154 feet in length, 68 feet in breadth; height of the nave 68 feet, and of the tower 141 feet. The oldest part of the edifice is said to date back to 1070 A.D.; and the nave and tower to have been of the reign of Henry III.

The value of the building thus suddenly destroyed, reckoned at the cost of replacing it, is computed at 100,000*l*. A meeting of the clergy of the diocese, and of the nobility and gentry of the district, was called together, to consider the means to be taken for remedying the destruction of this fine monument of the piety of our ancestors. A very considerable sum of money—exceeding 35,000*l*.—for building a new church on the same site, was immediately contributed.

On the night of the 25th March (Good Friday), the spacious church of St. Hilary, Cornwall, was totally destroyed by fire.

The Weather.—The subsidence of the great floods has been followed by cold of great severity, accompanied by heavy falls of snow and fierce gales. The month of January, continuing the weather of the last two months of 1852, was unusually warm, the daily temperature being frequently 8° or 9°, and sometimes 14° in excess of the average. On the 1st February, a period of weather of the opposite character set in, the defect of temperature to the 4th March occasionally amounting to 10° or 12°; the weather was exceedingly severe, and snow fell nearly every day.

The water in the parks was frozen over, and afforded a precarious amusement to skaters and sliders. Numerous accidents occurred, but few lives were lost. Many deaths, however, were caused by exposure to cold, in various places. Three soldiers of the 7th Royal Fusileers perished on Dartmoor. They were marching to the prison, and had reached Dourland's Barn Inn, the landlord of which advised them to go no further. The corporal said, "They must obey orders." They proceeded about three miles, when, finding the road impassable, they attempted to return, but wandered into a snow-drift, where they perished. On the same waste, the body of a Jew pedlar was found buried under the snow, to which the peasantry were guided by finding his box of jewellery. A labouring man left his cottage to assist

in clearing the road, when he came upon a woman frozen to death—it was his own wife! The prisoners and guard of Dartmoor Prison were half-starved, the communication being so completely cut off, that their provisions were exhausted. The railways were interrupted in many places by the accumulated snow. Many vessels came ashore during the darkness of the snow-storms; and many fatal accidents occurred to persons who missed their road.

The phenomena of *auroræ*, mock-suns, and *parhelia*, occurred in many places.

In Scotland the snow was very heavy on the hills. Many hundred sheep perished in the drifts, and shepherds are reported to have lost their lives.

State of Ireland.—Although it seems to be a general opinion that, owing to emigration and the revival of a general spirit of industry, the condition of the people of Ireland has greatly improved, yet some occurrences of the old lawless stamp have taken place.

A grand faction fight between the Protestants and Roman Catholics took place on Christmas night, at Castle Dawson, co. Coleraine. The streets were taken possession of by parties of armed persons of both sexes, and before the police could interfere to part the combatants, a general fight took place, in which numerous severe injuries were suffered on both sides. Five persons were shot, of whom three were women. One of the women was shot through the lungs, and it was supposed mortally.

On the 20th January, a murder of sickening atrocity was perpetrated at Shureen, co. Westmeath. About 7 at night, a party of five men, armed with guns, entered the dwelling-house of Thomas Farrell, a farmer, holding about 24 acres of land under Sir Montague Chapman. There were present in the house, Farrell, his wife (who was spinning), two daughters, a man-servant, and three neighbours' men, sitting round the fire, the latter of whom had dropped in for a "chat." One of the party advancing with a gun in his hand, upon the top of which was a fixed bayonet, said they were in search of a man, and produced a candle, which he desired the servant-boy to light, two of the fellows in the meantime guarding the door, while the other two, with cocked guns, ordered none of the inmates to stir. Moving to an inner room door with the candle in hand, the man opened it, when the candle was puffed out; the bearer relighted it at the fire. On going up to the room a second time, Farrell's wife requested him to mind the flax, or he would fire the house, and one of the daughters rose to accompany him in his search, but was sternly ordered not to stir. He then minutely searched the room—perhaps for money, as he took a half-crown out of a cupboard, but more probably for Farrell's son, who chanced to be in a neighbour's house—removing even the bed, and examining wearing apparel that was hung up against the wall; after staying about 10 minutes, he returned, saying to his comrades that he could not find him. One of the men, who appeared to act as leader, then said he would make short work of it, and told Farrell they wanted the loan of his gun, which seeing standing in the corner against the hob, he ordered the "boy," who was sitting near it, to hand over. Farrell, rising up, took the gun out of the boy's

hands, for the purpose, apparently, of handing it up himself, and telling the boy to stand by, he made one step forward with it in his hand, when two of the ruffians, deliberately covering him, fired, and shot him dead, the shots taking effect upon his left breast, one charge entering the upper part of the left lung, and the other passing through the heart, the breast being literally riddled, and part of his shirt driven into the largest wound, situate under the collar-bone.

After perpetrating this dreadful deed they walked out, leaving the gun lying by the side of their victim; one of them presently returned for the weapon, and carried it off without the slightest opposition. The inmates were so terror-stricken and horrified that they dared not stir, or even look to see what direction the party took in their retreat. The police were immediately at the scene of slaughter, but could not trace the miscreants.

On the 26th of the same month, a poor labourer named Marsh was fired at in his own house, near Castle Daly, but escaped with a slight wound, a large charge of slugs striking the wall by his side. On the following night, near the town of Moate, a man named Kerry, in the employ of an English gentleman, was attacked within a few yards of his master's gate, by four men armed with bludgeons, who beat in his skull. The cause of these two last outrages is supposed to be, that their *employers* had purchased land in the Encumbered Estates Court.

In January, a cowardly agrarian murder was committed at Crowl, in Tipperary. As Hugh Cauley, bailiff to the Misses Crawford, was reading a letter at night in the kitchen at his employers' house, a boy holding a candle to him, a gun was fired through a window: a ball passed through Cauley's body and then lodged in the boy's thigh. The motive is supposed to have been ill-will for the eviction of some persons from the Crawford estate.

In Donegal, several attempts at assassination are recorded, which fortunately failed.

These are all acts arising from the disorganised society of Ireland; but the calendars notice many atrocious deeds of the ordinary class.

MARCH.

2. Daring Burglary. — At Newcastle Assizes, John Gray, aged 21, was indicted for committing a burglary in the dwelling-house of George Stephenson, on the 13th of December last, and stealing therefrom 700*l.* in notes and gold.

The prosecutor, a wealthy farmer, resides at his farm at Eland Green. On the night of the 13th of December last, he and his family, which consisted of his maidservant and his hind's daughter, who slept together upstairs, retired to rest. Between 2 and 3 in the morning the house was attacked by a gang of burglars, who made their way into the place by the dairy window. Two of the men went into the parlour, and, seizing the prosecutor by the neck, ordered him to lie in bed, and asked him for his keys, which they took from his breeches pocket. Two other men went up into the room where the women were in bed, and going up to the bedside, ordered them to lie still. They both distinctly identified the prisoner as one of the men who came

up, having a candle in one hand and a gun in the other. He asked them where the master kept his money, and the hind's daughter replied, in the kitchen drawer. The prisoner, upon hearing this, shouted to the men below where the money was kept, and after remaining half an hour in the house, during which time they ransacked all the drawers, they made off, taking with them 700*l*., nearly all of which was in notes, from the kitchen drawer. When they were gone, the farmer got up and proceeded to his hind's cottage, a short distance off, to give the alarm and obtain assistance; but on trying to open the door he found that it had been strongly fastened with rope on the outside to prevent any one getting out. The prisoner went to Leeds, where he entrusted a parcel of notes to his landlady, requesting her to get some of them changed. This excited the woman's suspicions, and the prisoner was taken by the police. The greater part of the notes were identified as having belonged to the prosecutor.

The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life.

4. Terrible Accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.—A catastrophe, in some respects more distressing than has yet been recorded in the annals of railway disaster, occurred near the Dixonfold Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. An express train of eight carriages left Bolton Junction with passengers from Liverpool and Edinburgh a little before 6 P.M. for Manchester. Shortly after it had entered the cutting at Dixonfold, where the curves are severe, and was proceeding at the rate of 40 or 50 miles an hour, one of the driving wheels of the engine broke short off, and the engine went off the rails, turned partly round, and fell across the line. Three of the carriages were hurled off the rails, smashed to pieces, and scattered, some on one embankment, and some on the other. Midway up one of the embankments, a "composite" carriage was seen imbedded in the soil, with the tender sticking in the bank below it. The bodies of the carriages were in fragments; their frames were forced away, and their wheels, still coupled together, were scattered in different directions. The consequences to the passengers were dreadful. Of the three persons who were on the engine, the engine-driver was found beneath the locomotive dead, one of the arms of the stoker was broken, a coke-man, who was on the engine, was killed. The wounded passengers, like the wreck of the train, were thrown about in all directions. In the first-class carriage, which had been next the engine, was Mr. G. F. Barbour, of Edinburgh, brother and partner of Mr. Robert Barbour, Manchester merchant, with his wife, three children, and two female servants. This unfortunate family suffered the most frightful misfortunes. Mr. Barbour received a concussion of the brain, and was taken up in a state of insensibility, and long suffered from the injuries he had received, and the horror of his feelings. Mrs. Barbour was thrown from the carriage, and, after remaining insensible for a time, finding herself, on recovering consciousness, lying across the rails, and fearing that in the darkness some train might run over her, she succeeded, notwithstanding a fracture of the

collar-bone and severe contusions on the chest and on the left leg, in crawling to one of the banks. Here she lay upon the damp earth, perfectly sensible, but unable to rise, for a long period. By her side the unfortunate lady found the corpse of her second child, a boy about five years old, which had been removed from the wreck of the carriage. The eldest boy, aged seven years, was found near the engine with severe scalds on the right leg, thigh, and lower part of the abdomen, injuries of which he died on the following Sunday. The youngest child, an infant, seven months old, was taken out of a deep drain by the side of the line, and taken charge of by a kind peasant woman, little injured. Mr. Barbour's two servants received much injury; the nurse suffered compound dislocation of one of the ankle joints, and other injuries; amputation was performed at the Manchester Infirmary, but the poor girl died. The other servant, Hogg, received a contusion of the spine, but not of a serious character. Of the other passengers by this unfortunate train, Mrs. Horrocks, wife of a dry-salter of Stalybridge, received a compound dislocation of the left ankle, which rendered amputation necessary; but the unfortunate lady sunk under her sufferings. Mr. C. Caratti, a Greek merchant of Glasgow, was taken from the wreck in a state of great suffering, from compound fractures of both legs below the knees, and died after lingering some weeks in great agony. Mr. Vincent Martin, a traveller, from St. Austel, Cornwall, had his arm fractured, a laceration of his right hand, and two ribs fractured. Mr. Robert Fitton, cotton spinner, of Shaw, near Oldham, had one leg broken, with internal injuries; Mr. Henry Kay, of Prestwich, salesman, the left thigh broken; Henry Pugh, shoemaker, Bexley Street, Salford, both bones of the left leg broken. Many other passengers received severe injury.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Thomas Croston, the driver of the engine, on the ground that he had driven the train at undue speed; with a general condemnation of the condition of the railway and engines, and of the management of the Company.

8. The British and Foreign Bible Society.—The British and Foreign Bible Society having arrived at the fiftieth year of its useful existence, commemorated its Jubilee at Exeter Hall. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The meeting consisted of a large number of noblemen, prelates, and gentlemen, and members of various denominations. From statements made to the meeting by the noble chairman, it appears, that since the foundation of the Society, 50 years ago, 8000 branch societies have been instituted; the Scriptures have been translated into 148 languages and dialects, of which 121 had never before been printed; upwards of 43,000,000 copies had been disseminated, among, it was computed, 600,000,000 of the human race; of the languages into which these copies had been rendered, upwards of 25 had existed hitherto without an alphabet, and merely in an oral form. On Thursday, a Jubilee sermon was preached in St. Paul's, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

9. Fire and Singular Loss of Life.—A fire, singular in its

origin and fatal in its effects, occurred in Holborn. About 4.30 A.M. a police-constable discovered the back warehouse of Mr. Button, a manufacturing chemist, in Holborn Buildings, to be on fire. The alarm was given, the engines arrived, and the fire was extinguished. When the flames had been quite subdued, the firemen entered the premises, and proceeded to remove some chemical compounds which they considered dangerous. A vessel of melted fluid, phosphorus, was brought out into the street and poured into the gutter. It instantly burst into a flame. A police-sergeant zealously attempted to trample it out. The consequence was, that the burning substance adhered to the poor fellow's boots and trousers, and rose into flames over his person. Water will not extinguish phosphorus unless the latter be entirely submerged. The consequence was, that the poor fellow was so dreadfully burned that he died in a few days. A soldier who was passing at the time, and witnessed the danger of the policeman, rushed to his assistance; but in his generous attempts to extinguish the flames, the burning material adhered to his own clothes and person, and he also was so seriously injured, that it was necessary to convey him to the hospital, and he is crippled for life. The gallantry of this poor fellow so gained the good-will of the public, that the sum of 200*l.* was subscribed to purchase an annuity for him. The police division to which the deceased constable belonged also gave him a testimonial. Nor was the widow forgotten.

— Accident on the Midland Railway.—A fatal accident occurred on the branch of the Midland Railway between Gloucester and Bristol. The mail-train from Birmingham, due at Bristol at 6 A.M., had proceeded until within five miles of the end of its journey, when, on account of some accident to the engine or boiler-tube, near the Margotsfield Station, it gave symptoms of coming to a standstill. The engineman and stoker got off to ascertain the cause, and, if possible, to repair the damage; and the engine and train were stopped for this purpose. An engine which had taken a goods-train to Gloucester was returning to Bristol. No signal had been given of a stoppage, and the morning being foggy, the driver did not see the disabled train until he was turning a curve near the Margotsfield Station. He used all the efforts in his power to stop his engine, but without effect; for the engine ran with great violence into the train, and smashed the last two carriages all to pieces. Two persons were killed, and five others badly cut and bruised.

11. Explosion of two Steam-Boats.—For the purpose of bringing to market in the finest condition the fish caught on our eastern coast, steamers are dispatched to the fishing-grounds to relieve the fishing-boats of their captives. A fine vessel, the *George Boulton*, had been to the Dogger Bank for this purpose, and was returning to Great Grimsby with a full cargo of codfish, when her boiler suddenly exploded. The engineer was blown up from the engine-room on to the deck, and with another poor fellow was desperately scalded. The vessel was now found to be sinking, and the crew took to their boat, carrying the wounded with them; but two seamen appear to have perished, either killed by the ex-

plosion or drowned in the sinking vessel.

On the 10th of March, the *Engineer*, a fine steam-tug, exploded on Tynemouth Bar, while on an experimental cruise. One man was killed and eight scalded. The accident was proved to have arisen from the culpable carelessness and neglect of the engineer's foreman, who had neglected to remove a wooden plug from the pipe of the starboard boiler, the steam of which had consequently no means of escape.

12. Colliery Explosion near Newport.—An explosion of inflammable gas, by which 10 persons lost their lives, and many more were burnt or otherwise injured, occurred in the Risca Vale Colliery, near Newport, the same pit in which an explosion took place seven years ago, on which occasion between 30 and 40 persons perished. Since that time many small explosions have happened in the same seam; but these warnings seem to have produced no effect on the reckless conduct of the miners.

It appears that the workings had been duly inspected by the proper parties before the workmen entered them, and had been reported safe. Notwithstanding that there were rumours of "firing" in one of the stalls, it would seem that a man named Davies neglected to place a "sheet," used for the purpose of regulating the admission of air from the windway of the heading into the upper part of the stall, in a proper position, after passing to and fro with his coal tram. The consequence was that the air current did not find its way into the uppermost parts, where gas is supposed to have accumulated. The gas, therefore, secured a lodgment, and, some portion of the roof becoming detached, the gas was disturbed, and coming into contact with the naked candles of Davies and another, the explosion took place.

Davies and his companion were struck down by the explosion the moment the gas ignited at their naked candles. The "afterdamp" rushed on into the heading, where about 30 men were at work, and here produced its terrible effects. The sound of the explosion had alarmed the men and boys at work in this heading, and they ran together in groups. The "chokedamp" swept among them, and the poor fellows fell perhaps instantly, in heaps, where they were afterwards found, some still living, and afterwards restored—others quite dead. Two headings near this one were also occupied by many men and boys, though, it being Saturday afternoon, large numbers had left work and gone to the surface; but in these two headings the fatal current of "chokedamp" rushed on, striking down and killing. In the first headway, where the explosion took place, two horses were struck down, scorched by the fire, and killed by the "choke," their trams blocking up the dark and narrow pathway. Over the bodies of the horses and along the top of the loaded trams the frightened men crept, expecting every moment to be their last, but still hoping for succour. Fortunately, the explosion had caused sufficient noise to warn the men working in the neighbouring headings of the calamity that had taken place, and measures were instantly taken to afford succour. The bodies were not recovered without great danger, for the terrible "chokedamp" still pervaded the place. Four

men and three boys were found to be quite dead; 13 were in a dangerous condition, of whom three —Davies the author of the catastrophe being one—died subsequently.

14. Tragedy in Durham.—A very shocking occurrence—beyond doubt the act of a maniac—has taken place near West Auckland. An old couple named Sewell, aged 83 and 82 respectively, lived in a cottage near that town, with their son Abraham Sewell, aged 38. The latter had exhibited symptoms of mental aberration; but he was not supposed to be dangerous, and was left at large. On Sunday night the father, mother, and son retired to rest at an early hour. They all slept in one room; the father and son occupying one bed, and the wife of the old man sleeping in another bed at a short distance. At about 3 o'clock on Monday morning the old man was aroused from his sleep by the cries of his wife. On getting up he perceived that his son was beating her; after a little persuasion he desisted, and was induced to go to bed. The old man retired again to rest, but about two hours afterwards he was again aroused by the screams of his aged partner, and upon getting up he perceived his son deliberately murdering her with a poker and rolling-pin. He approached the madman for the purpose of rendering assistance to his wife, but immediately received a blow from the poker, which knocked him upon the floor insensible. He remembered no more of what occurred. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, a man who lived next door perceived that the window in Sewell's house was broken. He suspected that something was wrong, called his sister up, and communicated his fears to her. She advised him to enter the house by the window, which he did, and a horrible scene presented itself. The old woman was lying on the bed in the agonies of death, weltering in her blood, which covered the bed and half of the room. A few minutes after she was discovered she died. On examination it was found that one of her eyes was knocked out, the nose was completely smashed, and the bones driven through the palate into the mouth; one of her arms was broken, and both her thighs were cut with a knife, as though her wretched son had attempted to cut her legs off. The old man was found lying upon the floor in a state of insensibility. One of his arms was broken, and he had received two dreadful wounds on his forehead, quite sufficient to prove fatal even to a younger man. He rallied sufficiently to be able to give an account of the transaction until he was knocked down.

The police immediately sought the murderer, who after some search was discovered about a quarter of a mile from the house. He presented a shocking spectacle. With the exception of his night-shirt he was entirely naked, his body was covered with blood, and in one hand he held the bloody poker and in the other the rolling-pin. These, when he was approached, he brandished above his head like a demon, and defied his pursuers to come near him. At length, however, the police succeeded in disarming and apprehending him.

17. Double Murder and Suicide.—*Bristol.*—Much horror was created in Bristol by the report that a respectable tradesman, re-

siding at Clifton, had murdered two of his children, and afterwards committed suicide.

A short time since a person named Isaac Tucker took the house No. 4, Princes Place, Clifton, Bristol, and purchased the good-will and stock on the premises of Mr. Kempster, who had carried on there a large business as a boot and shoe maker. Mr. Tucker had been for some years in Mr. Kempster's employ, as foreman, and the business was disposed of to him under very advantageous circumstances. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, his wife had occasion to proceed to Bristol on business, and she left him at home with their two children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively 4½ and 6 years. There was also a servant girl in the house; but shortly after the departure of Mrs. Tucker, her husband sent this girl out on an errand. On her return she found the door of the room in which she had left her master and the two children locked, and, becoming alarmed, she went to Mr. Kempster's residence, which adjoins the house, and told him she was afraid that something had happened, and requested him to come with her. Mr. Kempster with a neighbour instantly went to the house. On bursting open the door, they were horrified at discovering that both of the children had been murdered, and also that the unhappy man had terminated his own existence. The head of one of the children was completely severed from the body. The murders and subsequent suicide had been effected by means of a shoemaker's knife, very much sharpened. Tucker had latterly been in a very desponding condition, and had been heard to express apprehensions that he would not be able to carry on the business; but he does not seem to have been under immediate pecuniary difficulties.

18. Murder in Devonshire.—At the Exeter Assizes, George Sparkes and James Hitchcock were indicted for the wilful murder of William Blackmore, at Clayhidon, on the 5th of February last.

It appeared that the deceased Mr. Blackmore was a miller, and also a surveyor and collector of tithes and taxes at Clayhidon. On the morning of Saturday, the 5th February, about 11 or 12 o'clock, he left his house. He called on different persons and received several sums of money. As he did not return, his family became alarmed, and at daylight persons were sent in search, and a short distance from his house they found him lying on his back in the road dead; his skull and jaw were dreadfully fractured; his purse was by his side, but all the cash, with the exception of two 5*l.* notes, was missing. It was evident that he had been brutally murdered. Inquiries were instantly set on foot, and it was found that he was last seen between 1 and 2 that morning with the prisoners. His transactions during the day were traced, and it was found that he had called at a farmer's named Honeyball. Afterwards he met Honeyball, with the prisoners, who were his labourers, and told him that he had been at his house, and had received his money. Late in the evening he went to a public-house, where he met the prisoners, and remained there until 1 o'clock in the morning. In the course of the evening Sparkes made a signal to Hitchcock, and they went out together, remained a short time, and

then returned into the room. Blackmore put down a half-crown to pay for what he had had, and seemed to have a disinclination to show his money, and Hitchcock was heard to say to him, "You don't suppose we are going to rob you?" When Blackmore was about to leave the public-house the prisoners proposed to accompany him, but Blackmore did not appear anxious they should do so. However, Blackmore, the two prisoners, and Edmund Sparkes, the brother of George, left the house together, and they were all seen going along the road, Edmund Sparkes going first, then Blackmore, and then the two prisoners. Edmund Sparkes appeared to have gone direct to his own house, and the three were then left together. The night was peculiarly adapted for tracing footsteps; it had been very muddy, and then a frost had come on, so that the marks became sharp and crisp; the footmarks of three persons were clearly visible, and they were traced some distance, and some near to where the body was lying; there were not the footmarks of any other persons, and it seemed as if one person had come in front of Mr. Blackmore. Mr. Blackmore's watch was found in his pocket; it had stopped at 17 minutes to 2 o'clock, and was found bruised as if it had had a blow. The body when found was warm. The prisoners were apprehended at their different houses, about 6 o'clock that morning; they had not reached their homes till nearly 3 o'clock. Sparkes had said that he had to see Hitchcock that morning to give him some money, and Hitchcock had said he expected Sparkes to call and give him money. The boots of the prisoners were taken off their feet. The marks of Sparkes' boots corresponded precisely with numerous footmarks near the murdered man. Other footmarks, it was thought, corresponded with Hitchcock's boots. The prisoners were searched, but nothing particular was found upon them, but from something Sparkes said, search was made in an outhouse adjoining the house in which he lived. Eight sovereigns and five half-sovereigns were found wrapped up in a piece of rag, which exactly agreed with the money Mr. Blackmore must have had in his purse. The constable having found the money, went back to where Sparkes was in custody, and showed it him; upon which Sparkes said something and took up a pair of tongs and struck with them as if inflicting a heavy blow. In consequence of what Sparkes said, search was made in a stream of water near where the body was found, and one part of a pair of old tongs was discovered. Sparkes then said, "It is no use telling lies about it. I took the tongs from near Ann Redway's house and struck him thus. I can only say I am guilty of the crime of striking Mr. Blackmore. I knocked him down on the road with the piece of tongs. I have nothing to say about the money. I think I killed Mr. Blackmore the first blow. I did not mean to kill him, only to rob him. Hitchcock is innocent. I was alone when I struck Mr. Blackmore." Hitchcock said he was not guilty; that he had left Mr. Blackmore and Sparkes, and had gone home to bed; he had not seen any iron in Sparkes' hand.

The counsel for the prisoners contended that there was no evidence to convict Hitchcock; but as regarded Sparkes, though he would not deny that he was the author of

Mr. Blackmore's death, yet he would deny that he was guilty of murder; for that, considering all that had passed at the public-house, it was probable that the parties, being intoxicated, had quarrelled, and that Sparkes had struck him a blow which proved fatal; and that he had afterwards been induced to plunder his body.

Mr. Justice Crompton, however, told the jury they could not take this view of the case, unless there was direct evidence to lead them to that conclusion.

The jury found Sparkes "Guilty," Hitchcock "Not Guilty."

"Prayers" were said for the convict in the churches of Exeter on the following Sunday, which were to be continued until the execution! The sentence was carried out on the 1st of April.

19. Fire at Windsor Castle. —A fire which placed the principal residence of our Sovereign and its costly contents in great peril, was discovered about 10 o'clock at night, to have broken out in the Prince of Wales's Tower, which stands at the north corner of the east terrace, and adjoins the Brunswick Tower, which forms the eastern termination of the north terrace. From the Brunswick Tower, on the ground-floor eastward, extends a suite of spacious and magnificently furnished apartments, the Octagon-room, the Gothic Dining-room in the Prince of Wales's Tower, the Crimson Drawing-room, next the Green Drawing-room, and then the White Drawing-room. The last apartment was occupied by Her Majesty and the Prince when the fire broke out. Above the Gothic Dining-room there are two stories in the Prince of Wales's Tower, containing about 10 apartments, five on each story, chiefly for domestics. The fire appears to have originated behind the woodwork of one of these apartments on the floor immediately over the dining-room, and on its north side. It seems to have burnt outwards to the exterior wall of the tower, and away from the rest of the building. It was also confined to the upper portions of the tower, and did not descend into the ground-floor, where, had it acquired a hold, it must have done infinite damage; for, besides the fine apartments already enumerated, which would thus have been exposed to destruction, there were the plate-rooms immediately beneath the dining-room, and the Jewelled Armoury, a priceless collection, adjoining the Octagon-room. It is startling to think, therefore, what injury this fire might have caused, without extending any great distance from the point where it was first discovered. The alarm appears to have been given above and below about the same time. The household having been alarmed by a strong smell of fire and much smoke, Prince Albert and the gentlemen of the household, and the servants of the Castle, were speedily on the spot; 700 of the Fusileer Guards were marched in, and the Life Guards occupied the avenues and prevented confusion. The engines of the Castle, from Windsor, and those of the barracks, were brought to the scene of danger, and those of the London Fire Brigade were telegraphed for. The difficulty of reaching the seat of the fire seems to have been the chief impediment to extinguishing it; but as it continued to burn, precautions were taken against the destruction of the priceless works of art and furniture in the vicinity. The Gothic

Dining-room was first stripped of its contents. Among the articles removed was a gold vase, said to be worth 10,000*l*. The furniture, with the costly mirrors and vases, was removed without accident. The Crimson Drawing-room and Octagon-room were next dismantled, and the passages blocked up to prevent the spread of the fire. The priceless contents of the Jewelled Armoury, among which was the famous jewelled peacock of Tippoo Saib, were then removed; but the plate-room was considered sufficiently secured by its fire-proof walls. By the great exertions of all the assistants the fire was prevented from reaching the state-rooms, but it was not finally extinguished before 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The large bodies of water thrown on the burning rooms would probably have done as much damage as a conflagration; but prompt arrangements were made by which it was conducted into the basement of the building, whence it escaped into the park.

The official report of the injury is thus described:—"The ceilings of Dining-room in Prince of Wales's Tower and two floors of bed-rooms over, severely damaged by fire, and other parts of building by water, &c. Cause of fire supposed to be from the heat of flues."

23. Frightful Colliery Explosion. — *Fifty-eight Persons killed.*—A dreadful explosion of fire-damp occurred near Wigan, Lancashire, by which 58 persons perished, besides injuries inflicted on many others. The scene of the catastrophe is the Arley Mine, belonging to the Ince Hall Coal Company. This was one of four which were opened about three years ago, within an area of two miles. Each was provided with an up-cast and a down-cast shaft for ventilation, besides working shafts. They were carried on on scientific principles, and strict regulations had been laid down for securing ventilation. The workings of the Arley Mine are of immense extent; the depth is 414 yards; it is divided into four districts, each having a separate current for ventilation; the workings extend 1400 yards to the north, as many to the south, and to some distance east and west. About 1 P.M., when a large number of men were at work it the pit, the explosion took place; an immense body of smoke issued from both shafts, and then for a short time the air-course was reversed, the air passing down the up-cast and up the down-cast shaft. The officers of the mine took the most energetic means for giving help to the sufferers, descending the shaft the instant the ventilation presented breathable air. The scene of destruction below was terrible. The strong doors which divide the up-cast from the down-cast shaft were blown to atoms, and amidst the fragments lay the corpses of 15 men. A short distance further about 20 men and boys were found alive, then two others; afterwards groups of corpses were discovered, with a few yet living. Owing to the destruction of all the internal arrangements of the workings, it was some days before the whole could be explored. In order to convey vital air to the different passages, walls had to be rebuilt and doors refixed. It was therefore not for many days that the entire extent of the calamity could be ascertained; and it was then found that 58 persons had perished, and that many others had their limbs fractured or were dreadfully burnt, or were severely

injured from the effect of the choke-damp.

As to the cause of the catastrophe nothing could be ascertained. It is supposed that the draught furnace had been slackened during some temporary repairs, during which the gases had accumulated; and that, on the fire being suddenly increased, the body of gas had been driven forward by the sudden draught upon a naked light. The culpability seemed, however, to attach to the incredible recklessness of the men. From their admissions, an explosion was a thing that might fairly be expected at almost any time. There were rules for the guidance of the colliers; they were read every pay-day; but there was so great a crowd, so much noise, so much inattention—the two latter apparently wilful—that the reading was useless. The rules prohibit the blasting of coal or stone unless under the direction of an officer; they forbid smoking, and the unlocking of lamps: yet blasting is performed by the miners at their own free will; smoking is freely indulged in—the men lighting their pipes by drawing the flame of their lamps to the wire; and sometimes they unlock their lamps.

23. Election Riots at Blackburn.—On occasion of the contest for the representation of this borough, between Mr. Fielden, an extreme Liberal, and Mr. Hornby, a Conservative (in which the former was successful), some disgraceful riots occurred. On the day of nomination, a large body of "roughs" were brought into the town, and the two parties assembled and fought. On the polling days a large body of Hornby partisans occupied the bridge and prevented the voters of their opponents from going to the polling places, and a long fight took place for the possession of the pass. Many electors were kidnapped by main force. The windows of the houses of persons active in the election were smashed in, and shots were fired from some of the houses attacked, by which several of the mob were wounded. The small body of police in the borough—11 in number!—were inadequate to stop the rioting; and when from 50 to 100 houses had been attacked, the magistrates sent for a military force, on whose appearance the mob dispersed. A day or two after, the rioting recommenced, and the military were again sent for. The vengeance of the mob seems to have been especially directed against the Scotch traders residing in the borough.

Locomotive Explosions.—Numerous explosions of locomotive engines have recently occurred.

On the 23rd of January, after the engine had been attached to the train which was about to leave Newcastle for Tynemouth, suddenly and without any assignable cause the boiler exploded with tremendous violence. As the engine was just outside the passenger station, no material injury was done to that structure; but the neighbouring houses were shaken, windows broken at the distance of 100 yards, and the rails were destroyed. Singularly enough, the driver and stoker, who were on the engine, received no injury beyond severe scalds; but the fireman of another engine, who was standing on the foot-step of the exploded engine, was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. None of the passengers of the train were hurt.

A more terrible disaster of the same nature occurred at Longsight,

near Manchester, where there is a large engine-shed belonging to the North-Western Company. On the 8th of March, an old engine, which had been recently repaired, was standing in the shed with the steam up. The driver was on the engine, the stoker under it in the ash-pit. Suddenly the boiler exploded with extraordinary violence; some of the pillars of the shed were broken, and a large part of the roof fell. The driver's skull and leg were fractured, and he died the following morning; but the stoker was only scalded. At the time of the disaster some 80 workmen were at breakfast in the shed; a large sheet of iron, forming one side of the boiler, fell upon four of them, and they were killed on the spot. Nearly a dozen others were more or less hurt by the flying fragments or the fall of the roof; and several limbs were fractured.

At the inquest on the bodies, Mr. W. Fairbairn, the civil engineer, said that the engine, though an old one, was in good condition, and able to bear an ordinary amount of pressure: but when the explosion occurred he believed the pressure was from 300 to 400 lbs. on the square inch. He found the safety-valve on the engine-dome "tightly screwed home," and thus rendered inoperative. Under such circumstances, but a short interval would occur before such an immense quantity of steam would be generated as would inevitably rend the boiler to pieces. It was, however, the opinion of Captain Wynn, the Government Inspector of Railways, that the boiler was insufficiently "stayed," and the jury found that the boiler was in a defective condition, and not fit to be worked.

On the 17th of March, as the engine was about to be attached to the train which leaves Brighton for Littlehampton, the boiler exploded, the plates were rent asunder with frightful force, and the fragments hurled through the roof of the shed. There were on the engine three men; these unfortunates were torn in pieces, and some of the human fragments were picked up in a street 300 yards off. As in the case of the Longsight explosion, the boiler was an old one which had been repeatedly repaired until it had been almost rebuilt; but the catastrophe occurred through the recklessness of the engine-driver, who had screwed down the safety-valve. The Longsight engine had run 104,000 miles in the course of its career; the Brighton engine 95,000 miles. It was stated that a performance of 300,000 miles is expected from a railway engine before it is considered worn out.

The Burmese War—Gallant Action.—An account has been received of a gallant exploit, which opens the celebrated Aeng Pass, and will probably produce an important effect on the war. The Aeng Pass is a difficult defile which leads from our possessions in Arracan direct upon the river Irrawaddy; and a force passing through would intercept all communication between the enemy's armies employed in the south and the base of their operations. The Burmese had stockaded the pass at Narigan. An officer was dispatched to drive away the enemy; but the stockade was constructed in so inaccessible a position as to be unassailable save by rockets or mortars, which were accordingly sent down from the Presidency. In the meanwhile, the enemy had completed the fortification, which was perched on a rock 5000 feet

high, with a front unapproachable, and garrisoned by 3000 men. This strong native fortress fell by a masterly surprise, without the loss of a man.

"A chief named Nakeekay had described the enemy's position, in such a manner as to lead our officers to suppose that they might advance to a point commanding a flanking fire on the stockade. It was necessary to be certain of the truth of this man's evidence, and obtain a knowledge of the nature of the ground and the general character of the enemy's defences. For this purpose Captain Nuthall was sent forward under orders from Major Maling to gather information previous to an attempt being made to force the Aeng Pass, and take the stockade on the Narigan Hill by a flank movement. Captain Nuthall not only performed his reconnoissance, but captured the stockade. The gallant officer, with Captain Sutherland and a party of the Arracan Battalion, reached Thorowa on the 1st of January, where they awaited the arrival of the Kyeng chief, Nakeekay, from whom they learned that the Burmese general was absent with a part of his forces, and that the removal of the head-quarters of the Arracan Battalion from the neighbourhood of Aeng had made the enemy careless in guarding their post. Every available man being collected at the advanced post under Narigan, the march was begun on the morning of the 5th through the jungle, pursuing a line parallel with the Toomar Mountains, and so turning the enemy's left flank. At 9 A.M. a halt was made within about 800 yards of the pass, on the Burmah side of the Toomar range. Captain Nuthall, accompanied by Nakeekay and two attendants, advanced to reconnoitre, putting their men in ambush to watch whether any communications were made between the Burmese stockades of Tsetmeng and Narigan, which appeared about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles or 4 miles apart. Just before dusk the men were moved up to within 200 or 300 yards of the pass, so as to debouch upon the road and make a reconnoissance before sunrise the following morning; on the 6th they were under arms at 2 A.M., but (obstructed by the thickness of the jungle) did not form upon the road until after 4 A.M. Guided by Nakeekay, they then marched up the pass towards Narigan (distant rather more than 2 miles), every one remaining most perfectly silent, so that they could have beat a retreat had there been a necessity, and their advance never have been known to the enemy. Shortly before daybreak they halted near the rear of the enemy's barricades. Captain Nuthall himself proceeded to reconnoitre them, and being enabled to survey the interior through the interstices of a gate, he perceived that the enemy were asleep, and capable of being taken by surprise. He immediately ordered Captain Sutherland to advance in full force against the gate, at the same time posting a body of men on an adjoining eminence, commanding the road by which alone any enemy from behind could approach. Sutherland with his men made an instant charge, and as they entered the stockade, Captain Nuthall fired a volley over their heads upon the still sleeping inmates of the defences. The effect was paralyzing: the enemy, so completely taken unawares, never for an instant rallied, but fled indiscrimi-

nately, leaving Captain Nuthall in possession, having captured even their muskets, which were found loaded, but had been left behind, together with two brass howitzers, ammunition, the chief's pony, and several insignia of Burmese rank. The only accidents that occurred were three sepoys wounded, and Captain Nuthall himself rather severely, the cap of the knee and thigh-bone both being exposed, the wound being caused by one of the bamboo spikes with which the Burmese had studded the approach."

Horrible Massacre at Sea.—Information has been received at Lloyd's of the massacre of the master, his wife, and officers of the English ship *Berenice*, in the Straits of Gasper, while on a voyage to Sydney, who were horribly murdered, and their ship afterwards destroyed by fire. Some burnt fragments of wreck bearing the *Berenice's* initials having been picked up, much anxiety arose as to the fate of those on board, viz. Captain Candy, his wife, his first and second mates, a French passenger, two servants of Mrs. Candy, and about 35 hands. With the exception of the officers, there were but few Europeans among the crew, who, for the most part, were Java and Manilla men. The ship had sailed on the 6th of June from Singapore for Shanghae, and from that port to Sydney on the 4th of November, with the intention of calling at Java. Several of the crew evinced a strong desire to leave the vessel on her reaching that island, but the captain holding out an increase of wages and additional rations to take the ship on to Sydney, they were induced to remain, and the vessel proceeded. Nothing was heard of her until about the 10th of December, when a report reached Marabaya, of the remains of a burned wreck having been discovered in the Straits. A day or two previously, a boat containing 15 persons, Java and Manilla men, arrived at Marabaya, who, on landing, dispersed themselves inland before the authorities had time to institute inquiries about them; and on the day following another boat came in with a similar number. When these men were interrogated, they stated that they were the crew of a prahu belonging to Rhio, laden with gambrie, which they represented had capsized, and that a boy had been drowned. The whole of them adhering to that statement, their story was believed to be true, and they were relieved. The police, however, had their suspicion aroused by the conduct of the men, and, on a searching inquiry, the truth was revealed. Some of them confessed to having belonged to the *Berenice*, and detailed the horrible fate of the captain and his officers. According to their representations, on the 2nd of December a mutiny broke out amongst several of the Manilla men, on account of the master not having allowed them the additional rations which he had previously promised. About midnight, they got Mr. Candy on the quarter-deck and murdered him. His wife, hearing his cries, rushed on deck with two of the officers, and these were also massacred. The third mate and the French passenger, who witnessed the tragedy, leaped overboard to escape the vengeance of the wretches, and perished. Mrs. Candy's servants shared a similar fate to their mistress. The whole of the bodies, with weights attached to them,

were thrown into the sea. The ringleaders then plundered the ship of everything portable, and, after some two or three days riotous living, resolved to destroy her. Having lowered the boats, they kindled a fire in several parts of her, and when she had got completely alight they abandoned her. The *Berenice* was freighted with a valuable cargo of tea.

The Weather.—The month of March has been exceedingly variable. On the 4th, the weather, which had been exceedingly cold, suddenly changed, and 10 days of relaxing warmth followed. On the 15th, the cold again set in with great severity; snow fell every day to the 27th—in some places to a considerable depth. The winter quarter, indeed, has been remarkable for the extremes of heat and cold for the season, and for the unusual number of days on which snow has fallen in the months of February and March.

In some particular localities the degree of cold recorded was excessive. At Sir Charles Forbes's seat in the Highlands, on the 16th the thermometer stood 2°, and on the 17th 13° below zero, or 43° below freezing. In 1780, at Glasgow, the thermometer stood 14° below zero; and in 1823, at Rothiemurcus, one degree lower.

Many lives were lost on the wild moors of the north. A man, his wife, and an infant, were on their way to Leyburn; the woman sank exhausted in the snow; the man hurried to the nearest house. A farmer came to his aid, but before they had proceeded far, the farmer found his own wife, who had been to the market, lying dead. The other woman was a corpse, but the infant was alive, attempting to suck its dead mother's breast. A third woman perished 2 miles from Richmond; a tramp died on Stanhope Fell; and another man in a straw-house at Hartbushes Farm.

APRIL.

1. Wreck of the "Duke of Sutherland" Steamer. — This fine steamer, so well known to northern tourists, was wrecked at the entrance to Aberdeen Harbour, with great loss of life.

The *Duke of Sutherland* left London for Aberdeen on Wednesday evening, with a valuable cargo of goods, four cabin and 21 steerage passengers. The voyage was very favourable, but on reaching the entrance of the harbour it was found that there was a heavy sea on the bar, and that the river Dee, much increased by the melted snow from the hills, was running through the pier-heads with great force, causing rough cross currents. The pier-head terminates on a ridge of rocks, which run somewhat further out, and give much protection to the harbour from the north, but with a south wind render the entrance more difficult, inasmuch as a vessel coming from the south must run past them and turn round in order to run within the pier. The wind on this occasion was due south, but the vessel had, to all appearance, successfully overcome all difficulties, when it suddenly became evident that the wind and currents had checked her course; in a few minutes she struck violently against the rocks beyond the pier-head, and was thrown on her broadside, the sea breaking fearfully over her. In about 10 minutes she began to break up. Immediately after, the bow was torn away from the waist

and landed on the harbour [illegible] of the crew were now seen to launch the life-boat and call for aid; but they had made but a short distance, when a sea struck her and she was capsized. The persons in her were rescued by the daring exertions of people on shore, but the boat was [illegible] towards high water. A life-boat was speedily manned from the beach and made for the wreck, which she could not reach by reason of the violence of the sea. Many of the unhappy persons on board the wreck threw themselves into the water; some of these were rescued by the life-boat, but more perished in the waves. The rescued were landed, and the life-boat again attempted to reach the wreck—but in vain. In the meantime, a fishing coble, manned by the brother of the pilot] previously mentioned, and [illegible] who had escaped in the life-boat—and five brave seamen, was launched and attempted to carry succour; but their efforts to pass the breakers were always baffled by the increasing violence, until they [illegible] by the efforts of persons on the pier. Eventually, however, they reached the sea where she was swamped by a wave, and six of the seven brave men perished.

While these efforts to afford succour were made in vain, the waves were doing their work on the vessel and the passengers. The remains of the vessel were reduced to mere parts which were kept together by the weight of the machinery and to these the survivors were collected. Some were observed to throw themselves into the sea, by which they were swept away. The life apparatus had been brought down to the scene of disaster, but no one knew how to manage it. By good fortune, however, a rocket with its line was discharged over the wreck; but its chain of cradle was destroyed and in consequence several persons—among whom was the commander, Captain Woodland—were washed away from the line. The rest were rescued. In this disaster 16 persons perished, namely, two ladies, cabin passengers; three steerage passengers; the commander, and 10 of the crew, besides those who were drowned by the upsetting of the coble.

— Earthquakes in England.—A number of independent accounts from an extensive area render it credible that an earthquake—very slight, certainly—was felt in the south-western and western parts of England and Wales, on the night of Friday, the 1st of April. The effects seem to have been of the usual description—rumbling noises, houses shaken as though by wind, windows rattling, and bells ringing. By the same night the earthquake was [illegible] at Plymouth, Swansea, Bristol, and other places. The shocks are described as having been strong and to have lasted from 5 to 20 seconds.

On the night of the following Sunday, a severe shock was felt at Hereford and its neighbourhood. Considerable alarm was caused.

Earthquakes. — The [illegible] given strength by numerous [illegible] which mention two severe earthquakes in different quarters of the globe.

One of these occurred at the end of March or early in April, in the northern part of the State of New York and in Canada. The day previous had been clear and mild and the evening closed

in starry and cloudless. At about 10 o'clock the sky became overcast, and unusual darkness prevailed, which continued up to the time of the occurrence, which was about half-past 2. The phenomenon commenced with a heavy, distant, and rumbling sound beneath, somewhat like distant thunder, except that it was more smothered, which rapidly approached and increased to a climax, and then receded and died away. The roar as it approached was interrupted by one grand explosion louder than the loudest thunder, and by a series of reports less loud and less defined, the whole ending with the same heavy rumbling with which it commenced, The only intelligent description that can be given of the sound is, that it was terrible and appalling. Many who were awakened by it from their sleep pronounced it unearthly. From the first a tremulous motion was communicated to the earth, causing a rattling of the windows, which increased with the roar to such an extent that the buildings were violently shaken, displacing furniture, rattling dishes, &c. The motion was sufficient to cause the bell in the church to strike nine or ten times."

A terrible visitation of these great convulsions of nature occurred in December last, and extended over the islands of the Indian Ocean, causing dreadful calamities. In Java the houses were thrown down, churches and Government buildings shattered, mountain peaks were toppled down, and plantations swallowed up or overwhelmed. The shocks extended far out to sea. Vessels thought they had struck on rocks; shoals were thrown up in deep water, and enormous sea-rollers rushed upon the shores, reaching far inland, and destroying in their course the ships, boats and houses of the inhabitants. It was by the latter form of the calamity that the greatest loss of life appears to have been occasioned.

7. Birth of a Prince. — About 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Park and Tower guns announced the safe *accouchement* of Her Majesty. The following bulletin was issued:—

"Buckingham Palace, April 7, 1853, Half-past Two o'Clock P.M.

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince at ten minutes past one o'clock this afternoon.

"Her Majesty and the infant Prince are well.

"James Clark, M.D.
"Charles Locock, M.D.
"Robt. Ferguson, M.D."

Her Majesty's happy recovery was as speedy and complete as, by the goodness of Providence, it has been on other similar occasions.

The Nelson Correspondence. —A very interesting and valuable correspondence, consisting of about 300 letters written by Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton during the period of the French war, a quantity of letters written by distinguished naval officers and illustrious persons to him, and also the correspondence of the Queen of Naples with Lady Hamilton during the same period, and other interesting documents, has been publicly sold. The most remarkable document in the collection was the last letter written by the hero. It is dated on board the *Victory*, October 19, 1805, noon, Cadiz, E.S.E., 16 leagues, with a postscript on the 20th, and addressed to Lady Hamilton, who

has added some lines to it. This letter was found lying open on his desk after the battle of Trafalgar, and brought to Lady Hamilton by Captain Hardy. It sold for 23*l.* A very characteristic letter, also written to Lady Hamilton, and dated *Victory*, February 18, 1805, containing the following extract, sold for 8*l.*:—"John Bull, we know, calculates nothing right that does not place the British fleet alongside that of France. I have now traversed 1000 leagues of sea after them. 'French fleet,' 'French fleet,' is all I want to have answered me. I shall never rest till I find them, and they shall neither, if I can get at them." The correspondence of the Queen of Naples with Lady Hamilton, extending over a large period of the revolutionary war, from 1793 to 1803, was put up in one lot, with some others written by her, and sold for 12*l.* 12*s.*

7. Accident at the Dublin Exhibition Building.—A calamitous accident occurred at the beautiful building erecting at Dublin, chiefly for the purpose of exhibiting the productions of the native industry of Ireland; and as a sequence to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. The undertaking is due to the patriotic spirit of Mr. Dargan, a native of Ireland, who is at the sole risk. The works were pushed forward with great spirit, and upwards of 1000 men were daily employed. While a number of men were engaged inside the roof of the "Machinery Hall," the whole scaffolding gave way, bringing down 13 of the workmen, who were buried under the mass of timber and poles. Three of the unfortunate men were taken up dead, three others so dreadfully injured that there was little probability of their surviving, and the other seven were very severely hurt.

8. Child Murder at Stockport.—At the Chester Assizes, Honor Gibbons, aged 21, and Bridget Gerratz, 40, were placed at the bar on an indictment and inquisition, charging them with the wilful murder of Mary Gibbons, by the administration of oil of vitriol, at Stockport, on the 12th of March last.

The motive to this murder was reported to be the fees which would be payable from burial clubs on the death of the child.

Edward Molloy lodged with the prisoners in Fletcher's Yard, Stockport. The deceased was taken ill on the Monday night before her death. She died on the Saturday. Was not well the day before, and remained in the house most of the day. The deceased did not on that day appear to be very sick. Towards the latter end of Friday night was awoke by the crying of the child. It continued to cry until witness got up. Should think the child cried about three hours. Got up in the morning of Saturday between 9 and 10 o'clock. The mother had the child in her arms in the bedroom. It was crying very much, and witness said to her, "Honor, your child has been poorly all night and very sick." She said, "Yes." Witness asked to look at the child. She turned it towards me, and I said, "The child looks very bad; I think she will not live long." The mother did not say anything, but as she turned the child it vomited very bad stuff. On going out saw Gerratz, who was

minding one of Hogan's children in the kitchen. Shortly after Honor Gibbons came down stairs with the child in her arms. Mrs. Flannery then came in and said, "This child is very poorly; did you bring it to a doctor?" Gibbons said, "No." Mrs. Flannery then said, "Come along with me to the doctor," and both went out together. Did not notice the dress the child had on at that time. (The witness identified the dresses worn by the mother and child previous to the death of the latter.) Saw some bottles in the house. Two of them were like those now produced. They were in the same room in which the prisoners slept. Saw the bottle containing the yellow stuff last on the chimney-piece in the kitchen. Did not see the other after the death of the child. (This contained vitriol.) Did not see any stuff like the latter used in the house.

Julia Coyle, a neighbour, was at Gibbons' house the evening before the death, and asked her how the child was, and she said, "Very well." It appeared very well, and was laughing. Went there again the following day, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Saw the prisoners and the child, the latter in the arms of its mother. The child appeared very poorly. Asked Gibbons what was the reason of the strokes on each side of the mouth of the child. She said, "From the drink." Looked at the child's mouth, and asked what was the reason of her mouth being full of blisters, and the tongue sticking to the upper lip. She made no reply. Blood came from the child's nose, and I asked her the reason of it. Both the prisoners answered, "From the drink it had taken."

Peter M'Namara lodged with Gibbons up to a fortnight before the death of the child. Was ill and had some medicine. It was yellow stuff, and in a bottle like the one now produced. Had none like the oil of vitriol now produced.

Patrick Flannery said he saw the prisoner Gibbons on the evening the child died. At half-past 7 the same evening accompanied her to the Red Bull, where the club is held. Then went with the president of the club to Mr. Lowndes, whom the prisoner Gibbons said had seen the child. Was present on Tuesday when a bottle was found in the ashpit near the prisoner's house. It is the one now produced, and it contained a little more of the oil of vitriol than there is at present. Isherwood took the bottle. The ashpit is common to about 12 houses.

Harvey Lowndes, druggist, at Stockport, stated that on Saturday, the 12th of March, the prisoner Gibbons brought a child to his shop, and wished him to give the child some medicine. The child lay in her arms with its mouth open, the tongue was turned up, and the under part dry and charred. Asked her what she had given the child to cause its mouth to be in that state. She said, "I have given it nothing." I said, "You must have given it something, or its mouth would not be in the state it is, and I shall not mix any medicine for it; you had better take it to some one else, for the child is dying." There was a little discharge from the nostrils, rather coloured, but not bloody. Saw her again that night along with Isherwood, president of the club, and the witness Patrick

Flannery. Isherwood said he had come to see what was the cause of the child's death. I said I could not tell him, for I had only examined its mouth, and it was a very suspicious case. The prisoner and Flannery said the child had died a natural death.

Charles Prince, one of the officers of the burial club, produced the books of the club. He said Gibbons came to him on Sunday night, the 3rd of October, and entered herself and child as members. James Flannaghan put her name down in the books. Afterwards saw the same child dead at the house of Gibbons the prisoner. The witness then deposed to seeing Gibbons at the club-house on the Sunday evening after the child's death, and she said, if he (witness) would get her the money she would give him one-half.

John Derbyshire, police officer, produced the clothes worn by the child, and the two prisoners, and a bottle containing oil of vitriol which was found in the ashpit.

Mr. John Rayner, surgeon, of Stockport, deposed to making a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the child, and that its death was produced by poison, such as oil of vitriol. He also produced an analysis of the clothes worn by both prisoners, and also by the child, in all of which he found oil of vitriol. He also found the same thing on the inside pocket of the dress taken from Gerratz in the lock-up.

The jury found the prisoners "Guilty," and the learned Judge passed sentence of death, holding out not the slightest hope of mercy. The sentence, nevertheless, was commuted into transportation for life.

11. Dreadful Sea Disasters in America.—The rapid colonisation of California, consequent upon the discovery of the gold diggings, necessarily leads to an immense intercourse with the parent States. The capabilities of the marine service of ordinary times was insufficient to meet the demand, which was spurred to the extreme of recklessness on the part of the gold seekers, and supplied with equal recklessness by speculators.

This state of things has led to some terrible disasters. One of the most fearful of these was the destruction of the *Independence* steamer, on the coast of Lower California, on the 16th of February. The *Independence*, crowded with passengers, was steering close in to the coast, when she struck on a rock; on being backed off she was found to have received much damage; but not so much but that she could be kept afloat for some time. The fires were therefore heated to the utmost to obtain extreme pressure of steam, and the ship was steered along the shore, until a favourable spot should be found whereon to beach her. This was done successfully; some of the passengers were landed in the boats, and a line was carried from the ship to the shore, by means of which it was hoped easy communication with the beach could be maintained. But before any large number of the passengers could be sent on shore, the heated flues set the vessel on fire, and the flames speedily spread across the decks, cutting off the after-deck from the forecastle. The boats made strenuous exertions to rescue the people; but a heavy surf was running on the beach, and the boats were dashed to pieces before many had been saved. To add to the dis-

aster, the line from the vessel to the shore was soon burnt through. The situation of the miserable passengers was now desperate. The flames spread rapidly aft, and at every advance drove heaps of burnt and mutilated wretches into the sea, where they perished, and their charred and blackened corpses floated on the waves and fringed the shore in all directions. The powder magazine soon exploded, and destroyed many of the people. The number of persons who perished by these shocking deaths is not stated; but it is said that 30 corpses were found at one spot on the edge of the surf, and that of a party of 18 Jews, 16 perished.

On the 11th of April, the *Jenny Lind*, running between Alviso and San Francisco, with 150 passengers on board, suddenly exploded, with consequences not less horrible than those which happened to the *Independence*. A large number of persons were about to sit down to dinner in the cabin when the explosion took place. Instantly the fragments of the boiler and a dense cloud of scalding steam was upon them. All who were in the cabin were stricken down as if blasted by lightning—not one escaped—some mutilated by the fragments of the machinery, all scalded by steam. Most were killed instantly, many were scalded to the loss of their skin, their hair, eyes, and nails. The sufferings of those who survived the first blast were frightfully increased by the cabin becoming flooded with the boiling water of the engines, which washed over the stricken mass at every roll of the vessel. The force and direction of the explosion were not confined to the cabin; the blast passed on to the forward part of the lower deck, killing and injuring many in its course; and as the steam burst up the companion-way, it struck down upwards of 50 more, who lay writhing in agony on the deck, shrieking with pain. The disaster occurred on a desolate part of the coast where little relief could be procured.

The American newspapers, which give these dreadful events in full detail, make no statement of the actual loss of life, which it is hoped may have been exaggerated; but of a frightful amount of suffering there can be no doubt.

Sale of English Paintings.—The sale of the collections of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Bernal shows that good paintings of the English school are highly valued, at least at home. A fine picture by Turner, "A Seashore, with a Fishing Boat pushing off;" a lugger making for the mouth of the harbour, and a gleam of sunshine breaking through the clouds above, sold for 1250 guineas. A small picture by the same artist, "The Lifeboat," 200 guineas. Three pictures by Collins:—"Doubtful Weather," 630 guineas; "The Cherry Seller," 450 guineas; "The Dead Robin," 300 guineas. "A View on Hampstead Heath," by Calcott, 400 guineas; "Chips," by Linnell, 245 guineas; "The Lake and Town of Lugano," by Stanfield, 332 guineas; "Cattle in a Sunny Landscape," by Cooper, 146 guineas; "The Valentine," by Webster, 146 guineas; "The Crochet Worker," by Etty, 90 guineas. Of the water-colour drawings those by Hunt fetched high prices:—"A Country house Kitchen," 42*l.*; "A Sailor Boy," 37*l.* 16*s.*; "Sailor Boys," 35*l.* 14*s.*; "An Old Man," 32*l.* 11*s.*; and a pair, "The Woodman's Hut" and "A Boy eating Bread," 89*l.* 5*s.* A small "Coast

Scene," by Stanfield, sold for 53*l.* 11*s.*, and "An old Gamekeeper," by Lewis, 47*l.* 5*s.* Drawings by Roberts:—"St. Wallfran at Abbeville," 40*l.* 19*s.*; "The Lady Chapel, Dieppe," 34*l.* 13*s.*; "The Cross at Melrose," 32*l.* 11*s.*; "St. Peter's at Caen," 57*l.* 15*s.* A painting by Turner, of much interest, has also been sold. It is the famous Venetian view, "The Dogana: Church of St. Giorgio." It was painted by Turner for his most intimate friend and distinguished artist Chantrey, and was exhibited in 1841. It was sold for 1150*l.* Turner's companion pictures, "Venice: Evening—Going to the Ball;" and "Venice: Morning — Returning from the Ball," have been sold for 546*l.* and 641*l.* respectively. Three others, by the same great artist, "The Dawn of Christianity," 746*l.*; "Glaucus and Scylla," 735*l.*; "Approach to Venice," 800*l.*

13. Seizure of a War-Rocket Factory. — Considerable surprise has been caused by the rumour that the Government had discovered and seized a secret manufactory of munitions of war, which had been carried on on a large scale at Rotherhithe. Rumour further connected these preparations with the revolutionary designs of the secret committees of the Italian and Hungarian exiles—in fact, with the political discontented of all nations —and in particular pointed out M. Kossuth, the ex-Dictator of Hungary, as the director.

It appeared, in fact, that such a seizure had been made under a search warrant, by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The buildings in which the alleged manufacture was carried on were occupied by a Mr. Hales, who was the patentee of an invention for making rockets of a very formidable description, and were situated in the Lower Deptford Road, Rotherhithe. The officers who executed the search warrant found on the premises several barrels of powder, 1759 rockets, and some shells. A workman was at work making rockets. The powder was in quantity 257 lbs.; the rockets were of great size, formed of cases with cast-iron heads, and filled with powder.

Whether there did not appear sufficient evidence to connect these preparations with any revolutionary projects, or whether it was deemed more politic not to treat them as of serious moment, the Government directed proceedings to be taken under the ordinary Act, which subjects any person having more than 200 lbs. of gunpowder on his premises, within three miles of the city of London, to the forfeiture of the gunpowder, and a penalty of 2*s.* for every pound in excess; a second summons was also taken out for the violation of the Act 9 & 10 Will. III., which prohibits the manufacture of rockets, squibs, or other fireworks, under a penalty of 5*l.* for each offence.

On these charges Mr. Hales and his son were placed at the bar of the Bow Street Police Court. In the course of the proceedings it appeared clearly that the son was but a servant to his father, and he was discharged. The facts of the case were not denied; but it was alleged that the material seized was not "gunpowder," but "rocket composition;" that it lacked several of the requisites to constitute gunpowder: it was neither granulated nor glazed; that if it were ignited it would not go off so rapidly as gunpowder, but would fizz like a "devil:" it was not gunpowder, not having gone through all the

processes. Mr. Curtis, of the firm of Curtis and Harvey, the celebrated manufacturers of gunpowder, who had supplied the "composition" to Mr. Hales, and Dr. Ure, the eminent chemist, supported this view, and declared it to be "all nonsense" to call this composition "gunpowder."

On the other hand, the officers of the Laboratory at Woolwich declared the composition to be gunpowder; its ingredients were the same as those used in gunpowder; and as to the granulating and glazing, they were merely processes for modifying the exploding process, and they preserved the gunpowder in some degree from the action of the atmosphere. Officers also proved that they had used the composition in pistols, when its ignition produced precisely the same effects as on gunpowder; namely, explosion and propulsion of bullets —a bullet had been sent through a deal-board.

The magistrate, Mr. Henry, took time to consider, and then decided the composition to be gunpowder, and inflicted the penalties.

In regard to the charge for illegally manufacturing rockets, the case was clearly proved. The magistrate refused to decide summarily, but sent the case to the sessions.

In the latter case, some foreigners who were employed by Mr. Hales were witnesses. They were Hungarian refugees, who had been recommended by M. Kossuth, who seemed to take much interest in the manufacture.

The prosecution of Mr. Hales for illegally manufacturing the rockets was withdrawn, that gentleman having declared his entire ignorance of the law in that respect, and his determination not to violate it.

This seizure and the consequent inquiry gave rise to much angry discussion, in which the innocence or complicity of M. Kossuth was much handled.

26. Fatal Shipwrecks.—During a gale, which raged for three days with great fury, some fatal shipwrecks occurred. Two vessels were wrecked on the dreaded Goodwins. While the gale was at its height, about 1 o'clock P.M. of the 26th, rockets were fired, as if from a vessel which had got on those fatal shoals, and at daybreak the remains of a large vessel were discovered on the sands. Nothing could be learned of the crew; and from the tempestuous character of the night and the chances of escaping from a wreck on that formidable shoal, with the sea breaking over her, they no doubt perished. Another fatal catastrophe took place on the Goodwin, early the following morning. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, the brig *Harriet*, of Hartlepool, was carried on to the sand, and every soul belonging to her perished, the vessel fast settling down and disappearing. On the adjacent Long Sand a third fatal shipwreck happened during the continuance of the gale. A Swedish barque, the *Carl Johann*, bound to the Thames, from Dantzic and Gothenburgh, took the shoal in the afternoon of the 27th. Four of the crew were drowned, the others were saved by a passing ship. The vessel went to pieces. Numerous wrecks of smaller vessels occurred between Orfordness and the Yarmouth Roads, but happily without loss of life. Many large homeward-bound merchantmen lost anchors, cables, and spars, and encountered great dangers.

The Wages Movement.—The extraordinary impulse given to our

manufactures and commerce, chiefly due to the astonishing demands of our Australian colonies and the large emigration, began about this time to produce a movement among the labouring classes, which continued throughout the year in augmented power. The people employed in those manufactures which formed the chief articles of export, though earning very large wages by the unusual abundance of employment, became dissatisfied with their share of the "profits" of trade; while skilled artisans, whose calling was in greatest request, and whose numbers had been materially reduced by the large emigration to the gold-fields, which their liberal earnings had placed within their power, thought the time was come when their demands for increased pay must needs be acceded to. Under the influence of these feelings, and under the guidance of men of some generalship, a "strike" of the working classes became general. The artisans engaged in the woollen manufacture were among the first who put forward their demands; carpenters, railway porters, shipwrights, waggon-wrights, followed in a short time; almost every class of operatives adopted the same course. In the first instance, most of these demands were acceded to. Owing to the extraordinary employment of shipping, seamen, especially those employed in the coal-trade, demanded and obtained enormous wages. The movement spread from one end of the country to the other; and as the demand for labour was great, the supply restricted, and provisions greatly increased in price, the labouring classes generally succeeded in obtaining higher remuneration, as a matter of right and justice. Later in the year, however, when it seemed that the wonderful export trade had come to its maximum, this movement took a more serious turn. The men employed in the factory districts proceeded to enforce demands, perhaps not justified by the state of things—certainly not by the rules of political economy—and by means contrary to the well-being of society. Under the guidance of skilful leaders, the labourers of one or two towns made a general local turn-out or strike, and the mills were closed, the turn-outs being supported by contributions systematically levied on the towns and factories which remained in work. In other cases, the works of individual firms in certain towns were closed, their men being supported from a common fund. In this manner it was expected that the individual interests, or firms, seeing themselves about to be plucked one by one, would severally give way. The design, however, was sufficiently extensive and well supported to rouse the master-manufacturers, who entered into combination for self-defence, and wherever a partial or local strike occurred, the unassailed instantly closed their works, trusting that as the non-employment of capital does not involve total destruction, and as the cessation of labour to the working men is a cessation of food, their deeply-laid scheme would prove abortive. In this, however, the masters were in a great degree mistaken, for the great abundance of employment and the universality of the combination enabled the managers of the movement to levy such large sums for the support of the turn-outs, that the struggle "between capital and labour" continued with unabated obstinacy throughout the year. Generally

speaking, this state of excitement was unaccompanied by acts of violence—except, perhaps, among the uneducated miners—but a heated controversy was carried on between the contending parties, which served at least to prove the great advance of intelligence and power among the working classes. The most prominent towns in this contest were Preston and Burnley.

It is worthy of remark, that the "wages movement" was almost entirely confined to those classes who live by the labour of their hands; that the large body of clerks, and those who live by the exercise of their mind, though frequently obtaining less pay than mere workmen, and necessarily living at greater expense, took no part in the movement.

MAY.

Exhibition of the Royal Academy.—The absence of many celebrated artists was held to render this year's Exhibition of less than the usual interest Neither Maclise, Mulready, Leslie, nor Frith sent any work to uphold the reputation of the English school. Dyce and Herbert were indeed there, but their names were affixed to works so slight, that they also might be considered absent. On the other hand, some painters of distinguished fame exhibited pictures of exceeding merit, and the "Pre-Raphaelites" came out with a truth and strength which placed them high in public estimation.

Unquestionably, in point of attraction, Mr. Millais' "Order of Release, 1745," held the first place. For mastery over the expression of complicated emotions this picture fully equalled the "Huguenot" and "Ophelia" of last year, while for truthfulness and completeness of detail, with the absence of that over-truthfulness which has been objected to his school, it greatly surpassed them. The same artist exhibited "The Prescribed Royalist, 1651," in which beauty of colour, and accurate delineation of the fairest features of nature, have seldom been surpassed. Next in power and interest were two pictures of Sir Edwin Landseer, "Night" and "Morning;" the first a deadly combat of two stags, on a mist-shrouded height; the companion picture, the rivals lying dead, with their horns interlaced, the mist cleared away, and a fair scene of lake and mountain lying around, while a fox steals cautiously towards the slain. Sir Edwin exhibited also a fine picture of deer, entitled "Children of the Mist;" and a beautiful painting of a Scotch ewe and her lambs, with a couple of Newfoundland dogs; this winning picture is entitled "Twins." Mr. Hunt's "Our English Coasts, 1852," a flock of sheep enjoying themselves unrestrained, is a remarkable picture, for the sentiment it develops, though without a single human figure; for the studious fidelity of the design and general aspect of the landscape, and the brilliant glow of the colour of the grasses and wild-flowers of the foreground. Nevertheless, the artist has managed to avoid that hardness of truth which is so offensive to the eye. Equal to this in beauty, is Mr. Anthony's "Monarch Oak," an immense space given to a single tree, but instinct with nature: not less admirable is his "Ivy-mantled Tower—Maxstoke Priory." The celebrated German painter, Overbeck, has

this year honoured our walls by a fine work, "The Incredulity of St. Thomas"—a good specimen of the German style; but it must be confessed that the repute of our English artists does by no means fade by the side of this eminent foreigner. Sir Charles Eastlake, the President, exhibited a beautiful "Ruth and Boaz." Of other pictures, those which attracted most attention were Ward's "Execution of Montrose," Mr. Webster's "Dame School," Mr. Stanfield's "Affray in the Pyrenees, with Contrabandistas;" some fine views by Roberts; Mr. Cresswell's "Happy Spring Time;" three charming wood-scenes, by Redgrave; a grand painting of a "Wild Sea Shore at Sunset," by Mr. Danby. The portraits presented some fine examples of that branch of art, by Sir J. Watson Gordon.

It will be seen by this selection, that the Exhibition of this year was almost entirely deficient in grand subjects requiring a grand style of treatment.

The Gallery of Sculpture was without interest, excepting, perhaps, "Truth unveiling Herself," by Monti. The sculpture in the Great Exhibition by this artist, of the "Veiled Nun," attracted much attention from the public, and was much criticised by *connoisseurs*, who held the effect produced to be a species of trickery. The figure and draperies of "Truth" are very pleasing, but the artist has introduced colour into the draperies, and flesh tints on to the figure. The effect is agreeable, but, in the judgment of artists, derogates from the pure beauty of sculpture.

4. Submarine Telegraph to Belgium. — Our communication with the Continent of Europe has been further secured by the wonderful agency of the electric telegraph. On the 4th of May, an electric cable, 70 miles in length, and weighing 450 tons, was successfully laid down from the South Foreland to Ostend. The immense cable was coiled on board a screw collier. The operation of "paying out" the cable commenced at 6.30 A.M., and proceeded uninterruptedly at the rate of four miles an hour. The vessels which conducted the work were obliged to anchor during the ebb tides, but reached Middlekirk on the following afternoon. The end of the cable was got on shore and secured on the next day. Telegraphic messages were kept up from first to last, proving the arrangements to be perfect, nor was any difficulty experienced in bringing the telegraph into practical operation. By these wonderful means our communication with the whole of Germany and the north of Europe are expedited in a most extraordinary manner, and a line of intelligence opened quite independent of the French telegraph. The operations of laying down the cable were superintended by Captain Washington, R.N.

5. Railway Disaster in the United States.—A most disastrous accident occurred between New York and New Haven, on the railway which runs from the former city to Boston. Near the town of Norwalk the line crosses a navigable river, by a drawbridge, which is withdrawn to allow vessels to pass. An express train left New York for Boston, at 8.0 A.M., and passed rapidly until it had nearly reached the Norwalk Station. At this moment the drawbridge was raised to allow the passage of a

steam-boat up the river. The driver of the train, not perceiving or disregarding the signal, made no attempt to stop the train, and an unparalleled disaster necessarily followed—the engine, tender, and two passenger cars rushed into the river! The height of the bridge-road is about 20 feet from the water, but the stream is not of great depth; the consequences were not the less fatal—the engine and cars were imbedded in mud and water, and the miserable passengers suffocated.

The bodies of 59 unfortunates were recovered, but it is probable that that was not the full extent of the calamity. Some miraculous escapes are recorded, among which not the least wonderful is that of some passengers in the last car. The descending weight of the train suddenly stopped and broke in twain this carriage, before its forward impetus could carry it off the line. Those who were in the foremost compartment perished, those who were seated behind escaped.

12. Opening of the Dublin Exhibition.—The beautiful building erected by the patriotic spirit of Mr. Dargan for the Industrial Exhibition of Ireland was opened this day with considerable pomp and ceremony.

The edifice, which is a kind of minor "Crystal Palace," presented an elevation of much beauty and skill. It occupies ground belonging to the Royal Dublin Society, near Merrion Square. It is divided into one large central and two smaller halls: the former 425 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 105 feet high; the latter, each 355 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 65 feet high. The whole occupies an area of 210,000 square feet. Unlike the palace in Hyde Park, it is not all glazed, the light being admitted only from above. The entire design and execution of the Exhibition are due to the spirit of Mr. Dargan, a gentleman who has made a large fortune by his industry as a railway contractor. The spirit which animated him to the task was the laudable desire to present to his countrymen the spectacle of the results of industry, by way of example and encouragement to them. Actuated by these motives, Mr. Dargan has advanced no less than 80,000*l*., with the prospect of a very heavy loss, repudiating the possibility of gain.

The Exhibition was opened by the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of St. Germans, accompanied by the Countess and a large train of Irish nobility and gentry, knights of St. Patrick, officials and dignitaries. Addresses were presented to his Excellency, and duly responded to. The principal persons engaged in the undertaking—including, of course, Mr. Dargan—were introduced and duly welcomed. The architect, Mr. Benson, received the honour of knighthood. Some appropriate chorusses were sung, accompanied by the bands of the regiments in garrison; and his Excellency declared the Exhibition open. It is stated that his Excellency, by the authority of Her Majesty, offered a baronetcy to Mr. Dargan, which that gentleman declined.

The works within the Exhibition were necessarily of a very miscellaneous character; but the Irish, having been put on their metal, produced some very excellent examples of the capability of their island for manufactures, commerce, mining, and other branches

of industrial wealth. The people took a warm interest in the success of the spectacle, which they considered a creditable national effort, and were proud of their success. Large numbers thronged the building daily; it was extensively attended from England, and the Queen paid it a gratifying visit. On the whole, the enlightened views of Mr. Dargan appear to have largely met the success they deserved; but, at the conclusion, he was probably a large sum out of pocket.

14. Sale of the old Excise Office. — The sale and subsequent demolition of the vast buildings in Broad Street, which have for so many years been the chief seat of our receipt of customs and excise, is deserving of record. The old Excise Office was built upon the site of the college founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, under the trusteeship of the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company. These unworthy guardians, many years ago, removed the lectureships with which this institution was endowed, and which might well have been the foundation of an educational establishment of vast importance, to a dark room in the old Royal Exchange, where they were reduced to a mere farce; and then sold the site of the college to the Government for an inconsiderable sum of money, and a reserved rent of 500*l.* per annum. Subject to this rent, the buildings and site were disposed of for 108,000*l.* As the buildings are to be immediately demolished, this vast sum was in fact given for the site and old materials.

17. Destructive Fire at Liverpool. — The North-Shore Cotton Mills, the only cotton factory of the great emporium of the cotton trade, were entirely destroyed by fire. These extensive premises, which were the property of Messrs. Brogden, were situated on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The main buildings were cruciform, and of immense height; and besides the chief structure there were extensive cotton-sheds and out-buildings, in which were stored from 12,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* worth of raw cotton. Upwards of 1000 hands were employed within its walls. The mills had been closed on Saturday night, the people indulging themselves with a few days' holiday at Whitsuntide. Advantage had been taken of their absence to execute some repairs, and it is supposed that the disaster originated in some carelessness of the workmen. The fire was first observed about 9 o'clock P.M., in the top story, and, wafted by a strong north-east wind, spread over the building with extraordinary rapidity. The engines were speedily at hand, but, from the rapidity of the flames and the height of the buildings, they could do nothing; the canal, too, had been allowed to run dry during the holidays. The consequence was that the flames spread from floor to floor, until the whole main building, with its contents, was either consumed or gutted. The cotton-shed, and the stores it contained, were preserved. The value of the buildings, machinery, and goods destroyed is estimated at 80,000*l.*

19. Wreck of the "Argyle." — *Fifteen lives lost.* — The ship *Argyle* foundered at sea, near the coast of Newfoundland, while on her passage to Quebec. Her pas-

sengers and crew, numbering 17 persons, escaped from her in the boats, but only to endure such horrible privations from famine and exposure that 15 of them perished.

The ship sprang a leak on the 19th of May, in terrible weather, and the exertions of the crew to reduce the water by pumping were thrown away. Recourse was had to the boats, but the jolly-boat went adrift in launching. Having obtained as much provisions and water as could be got at, the order was given for all hands to take to the long-boat. Of the three passengers, two were females. All being in readiness, the boat was pushed off, amid a heavy sea, which every moment threatened to ingulph them. Within an hour after their leaving they saw the ship go down head foremost. They kept the boat head to wind the whole of that night and part of the next day, when they hoisted sail, and made for a westerly course. On the third day their situation became alarming, the water and provisions were exhausted; the master did all he possibly could do to cheer the men on, and one and all laboured to make way by pulling at the oars. The next day, however, passed, and following night, with the succeeding eight days and nights without sail appearing in sight. During that long space of time some miserably perished. On the sixth day two of the crew died from want; on the seventh, the two mates and the male passenger died. The eighth, several hands became delirious from drinking sea-water to quench their thirst, contrary to the earnest appeals of the master not to touch it. One seaman, whilst in this state, leaped overboard and was drowned. The female passengers possessed extraordinary resolution, otherwise they must have quickly sunk under their awful privations. On the evening of the ninth day their frightful situation was discovered by a French brig, who, observing at a distance the helpless condition of the boat, bore down to its assistance and picked up the wretched people in lat. 50°, long. 32° W. Their condition when hauled on board was awful; some insensible and in a dying state. The master of the Frenchman placed every comfort he possessed at their disposal, applying every possible remedy to resuscitate those whose lives were in danger; two, however, never rallied, but shortly expired. In all, 15 persons perished by such horrible sufferings.

20. Wreck at Sea.—*Twenty-six lives lost.*—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's that the ship *Aurora*, of Hull, had foundered at sea, in lat. 46° N., long. 38° W. The *Aurora* sailed from Hull on the 26th of April, with 24 passengers, and a crew of 18 men. On the 17th of May, the vessel having encountered strong adverse winds, it was found she was making water rapidly. Although no perceptible cause existed, the water gained fast on them, notwithstanding their exertions at the pumps; and on the morning of the 20th, it was found that she was going down. Attempts were then made to launch the boats, but the skiff was broken by a sea; the long-boat was got afloat, and some of the crew jumped into her, and attempted to rescue the persons left on board; but failed in reaching

her, and were nearly swamped in the attempt. In the meanwhile the jolly-boat was got out, with a few of the crew and passengers in her, but they had but one oar. While the crew of the long-boat were baling her out, they saw the people on board the ship hastily make a signal of distress, and the vessel went down immediately, carrying with her 26 of her unhappy burden.

24. Epsom Races.—This great popular meeting enjoyed all the influences of fine weather and a large attendance.

Of the principal races—the "Craven Stakes" were won by Mr. Milner's Grapeshot; "The Derby" by the favourite, Mr. Bowes' West Australian; 28 horses started; value of the stakes, 5425*l.* "The Oaks" were won easily by the favourite, Mr. Wauchope's Catherine Hayes; value of the stakes, 3800*l.*

— Destruction of the Adelphi Theatre, Edinburgh.—The Adelphi Theatre, situated at the corner of Broughton Street and Little King Street, Edinburgh, was entirely destroyed by a fire which broke out about 5 P.M., apparently in the music-room. The flames speedily caught the scenes and *proscenium*, and thence communicated rapidly to the dry wood-work of the galleries and roof. The whole building was speedily destroyed, with all the valuable "properties" of the establishment, the dresses of the company, and the music and instruments of the band. The theatre was built 60 or 70 years ago, but was not much known, having been for many years leased by Mr. Murray, the lessee of the Theatre Royal, who thus prevented dramatic competition.

30. Election of Chamberlain.—The election of a Chamberlain of the City of London, in room of Anthony Brown, Esq., deceased, gave rise to a fierce and prolonged contest. This honourable and lucrative post has usually been considered the reward of a long and useful exercise of the office of alderman; and on this occasion, Sir John Key, Alderman of the Ward of Bridge Without, and twice Lord Mayor, came forward as the corporation candidate. The spirit of reform and alteration was, however, stirring within the walls of London, and a numerous body of gentlemen of much influence wished to break down the ill precedent, and to elect an independent candidate. The gentleman they chose was Mr. Scott, many years a chief officer in the Chamberlain's department, in which his father also had previously been a respected member. The battle was hot and protracted, and for long favourable to Mr. Scott. Ultimately, however, the corporation influence prevailed, and succeeded in carrying the coveted offices by a majority of 271; the numbers being, for

Sir John Key..... 3185
Mr. Scott 2914

So large a number of the Livery have never before voted in a similar contest. The salary of this officer is 2500*l.* per annum.

Sale of the Spanish Gallery of King Louis Philippe.—The collection of Spanish pictures, the property of the late King of the French, has been sold in this country. Although containing some fine specimens, it was of far inferior value to that of Marshal Soult. Unlike that celebrated collection, it was not the fruit of rapine, but of fair purchase; the

greater number of the works having been bought by Baron Taylor, in 1835, at the time of the suppression of the Spanish monasteries. The principal masters, whose works gave value to the collection, were Zurburan, Velasquez, and Murillo. Of Zurburan, four companion pictures, of sacred subjects, were bought by the Duke of Montpensier for 1700 guineas; the same Prince purchased also the "Virgen de la Faya," by Murillo, for 1500 guineas, and some other esteemed pictures, which will therefore be restored to Spain. The chief attraction of the sale was the "Nativity," by Velasquez, which was bought for 2050 guineas for our National Gallery. Some fine portraits by Velasquez brought from 250 to 300 guineas; a "Conception," by Murillo, 830 guineas; a "Magdalen," 840 guineas; a portrait of Andrea Andrade, the state verger of the Cathedral of Seville, by the same great artist, 1020 guineas; "Balaam and the Angel," by Alonzo Cano, 240 guineas. The entire gallery, which was disposed of in four portions, consisted of 528 pictures, and produced about 27,000*l*.

Sale of the "Standish Gallery" of King Louis Philippe.—The collection of pictures belonging to the ex-King, known as the "Standish Gallery," have also been sold. Some interest attaches to this collection. It was formed by the late Mr. Standish, an English gentleman, long resident in Spain. During Lord Melbourne's administration, Mr. Standish offered to present his collection to the nation, hinting at the restoration of an ancient baronetcy in his family. The Minister refused to "barter the honours of the Crown." Offended by this refusal, Mr. Standish bequeathed his gallery to the King of the French. By the course of revolution, it now came back to be sold in the country of the offended collector. The "Standish Gallery" contained some pictures of merit, and these brought high prices. The principal was a "Portrait of the Infante Don Carlos," by Velasquez, 1600 guineas. "Portrait of Murillo," by himself, 330 guineas. A landscape by Watteau, with figures representing actors of the *Comedie Italienne*, brought the large sum of 700 guineas. The entire collection produced 10,000 guineas.

The dispersion of the family property of the unfortunate House of Orleans has been complete. Even the pictures of the Duchess of Orleans, collected by her deceased husband, have been sold at Paris, and for a comparatively small sum.

Railway Accidents.—An accident occurred on the 5th of May, near the Hambleton Station of the York and North Midland Railway. An express train left the Milford Junction behind time, and endeavoured to regain the loss by extra speed. In consequence, the engine and tender ran off the line into a field, but as the coupling-iron broke, the carriages went off on to the down line, but remained fixtures, and no one of the passengers was hurt. While the carriages were in this position, a goods train was observed approaching. There was no time to pull up, and it therefore ran into the wreck, doing further damage. The driver and stoker of the express train were found crushed to death beneath their engine.

It was the opinion of the coro-

ner's jury, who inquired into the cause of the disaster, that it arose from the defective state of the engine and the line; they therefore returned a verdict—novel, in this country—against the Directors of the Company for manslaughter.

This unusual verdict was followed up by another. A porter at the FarnbamStation of the South Western Railway was crushed between a newly-erected wall and an unexpected train, which conveyed the Hon. Francis Scott, the Chairman, and Mr. Beattie, locomotive superintendent of the Company, on official business. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Scott and Mr. Beattie. The accident, however, so palpably arose from carelessness on the part of the deceased, and with no possibility of avoidance by the accused, that the indictment was instantly ignored.

An accident of a novel and distressing character has occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. A passenger-train had stopped at Lea Gate Station; persons wishing to leave the carriages there have to cross another line of rail to get to the platform. Some people being about to descend—an express train was in sight—a guard cried out, "Don't get out!" or "Don't get out on that side!" The exclamation was not understood, or understood in an opposite sense, and the express-train whistle being heard, the passengers thought a collision was imminent — they rushed out of the carriages and tried to get across the rails; some succeeded, but two were struck down by the express and literally cut to pieces.

Numerous other accidents, involving death to the railway servants and injury to the passengers, occurred during the month.

Criminal Returns for England and Wales.—Some returns relating to crimes and offences have been laid before Parliament, which afford a favourable view of the condition of society.

Thus the total number of commitments in the year 1852 was 27,510, being considerably below the average, and 3899 fewer than in 1842. Of offences of the first-class —offences against the person—the totals continue nearly the same, there being an increase in murders and attempts to murder, and in concealment of births; but a great decrease in stabbing, wounding, &c. In the second-class of offences —against property with violence— there is a decrease, chiefly on burglary and house-breaking. In the third-class—offences against property without violence—there is a slight decrease. In the fourth-class—malicious offences against property—a decrease. In the fifth-class—forgery and offences against the currency—an increase. In the sixth—all offences not comprised within the previous classes—an increase of 22·9 per cent., chiefly arising from commitments for perjury under the new law, which makes parties to a cause witnesses. As regards punishment, the chief matter for remark is the great diminution of sentences to transportation—a difference not arising from a decrease of transportable crimes, but from the alteration of the law in respect to the infliction of that punishment. Of the crimes which still remain capital—now reduced to eight, of which high treason afford no recent example—the following are the convictions in the last ten years :—

Offences.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Murder	22	21	19	13	19	23	19	11	16	16
Attempts to murder, attended by dangerous bodily injuries	9	1	4	9	4	6	12	8	6	11
Malicious wounding	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sodomy	18	15	15	17	14	18	18	14	18	14
Burglary	22	4	8	5	5	7	10	5	15	13
Robbery	23	14	2	8	9	3	3	10	13	5
Arson	2	2	1	4	...	3	4	1	2	2
Total	97	57	49	56	51	60	66	49	70	61

In the 61 capital convictions in 1852, judgment of death was recorded in 42 cases, so that the sentence of death was actually passed upon 19 persons only; and of this number, nine—seven males and two females—were executed.

When the great facility and rapidity of communication in the present day, the general publicity of all occurrences, and the excellent organization of the police, are taken into account, these returns seem to be very satisfactory.

The Table-Moving Mania.—It is as wholesome—perhaps more so—to record the follies of mankind as their crimes, errors, and misfortunes; for while the latter may and frequently do arise from unconnected causes, or from unavoidable chance, the former must always be due to weakness or unreasoning. The record, therefore, which would convey no warning to the criminal, may shame the weak or awaken the inert.

A credulity, one of the most simple that has befooled society, has been turning the heads of a large portion of the community. The wise contributed no small numbers to the simpletons; the scientific gravely expounded the rationality of the farce; the divine and the pious claimed it for a power of the Creator, or solemnly imputed it to the workings of the Devil; the general laity, especially the women, beheld, wondered, and believed, and rejected every explanation that did not admit the fact as presumptuous self-sufficiency. The faith in question is termed "Table-Moving." The public gravely believed that if a number of persons stood round a table—no matter what its material, form, or size, or its isolation or non-isolation—each pressing the tips of the fingers of the hands on the surface, while the little-fingers were interlaced into those of his neighbour's so as to form a continuous chain, there would, after an interval of uncertain duration, be originated a mysterious power or force, which would gradually set the table in a rotatory movement, continually increasing in speed, and hurrying along with it the adventurous experimentalists, until, terrified and exhausted, one of them should drop off and thus break the chain. As the marvellous power thus discovered was not originated by any artificial compound or philosophical apparatus, but was inhe-

by continued pressure. Several simple and conclusive experiments showed most clearly that the movement resulted from the will of the operators, and that the supposed muscle was nothing more than pushing the table round. When an influence was placed upon the table screened from the experimentalists, the index wavered about as though under the influence of contending forces, until it finally took a decided direction, and the phenomenon occurred in the usual manner; when, however, the apparatus was kept in sight, it proved to possess a corrective power over the mind of the table-mover—the instant each perceives that he is pressing obliquely instead of directly downwards, as he supposes, the power is gone; and this only because the parties are made conscious of what they are really doing mechanically, and so are unable unwittingly to deceive themselves.

By this explanation, so scientifically exact and popularly intelligible the delusion was dispelled. The impostors passed into the hands of mesmerists, thaumaturgists, and conjurors, and degenerated into "table rappings" of the ordinary vulgar class; and though some persons who ought to have known better declared themselves duped, the experiments became matter of holiday amusement.

THE WEATHER.—The spring quarter has been singularly cold and ungenial. From the 20th of April to the 11th of May, a period of bitterly cold weather was experienced. The temperature was frequently 8°, 9°, and 10° below the average: on two days the defect was 12° and 14°. Snow fell frequently in April, and very heavily in the first two weeks of May. In

the neighbourhood of Sheffield the lines of railway were shut up by snow. Several trains were imbedded in snow-drifts, and the passengers endured much danger and privation. The untoward character of the spring weather produced very evil consequences to the corn crops, and contributed much to the deficiency and inferior quality of the harvest of this year.

JUNE.

Sale of Engravings. — A very fine collection of etchings and engravings has been sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, some of the specimens in which brought unprecedented prices. A "Bag-piper," by Berghem, 35*l.* 10*s.*; "Adam and Eve," by Albert Durer, 26*l.* 5*s.*; "St. Hubert," esteemed the masterpiece of that artist, 28*l.* 10*s.*; "The Resurrection of Lazarus," by Lucas van Leyden, the finest impression known, 50*l.* 10*s.*; the "Passion of our Lord," the rarest of that artist, 76*l.*; "Christ presented to the People," 77*l.*; "Interior with Peasants Drinking," Ostade, 39*l.*; "Queen Elizabeth," Crispin Passe, 27*l.* 5*s.*; "St. Cecilia," Raimondi, 44*l.*; "Christ Healing the Sick," by Rembrandt, known as "the guilder print," 50*l.*; "Portrait of Old Haaring," Rembrandt, 58*l.*; "The Burgomaster Six," Rembrandt, 80*l.*; "St. James Fighting the Saracens," Schoengauen, 42*l.* 10*s.*

2. Dreadful Steam-Boat Explosion.—A dreadful accident occurred to the *Times*, a screw-steamer plying between Dublin and Liverpool, by which 12 persons lost their lives. The vessel left the North Wall, Dublin, having on board 308 deck passengers, seven cabin passengers, and some cattle. When off the Pigeon House (a fort in Dublin Harbour), one of her boilers exploded, or rent, and the vessel was instantly enveloped in scalding steam. The unfortunate passengers, who were crowded chiefly in the waist, were injured in the most shocking manner by the jets of scalding water and still hotter steam, and uttered the most piercing shrieks and cries; and the cattle, exposed to the same injuries, bellowed in agony and became furious. When the alarm had in some degree subsided, the unfortunate passengers were landed, and it was found that 33 persons were injured, some of them very severely, and that a boy and girl were dead. Ten of the wounded died in the hospital.

5. Great Fire in the City Road.—A terrible fire, by which property valued at 100,000*l.* was consumed, occurred in the City Road, about 10 o'clock A.M. The premises in which it broke out were those of the Patent Gutta Percha Company, situate at the edge of the Wenlock Basin, City Road.

Adjoining the Gutta Percha Company's works on one side, was an extensive factory for making Edwards's fire-lighters, belonging Mr. W. Gorton. In the yard of these works stood a pile of wood, containing 140 fathoms, or about one ship-load and a half.

From the fact of the Wenlock-basin, which was 100 feet wide, being behind, and filled with water, not the least fears were entertained of the flames being able to attack the wharfs and warehouses on the opposite side; but, unfortunately, such was the extraordinary progress of the fire, that

several buildings on the opposite side of the water were ignited.

The fire seems to have burst out at once into an immense conflagration, the materials being of the most combustible nature; and the first notice was given by the appearance of a great body of flame. When first perceived, the main part of the building was in flames, and two immense tanks of naphtha were blazing from the manholes. Some daring neighbours stifled these vents, and by so doing probably prevented the greatest disaster which has occurred since the great Fire of London. The light of the burning mass speedily brought six engines of the brigade, who, from the nature of the combustibles, could do little to check the progress of the flames, which ignited two vessels lying in the basin, and thence spread to six large warehouses on the other side. Six more engines arrived to cope with this new conflagration. For a long time, notwithstanding an ample supply of water, the flames raged unabated; but by great perseverance their progress was finally stopped. Had all the warehouses which caught been consumed, the destruction of property would have amounted to more than half a million.

The Gutta Percha Works were almost totally destroyed. It is well known how highly inflammable this substance is; the adjoining works were a Patent Firewood Factory; next to them the premises of a Patent Cooperage Company! The fury of such a conflagration may therefore be readily imagined.

7. Ascot Races.—The following were the results of the principal races at this favourite meeting. "The Queen's Vase" was won by Mr. Thellusson's "Rataplan;" the "Ascot Stakes," by Lord Palmerston's "Buckthorn;" the "Coronation Stakes," by "Catherine Hayes," the winner of the Oaks. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Genoa, eldest son of the King of the Two Sicilies, and a *suite* of illustrious visitors, honoured the course with her presence on Thursday, the "great day," when the "Emperor of Russia's Plate" was won by Mr. J. M. Stanley's "Teddington."

9. Riots at Quebec, and Loss of Life.—Father Gavazzi, an Italian priest and Church reformer, after lecturing in London against the abuses of the Roman Catholic Church with great eloquence and success, proceeded to Canada, where he followed the same course. In a lecture in the Free Church at Quebec, the Father made some allusion to the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, which was offensive to some Irish who were present. A general row ensued, in the course of which the Father, after defending himself with great valour, was thrown out of the pulpit and severely maltreated.

From Quebec, Father Gavazzi went to Montreal, the capital of Catholicism in Canada. Here, on the 9th, he lectured, guarded by a strong body of police. These officers were attacked by an infuriated crowd, and nearly overwhelmed. Shots were fired on both sides, and two or three of the assailants were killed and several wounded. The mob were driven from the chapel, but conducted themselves so riotously in the streets, that the military were called out; and as the rioters increased in audacity, and attacked the soldiers, the latter fired, in defence of themselves and society.

Unhappily, seven persons were killed on the spot; six severely or mortally wounded; and ten or twelve others more slightly.

10. Fire at Sea.—The ship *Condor*, of Liverpool, was totally destroyed while on her passage from Melbourne round Cape Horn, by a fire, which originated in spontaneous combustion. The *Condor* was a fine ship of about 900 tons register; she had about 60 passengers, a quantity of Australian produce, including a large bulk of wool, and 22,000 ounces of gold. She sailed from Melbourne on the 11th of April, and seemed likely to make a rapid passage. After doubling Cape Horn, and just as she was about to cross the line, the wool on board of her ignited from spontaneous combustion, and the fire could not be kept under. There were about 100 persons on board, passengers and crew, but only two boats. The destruction of the majority of the crew and passengers appeared inevitable, for she had sighted no vessel for seven days; but happily, on the evening of the day on which the fire broke out, a ship hove in sight, and bore down upon her, and proved to be a French vessel. The weather was squally, but fortunately not very tempestuous. The Frenchman kept company with the burning ship, but sent no boat alongside to assist the escape of the persons on board. Before midnight, however, the whole of the passengers and crew had been conveyed on board the French ship in their own boats, together with the gold. When the ship bore away, the *Condor* was a mass of flames below and aloft. The French captain treated the rescued persons with the greatest humanity, and conveyed them to Pernambuco; where, however, he put in a claim for salvage to the amount of 20,000*l*. Among the passengers of the *Condor* was a fortunate gold speculator who had purchased for 1800*l*. a nugget of gold which weighed 32 lbs., and other nuggets, weighing in all 80 lbs. These valuable specimens he had with him, and about 4000 ounces of the same precious commodity; but as he brought this wealth with him as "passenger luggage," and had not insured it, salvage will fall to his own loss.

— The Monster Ballarat Nugget.—There is now exhibiting at Wyld's Globe, in Leicester Square, a nugget of gold which was found in Canadian Gully, Ballarat Diggings, 66 feet below the surface. It is imbedded in, or rather encrusted with, quartz, the whole interior being a mass of gold. The weight of the precious metal, free from the quartz, is calculated at 134 lbs 11 oz., and its value is computed at 6000*l*.

12. Dreadful Murder in Glasgow.—A murder of singularly savage character, and brought clearly home to the perpetrators, in a most extraordinary manner, was committed in Glasgow.

Two ship-carpenters named Boyd and Law had been drinking freely to a late hour on Saturday night. About one o'clock on Sunday morning they were enticed by two prostitutes into a low den in the New Vennel. About an hour afterwards Boyd was precipitated, half-naked, from the window into the street—about 23 feet—and killed on the spot.

The circumstances of the atrocious deed were witnessed by two boys who had hidden themselves under the woman's bed, and by two girls who were looking through

the chinks of the room-door, and who gave the alarm.

The evidence of these persons, given before the High Court of Justiciary, will show the cold-blooded atrocity of the deed. The parties indicted were Hans Smith Macfarlane, Helen Blackwood, Mary Hamilton, and Ann Marshall or Young.

The boys, William and James Shillinglaw, were aged respectively 11 and 9 years. The elder stated, that the house (*i.e.* in the Scotch sense) consisted of only one room. There was one bed in it. His brother and himself slept under the bed. Remembered Saturday, the 11th of June last. Went to bed that night about 9 o'clock. Helen Blackwood was the only one in the house at that time. They crept under the bed as usual, and fell asleep. Witness awoke during the night, and saw no person in the house, and fell asleep again. He awoke a second time. There were people in the house then. Saw Mary Hamilton and a man named Law, who appeared to be drunk. About five minutes after that there came in Blackwood, Marshall, Macfarlane, and the man who was thrown out of the window. There was a candle burning at the time. The man was drunk. Law and he appeared to be acquainted. Helen Blackwood asked the last man who came in to give her money to get whisky. He gave her some, and she brought in whisky. The whisky was brought in a jug, and it was poured into a cup. It was then handed round, and all the company drank some of it. Saw the man drink some of it. Before he drank it, Hamilton took the cup from Blackwood and poured whiskey into it from the jug. She took a paper with half an ounce of snuff out of her pocket, and put it into the cup, and then handed the liquor to the man. The man by this time was sleeping, with his hands on his knees and his head hanging down, and did not see her do this. The man drank all that was in the cup, and then he lay gasping. He appeared to get sick from it, and "stupid like." He rose up, and attempted to strike Helen Blackwood. She was standing near the bed. She lifted up the chamber-pot and struck him on the side of the head with it. They were standing face to face when she struck him. When the man got the blow he fell back all his length, and his head struck on a stone which was used for a stool. The man lay there gasping. Law at this time was sitting on one of the stones near the window. He was quite drunk and helpless. Blackwood and Marshall said to Macfarlane, "Oh, what 'll we dae wi' him?" Macfarlane said, "Oh, its dark, naebody 'll see, heave him out o' the window." Before Macfarlane said this the man's clothes had been taken off. Blackwood proposed to take them off. She said to Marshall, "Let us strip him," and they did so. They took off him a pair of moleskins, a dark coat and waistcoat, and a cap. Macfarlane was sitting near the door while this was going on, and Hamilton was sitting beside him. Blackwood took out of his pocket a handful of money. The clothes were at this time lying on the bed. The man made no resistance while they were stripping him. He appeared to be quite unable to resist. It was after the man was stripped that Macfarlane said, "Throw him over

the window." In doing so Blackwood took one of the arms of the man, Marshall the feet, Macfarlane the other arm, and Hamilton looked on. They "hove" him over the window. The head went foremost, and witness heard a fall on the ground. The man did not resist in any way. Hamilton made no resistance to what was going on, and said nothing. She was standing with her back to witness. She might have lent a hand without his seeing it. She was close to the man. The window was shut when Macfarlane proposed to throw the man over the window. Blackwood opened it. Hamilton and Macfarlane went first out of the room. Marshall then commenced wringing her hands and went to the window, crying, "Oh, my man's dead; he went to the window and fell over the window." Before this she threw over the window, pieces of the pot that had been broken. Blackwood fell a-shaking, but she went to the bed and "riped" (searched) the clothes. It was after the man was thrown over the window that the clothes were "riped." Marshall then went out, and Blackwood followed her. Blackwood was the last that went out. She blew out the candle first, and locked the door after her. Law was lying across the fireplace asleep. Heard a great noise outside the house after they had all left, and cries of "Police" from the people on the landing. Some one came to the door. It was the police. They broke open the door and took his brother and himself and Law to the police office.

The evidence of the younger boy was an almost exact corroboration of his brother's story.

Jane Leitch and Mary Kelland also witnessed what was passing through chinks in the door, and gave similar evidence as to what occurred. The former saw Hamilton and the man that was killed, followed by Macfarlane and Blackwood, go up-stairs to the house about 12 o'clock, and heard Blackwood say to Hamilton. "It's a good chance;" to which she replied "Yes." She saw Hamilton and Blackwood take off the man's clothes, and afterwards saw them fling him over the window. Saw Blackwood go to the bed where the man's clothes were, and take money out of the pockets; heard the rattle of it. Also heard Blackwood say, "We 'll get 1*s.* on the man's umbrella on Monday morning, besides what we 'll get on the clothes."

Macfarlane, Blackwood, and Marshall were found guilty; the case against Hamilton was found not proven. Macfarlane and Blackwood were executed on the 11th August. The sentence on Marshall was commuted to transportation

15. Accident and Loss of Life on board H.M.S. "London."—A frightful accident occurred on board H.M.S. *London*, 90, Captain Hutton, which arrived at Spithead on the 21st instant, during her passage from Lisbon, which caused the immediate death of seven individuals, one of whom was the first lieutenant of the ship, Wellesley Pole Chapman. The vessel was in tow of the *Imperieuse*, 50, screw frigate. The tow-rope from the *Imperieuse* was joined to the *London's* chain messenger on the lower deck, the latter being made fast to a ringbolt. The messenger seems not to have been properly secured to the bits, and, a sudden

strain taking place, the ringbolt was carried away, and the cable flew round with tremendous velocity and force, killing Lieutenant Chapman and six men, who were sitting down to their dinner, and wounding nine others. The deaths of the officer and seamen were instantaneous, and another seaman was so frightfully mutilated that his recovery was deemed impossible.

21. Murder and Suicide at Poplar.—A man named Francis Picking, a blacksmith, in the employ of Mr. C. J. Mare, the iron ship builder at Blackwall, murdered his wife, and afterwards destroyed himself. Picking and his wife were a very dissipated couple, frequently inebriated, and were constantly quarrelling. They had promoted a raffle at a public-house for a fiddle; but having quarrelled and broken the instrument, only six persons consented to become members in the raffle; a circumstance which appeared to give very great annoyance to Picking, who gave vent to his feelings by oaths and curses. They reached home about 12 o'clock at night, and appear to have gone to bed very quietly.

On the following morning their son, who slept in the same room, rose and called his father, asking him if he was not going to work. His father replied, "No, I have something to do first." The boy left the room. His mother was then fast asleep, and his father in bed by her side.

At half-past 10 o'clock a girl brought home some linen which she had been engaged to wash. On opening the room door, which was not locked, she stepped into a pool of blood on the floor, and before her, on the bed, were Picking and his wife, weltering in their blood. The girl screamed aloud; neighbours arrived to assist, and a surgeon, who pronounced the woman to be quite dead. The unfortunate creature had been murdered in her sleep; there was not the least appearance of a struggle; her throat had been cut from ear to ear; all the great arteries were divided, and her death must have been instantaneous. Picking had also cut his own throat, but not with the same determination and violence with which he had inflicted the wound on his wife. He was not quite dead, but expired the following morning.

22. Affray at Smyrna.—The following is a detailed account of the affray at Smyrna, which seemed likely to introduce a further complication of the affairs of the East, now in such a state of embroilment as to threaten an European war.

"On Wednesday last, M. Vekbecker, Austrian Consul-General, informed the Sardinian Consul that a thief was concealed in a Sardinian house, and demanded an authorisation to search it. The request was granted, and in the afternoon 10 Greek boatmen, all known to be assassins, entered the house by force, and there seized, not a pretended robber, but M. Kossta, a Hungarian, aide-de-camp of Kossuth, and who had just returned from the United States. Not being able to oppose any resistance to the *sbirri*, excited by the reward of 3000 piastres which had been promised to them, M. Kossta was gagged and handcuffed, and pushed into a boat in such a brutal manner that he fell overboard, and was with great difficulty saved. He was then conveyed

on board an Austrian brig-of-war called the *Hussar*, which had arrived on that day, where he was thrown into the hold and put in irons. This act of barbarity, committed against the law of nations, roused the indignation of the European population; and the emigrants, in particular, finding themselves no longer safe, uttered cries of vengeance. Ali Pasha and the Consuls warmly offered their good offices in order that the prisoner should be handed over to the local authorities; but the Austrian Consul would not listen to them. On the following day the American frigate *St. Louis* entered the port, and the Captain was informed by the Consul of his nation that a refugee, who, he thought, had a right to the protection of the United States, was detained on board the brig. The Captain and the Consul immediately went on board her; but the person in command said that he knew nothing of such a man, and that, in fact, no prisoner was on board. These gentlemen then proceeded to the Austrian Consulate, where, after a scene of the most violent kind, they obtained from M. Vekbecker an avowal that M. Kossta was on board, and that they might interrogate him. The Captain returned on board, and M. Kossta was produced; but he varied so much in answer to the interrogatories, that the American officer declined to carry him off. As soon as the result was known on shore the emigrants rose in revolt. In the afternoon an attempt was made to assassinate the officers of the frigate, who were luckily warned in time to escape the stilettoes which were already raised against them. It became known that the Italian refugees at Smyrna had resolved to assault the Consulate and to massacre the Consul and the Greeks he had employed, unless M. Kossta was set at liberty. The Turkish authorities took no proper precautions, and a fatal affray resulted. In the evening about 200 emigrants assembled round an English coffee-house, where three Austrian midshipmen were seated. The owner of the house recommended them to leave; but no sooner had they got outside than they were attacked with a cry of 'Death to the traitors!' One of them was fortunate enough to escape unhurt in the scuffle; another was knocked down by a blow on the head from a heavy stick; and the third, when pierced with daggers, had strength enough to throw himself into the sea, whence his body was taken out on the following day, and he was interred. He was a fine young man, 18 years of age, and the only son of a field-marshal. For the last four days all the approaches to the Consulate have been guarded by Austrian soldiers, and no one is allowed to approach. Ali Pasha, the Governor, has energetically protested against this despotism; he has sent one of his officers to Constantinople, with an account of the affair; and the Austrian Consul sent off at the same time his account of it to M. De Bruck."

It appeared, however, that M. Kossta claimed to be a citizen of the United States, by virtue of some previous naturalisation, which he had not renounced by his proceedings since he left America. In the end the Austrians delivered him to the French Consul, under some kind of understanding to abide the result, and he was ultimately conveyed away in the Ame-

rican frigate. This unfortunate affair gave rise to much exasperation in all parties. The Turkish Government complained of the violation of their rights of nationality in the seizure of M. Kossta on their soil. The Austrians complained of the shelter given to their refugee subjects by the Turks, and of the re-capture of their prisoner by the Americans, under the eyes of the Turkish authorities, and of the murder of their officer. The Americans were highly irritated against the Austrians for their forcible seizure of an American citizen on the soil of another sovereign.

28. Launch of the "Princess Royal."—A fine addition has been made to our line-of-battle ships by the launch of the *Princess Royal*, of 91 guns. This noble vessel was built at Portsmouth, on the lines of the *Albion*, but is two feet wider. The size of these leviathans of the deep bears a strange contrast to the ships which fought our battles during the Revolutionary War. She is 252 feet in length; 58½ feet in breadth; her burden in tons, old measurement, is 3129; new measurement, 1483. She will carry on the lower deck twenty 8-inch guns and twelve 32's; on her main deck, eight 8-inch guns and twenty-six 32's; on her upper deck, twenty-four 32's; on her forecastle will be a 68 pivot-gun, 10 feet long. The *Princess Royal* will be fitted with a powerful steam-engine and screw.

— Christening of the young Prince.—The christening of the infant son of Her Majesty took place in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, with much pomp. A large number of foreign ministers, the ministers of state, and of illustrious visitors, having taken their seats, the ministers of religion—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner, the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet, and the royal chaplains—entered and took their seats round the communion table. Then the "Procession of the Sponsors," viz. the King of Hanover, the Princess of Prussia, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, entered in procession. Next "the Procession of the Queen" entered, and arranged themselves. Her Majesty and Prince Albert each led one of the royal children, and were attended by a brilliant circle of royal and illustrious visitors, and the court circle. The ceremony commenced with the performance of the 84th Psalm, composed by His Majesty the King of Hanover, after which the Lord Chamberlain conducted the infant prince into the chapel. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the rite of baptism, christening the infant by the names of "Leopold George Duncan Albert."

A state banquet followed, and then an evening party.

30. Murder and Suicide.—A very harrowing case of murder and suicide is recorded. As a man was standing on the steps of Southwark Bridge, he observed some boys throwing stones at something in the water. Having waded up to the object, he found that it was the corpse of a female; and upon drawing it out of the water, there came up with it the corpse of an infant child, tied to the waist of the female by a piece of old ribbon. Upon investigation, it was ascertained that the poor creature was an unmarried woman, about 22 years of age, who had been se-

duced and had borne this child. The seducer abandoned his victim, and refused, although earning good wages, to contribute in the slightest degree to the support either of the mother or his child. The poor girl had used her utmost efforts to earn a living by shirt-making; but that employment is so ill remunerated, that it appeared she had lived upon bread and water for some weeks. This state of destitution so preyed upon her mind, that after some fruitless efforts to awaken the compassion of her seducer, she seems to have resolved on self-destruction; but by some letters found in her wretched lodging, she seems to have hoped that her fate would induce the wretch to afford some support to her child. The death of the child would therefore appear to have arisen from some convulsion of frenzy and despair. The coroner's jury found that the child had been murdered by its mother, and that the poor creature had committed suicide whilst in a state of mental derangement brought on by destitution and want.

Protection of Women and Children.—The shocking brutality so often practised by husbands towards their wives, or those unfortunates who among the lower classes too frequently pass as such, has long been a subject of national reproach; and many recent cases in which violence has just stopped short of murder have forced the fact upon public attention. In the present Session of Parliament, an Act has been passed for checking these outrages, by the effectual punishment of the perpetrators. The 16 & 17 Vict., c. 30, entitled "An Act for the better Prevention and Punishment of Aggravated Assaults upon Women and Children," extends the power of punishing, on summary conviction, assaults committed on females, and male children under 14 years of age, and occasioning actual bodily harm; and inflicts the penalty of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding 20*l*. As the imprisonment of the husband or father, who, brute as he may be, is usually the support of the family, would reduce his victims to destitution—a consequence which hitherto has inflicted the real punishment on the injured parties, and effectually screened the miscreants from their deserts—an arrangement has been made by which the parochial officers are authorised to give relief from the Poor Law fund, to persons becoming destitute from such causes. This salutary enactment came into operation without delay, and was put into activity by the police. Day after day, two-legged brutes were placed before the magistrates, charged with assaults upon females, of the most aggravated description—so bad, that the magistrates could inflict no penalty short of the uttermost allowed by the Act. In no case was the alternative of a pecuniary fine admitted; and in those numerous cases in which the devotion of the unhappy females sought to deprecate the punishment of their torturers, such a plea was always disallowed, and the offence was treated as a crime against society. It is a singular instance of the extent and inveteracy of the offence, that, in many cases of the utmost brutality, the sentence was heard by the culprit with astonishment. For some time, the enforcement of the Act seemed to produce no effect; numerous cases of brutal

assaults occurred, committed with a full knowledge of the penalties and in open defiance of the consequences. It became a question whether it would not be necessary that the Legislature should increase the penalty, by authorising severe corporal punishment, in bad cases. As, however, the public feeling is entirely with the strict enforcement of the law, and the authorities act on behalf of the public weal, it is to be hoped that the certainty of punishment and public disgrace may operate to remedy an evil which is a disgrace to our civilisation.

The Camp at Chobham.—A military encampment on a small but perfect scale has been formed at Chobham, in Surrey, for exercising the troops at home in military evolutions. A spectacle so novel to the present generation of Englishmen, of course presented a great attraction, and succeeded the Great Exhibition of '51, as the lion of the season.

The ground chosen for the encampment was an open space of sandy common, thickly covered with heath, near the village of Chobham, about 4 miles from Chertsey, and not far from the spot on which a similar camp was formed during the war.

The ground was very favourably adapted for the execution of the warlike operations proper for troops in campaign, being varied with rising hills, deep hollows, woods, marshes, pools and small streams; the whole face of the adjoining country presented similar variations, all on a scale proportioned to the force which was to manœuvre in it.

With such military precision had the movements for assembling the force been calculated, that the different regiments appeared in sight from different points, nearly at the same moment, and occupied the ground, which had been previously traced out by the engineers, within half an hour from the first arrival. They consisted of three battalions of Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; a first infantry brigade, composed of the 38th, 93rd, and 2nd battalion of the rifle brigade; a second infantry brigade formed of the 42nd, 50th, and 95th; a cavalry brigade — the 1st Life Guards, 6th Dragoon Guards, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers; a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, three batteries of Horse Artillery, a company of Sappers, and a pontoon train; the whole forming a little well-appointed army of from 8000 to 10,000 men. The force was commanded in chief by Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B.; the brigade of Guards by Colonel Bentinck; the brigades of infantry by Major-General Sir De Lacy Evans and Major-General Fane; the cavalry by Major-Gen. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge; the Artillery by Lieut.-Colonel Bloomfield and Colonel Vickers.

No sooner had the several regiments taken up the ground allotted to them, than an animated spectacle was presented. The bodies broke their array, and stripped to their shirts, or donning their fatigue dress, the men commenced raising the tents, building their mess-kitchens, arranging the baggage, and performing all the numerous requirements for making life in camp tolerable. These duties were performed with admirable celerity, and speedily the bare swelling range of heights presented a novel aspect. The lines of white conical tents, arranged in regulated confusion, fol-

lowed the horizontal curvature of the ground, advanced at each end and receding in the centre, over a length of 2 miles; the straw-thatched stables of the cavalry and the sheds of the artillery at either wing offering a singular variety. Amidst these hasty dwellings might be seen thousands of human figures in red or white jackets, plying their busy tasks; while numerous wreaths of smoke seemed to issue from the ground from the reeking funnels of the earth cooking-places. The ground had been previously prepared by the Sappers and Miners, who had cleared and levelled the surface, dug wells, and formed other conveniences.

Operations in the field commenced on the 21st June, under the eye of Her Majesty, who, dressed in a magnificent half-military riding habit, and mounted on a splendid black charger, viewed the movements from a neighbouring height. Prince Albert, the King and Queen of Hanover, and some illustrious strangers, accompanied Her Majesty. All the neighbouring grounds were occupied by prodigious crowds of ladies and gentlemen, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot.

The operations of the day consisted in the movements necessary for the capture of a range of hills opposite the camp, and strongly occupied by "the enemy," a force composed of about 100 men of the Sappers, the farriers of the cavalry, some regimental supernumeraries, and two guns, commanded by Colonel Vickers. This small array represented "the enemy" throughout the campaign, and performed prodigies of valour; for they were never driven off without first having repulsed the attacks of the whole army, and they frequently drove them back pell-mell to their camp. It is needless to describe the scattered fire of the skirmishers, the heavy roll of the line, the thunder of the artillery, and the splendid charges of the cavalry;—suffice to say, that after a gallant contest, in which the enemy repulsed several attacks of a greatly superior force, Colonel Vickers and his devoted band succumbed to a general attack of the whole division, and the British army "stood triumphant on the fatal hill." The beauty and precision of the combinations and movements received the highest approval of most competent authorities. The variety and splendour of the uniforms, and the glitter and rapidity of the cavalry, gave unbounded delight to the spectators—a large portion of whom, however, who viewed the fight on behalf of the enemy, betook themselves to an ignominious flight before the final charge.

A great variety of interesting operations followed in almost daily succession; some of them of considerable fatigue, and covering a large space of country; sometimes in fine weather, sometimes under such deluges of rain as must have tried the troops severely. The most noticeable operations were the advance and retreat of the force over a narrow bridge in the face of the enemy; the forcing of the passage of an arm of Virginia Water over a pontoon bridge, laid down under cover of a heavy fire of artillery; and a reversal of the operations by the forcing and capture of the camp by the army advancing from the opposite heights.

On the 14th of July, the force employed on this interesting camp service was broken up, and re-

turned to its ordinary quarters, and was succeeded by another division, consisting of three fresh battalions of Guards; the 7th, 19th, 35th, 79th, 88th, and 97th Foot; the Royal Horse Guards, 2nd Dragoons, 4th Light Dragoons, and 8th Hussars. Lord Seaton continued in the chief command; Colonel Thornton, of the Grenadier Guards, commanded the brigade of Guards; Major-General Sir Richard England, and Colonel Lockyer, of the 97th, the 1st and 2nd brigades of infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Dupuis, the artillery; the Duke of Cambridge had the cavalry as before.

A movement of real difficulty, and which would have been attended with great danger in the face of an actual enemy, was rendered more impressive by a disaster. It was proposed to pass a body of troops over the Thames from Runnymede, where the stream is deep and rapid. Under cover of a heavy fire from Cooper's Hill, a pontoon bridge was thrown across the stream, and several regiments of horse and foot passed rapidly across. One gun had safely followed, but the horses of the second became terrified and restive; one plunged into the water, and dragged with him the other five, the gun, the drivers, and two Sappers. The men readily saved themselves, except the wheel-driver, who was rescued with difficulty. The four leading horses rose to the surface, and with frantic efforts, with eyes starting, and nostrils dilated, beat the water with vain efforts—for the gun detained the wheelers in 14 feet water—such were their exertions that they actually drew the gun and the corpses near to the bank. They were disengaged with difficulty; but the guns and dead horses were not recovered until the fight was over. The horses were unharnessed from the other guns, which were drawn over by men.

Another variation of the field operations was to have been very interesting, but failed partially. The camp was to be stormed by a force which should enter by a breach in a redoubt, the mine having been first exploded by Her Majesty's own hand, by the agency of a galvanic battery. For some reasons the wires did not act, and the charge was ignited in the old prosaic way by a fuse.

Towards the close of the campaign, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took the chief command, and conducted a series of large and energetic operations.

The camp broke up on the 20th of August, having more than fulfilled the expectations that had been formed of its utility. The men enjoyed most excellent health—there having been fewer in hospital than usual while in barracks—and they acquired general applause for their excellent discipline and good behaviour. To the public, the exhibition proved one of uninterrupted interest, the camp and its neighbourhood being occupied by crowds of visitors to the last day.

JULY.

1. Fatal Colliery Explosion at Oldham.—A disastrous explosion of gas occurred at the Bent Grange Colliery, Oldham, which resulted in 17 deaths—15 of the colliers (men and boys) having been killed instantaneously, and two having died subsequently. The

accident occurred about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was accompanied by a very loud report. The gas is supposed to have been fired in a level running in a westerly direction from the main road, and about 300 yards from the shaft. Some men had been working in this level on Thursday night, making a roadway; and the men whose places were near it were cautioned to be very careful during the day, as the night men had of necessity moved a sheet which turned the air into the workings. It is said, however, that one of the deceased men went to the spot immediately before the explosion with the top off his lamp. It is said to have been a practice for the men to work with the tops off their lamps, and to smoke when they pleased. An explosion took place in this colliery in 1850, when 15 persons were killed.

2. Illness in the Royal Family.—Royalty is certainly not exempt from the ordinary ills of mortality, yet it caused some surprise to find that that popular disorder, the measles, was going the round of the royal family. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was first attacked; the disorder took a very mitigated course, and the young prince was speedily pronounced convalescent. Prince Albert was next assailed, but "the eruption came out freely, and the disease progressed favourably." His Royal Highness's recovery was very speedy; but the attack postponed the royal visit to the Dublin Exhibition, and interrupted the Court amusements. The Queen caught the infection from her husband, and was ill at Osborne House. The attack, however, was very mild, and on the fourth day it was announced that Her Majesty was convalescent. At the same time the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice passed favourably through the same disease.

4. Destruction of the "Trident" Steamer.—A fire broke out on board the well-known Edinburgh steam-ship the *Trident*, while lying alongside the St. Katherine Docks, which nearly destroyed that favourite vessel. The *Trident* had arrived from Leith about an hour and a half before the fire was discovered. She had on board a large number of passengers with their luggage, and a vast quantity of Scotch goods. The whole of the passengers had landed, but the entire of their luggage had not been cleared. The ship's crew, and those connected with the wharf, had commenced operations for unloading the vessel, when suddenly their attention was directed to a quantity of smoke issuing from the after-holds of the vessel under the cabins. They immediately made an examination for the purpose of finding whether any portion of the cargo had taken fire, when, to their no small astonishment, they found that flames were travelling round and about the goods in that part of the ship, almost with the rapidity of lightning. Messengers were immediately despatched for engines, especially the powerful floating engines of the London Brigade. In the meanwhile, the utmost exertions were made to clear away the cargo. A large number of the land engines, and two floating engines, speedily arrived, and soon after the powerful new float worked by steam; by these many thousand tons of water were thrown on to the burning vessel, without producing any

apparent effect on the conflagration. Finally, the vessel was scuttled.

7. Liverpool Election.—The election at Liverpool, in the autumn of 1852, terminated in the return of Mr. Turner and Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, in the interest of the Earl of Derby, the latter being a Secretary to the Treasury. The defeated candidates were Mr. Cardwell, a distinguished follower of Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Ewart. Allegations of bribery and corruption to a vast extent were made against the successful candidates, and, on petition, they were unseated. None of the former rivals again contested the seats; but the election again terminated in the return of two Conservative candidates; the votes of this important place being for—

Mr Horsfall . . .	6034
Mr. H. T. Liddell .	5543
Sir J. Erskine Perry	4673
Mr. Moore	1274

11. Child-Murder and Suicide.—At the Oxford Assizes, Hannah Pratley, aged 21, was indicted for the wilful murder of her male illegitimate child, at Burford, on the 14th of June.

The prisoner had been housemaid in the service of a gentleman at Burford for two years and a quarter, and had, until this affair, conducted herself very respectably. The other servants were a cook, and a footman, named Iles, who was a married man, about 40 years of age, who had been in Mr. Waller's service for nine years, and whose wife and family of three children were living in the town of Burford. For some time before the 14th of June, Mrs. Waller and the cook suspected that the prisoner was pregnant, and spoke to her on the subject, but she always denied it firmly. No one seemed to suspect her and Iles of any illicit intercourse. On the morning of the 14th of June, the servants rose at 6 o'clock, and the prisoner proceeded to work, and continued to do so until about half-past 7, when, the bell being rung once or twice, and she not answering, the cook went to look for her, and found her sitting on the side of her (the cook's) bed in a state of great weakness and trepidation. She told the cook that she had had a miscarriage, and had put it away. The cook said, "I hope it is nothing worse," and she made no answer. A surgeon was sent for, but the prisoner would give no information; but on the surgeon and the cook going into a room over the wood-house they found a full-grown male child in a pail. On removing the cover of the pail the child gave a stifled cry. There was a cloth and a chemise in the pail. The surgeon examined the child, found the after-birth attached to it, cut this away, and tied up the umbilical cord. Around the neck was found a mark as of a ligature, but which might have arisen from natural causes. The child was cold when found, but afterwards rallied a little. It died about 9 o'clock in the day. The surgeon thought the immediate cause of death was want of care immediately after birth, that is, want of care immediately after the birth, and the continuance of that want of care. As soon as the child was found, it and the mother were removed to the Mermaid public-house, a short distance from Mr. Waller's, and then the mother, when she was able, attended to it with care and kindness: and on examining her boxes it was found that she had been preparing baby-linen. According to the sur-

geon's evidence, in cases where the umbilical cord becomes encircled round the neck, it often happens that the circulation is so impeded that animation is suspended and the child appears still-born, perhaps, for an hour or longer, but afterwards recovers of itself. Where the pail was found there were no marks of blood, and the surgeon thought that the mother could not have been the person who took the pail there.

It appeared that during that morning Iles had been up and at work about the place. In the course of the day, however, the prisoner stated that Iles was the father of the child, and that he promised to provide for it, and begged she would not say he was the father; and that after putting the child in the pail, she gave it to him below stairs, and he promised to see it safely cared for and nursed. In the evening, on his return from the farm, he solemnly swore to his wife that he never had had connection with Hannah Pratley. In the evening he appeared in the same spirits as usual, attended the family prayers, and when, after prayers, his master bade him good night, nothing unusual was observable in his demeanour. In the morning, however, he was found suspended by a cord from a beam in his room, quite dead, and it would appear that he must have stood on his bed and then flung himself off. A coroner's inquest was held upon him; he was found *felo de se*, and was buried at night amidst a large concourse of the inhabitants of the village.

For the prisoner, it was urged that there was no evidence whatever to justify a verdict of murder, neither was there sufficient to find her guilty of manslaughter; and of the concealment of birth they could not by law find her guilty, as the child was born alive.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

12. Child Murder and Suicide in Ireland.—At the Limerick Assizes, John Mulligan, 35 years of age, a constable in the Irish police force, was indicted for the murder of his illegitimate child, John Mulligan, by drowning it in a river.

It appeared that the child was about a year old, and that the prisoner had contributed to its support, but had endeavoured, by means of a woman named Hassett, to impose it upon the union as a deserted child. The imposture was detected, and then, it was alleged, the prisoner resolved to make away with it. The woman Hassett was admitted approver, and made the following horrible statement. She swore that, having brought home the child, the prisoner sent out her son for some saltpetre and sugar of lead, and mixed it in a cup and gave it to the child; and afterwards, on the same evening, went with her down to a river, near the house, and adjoining his own barrack, and held the child by the heels in the water until he was drowned; after which he brought him home to the house, where the body was left lying in a corner, covered with rushes, until the following evening, when she and her husband, by his desire, carried it in a hamper to Portpatrick churchyard and buried it. This witness (Mrs. Hassett) deposed, that the prisoner burned the child's clothes the night he drowned him, and that she rolled the body up in a piece of canvas, some of which she

identified, and which was found on the person of the deceased when discovered by the police. It further appeared that the body of the child could only be identified by the cloth it was wrapped up in, inasmuch as it had been two months interred when taken up, and was then without head or arms, which it was suggested were removed by the prisoner, after the original interment, to prevent the possibility of identification.

On the part of the prisoner, it was contended that the whole case was a conspiracy, originally got up by the Hassett family to extort money from him, and followed up by them to save themselves from the consequences of their perjury, or for the murder of the child. It was also contended, that there was not a single word of truth in the case for the prosecution, and that no jury could depend on the testimony of persons who came forward to detail circumstances of so improbable and extraordinary a nature against a man who had hitherto borne a most irreproachable character, and whose natural intelligence and knowledge as a policeman would have prevented him from making accomplices of such persons, even if he were hardened enough to assassinate his own child.

The jury were locked up all night, and in the morning returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The learned Judge having taken his seat on the bench, the Clerk of the Crown, addressing the gaoler, said,—Put forward John Mulligan.

Gaoler.—He is dead, my Lord.

Baron Greene.—How and when did he die?

Gaoler.—He died this morning, my Lord, shortly before 8 o'clock, and his death was caused by strangulation. He hanged himself with a handkerchief over one of the prison staircases; and when the body was cut down, in a few moments life was found to be extinct.

Baron Greene.—This is a very extraordinary circumstance and one that must be made the subject of investigation. I should like to know what course the Crown would suggest as proper to be pursued.

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C.—In the case of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, who poisoned himself in the dock when on trial, the course taken by the judge (Lord Clonmel) was to empanel a jury and hold an inquest on the deceased in open court; but I apprehend it is not necessary to do so in the present case, even if it were competent for a Judge of assize to hold such an investigation. In Mr. Jackson's case, Lord Clonmel, as Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was chief coroner of Ireland, and, as such, had perfect jurisdiction; but the jurisdiction of your Lordship might, perhaps, be questioned, and it would be better, therefore, to have the inquest held in the ordinary way.

Baron Greene.—I feel the difficulty of a Judge of assize holding any inquiry into the death of a prisoner under such circumstances. I will, however, make an order, which, I think, will answer all purposes.

His Lordship then directed an entry to be made in the Crown book substantially as follows:—

"John Mulligan, convicted of the murder of his child, having been called upon for judgment, and the gaoler having stated that he was dead, and died by his own hand, let an inquest be imme-

diately held on the body, and let the finding of the coroner's jury be returned to the Clerk of the Crown, and entered on the Crown book."

13. Destructive Fire in Derby.—In the evening, a terrible conflagration broke out in the extensive silk manufactory of Mr. Joseph Davenport, situated in Albert Street, Derby. The fire was first discovered by passers-by in the street below, who gave the alarm to the inmates of the mill, who were proceeding with their work, totally unacquainted with the existence of the fire. Messengers were despatched for the fire-engines, and the persons on the spot commenced removing the silk from the top story, in the "loft," above which the fire was raging. The flames spread rapidly over the entire roof, and, as the building was six stories high, no water could be thrown to check their progress.

All the floors in the mill were fire-proof, being made of brick, and arched over. This fact caused a number of daring men to ascend to the top story of the mill for the purpose of saving the silk, and to throw water on the seat of the fire. The vaulted ceiling being above them, they felt confident of their safety; but, about 7 o'clock, the roof fell in, and, the weight of it falling on the first ceiling, caused it to fall into the top room, burying under it the poor fellows who were exerting themselves to save the mill and the property in it. Desperate efforts were made by the crowd below to rescue such as might be yet alive, and ladders were joined together; but, owing to the extreme height of the mill, a long time elapsed before they could be raised to the top. In the meantime a most agonizing scene ensued. A poor fellow was seen at one of the windows with his coat and waistcoat off, and all in flames. The roof had fallen in and the room was all in a flame. The poor fellow got one of his legs out of the window, and then the other; he then forced his body through, and at last hung suspended from the window-sill by his hands. A shriek from the crowd announced that he had thrown himself down. He came to the bottom, a distance of 70 feet, with a tremendous force. His fall was broken by a bale of cotton that lay in the yard, from which he rebounded on to his back to the stones beneath. He was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, mortally injured.

A gentleman named Thorpe was one of the persons in the upper story. When the roof fell in, and the room was in flames, he retreated to a water-closet, which saved him from suffocation; when he found efforts were made to rescue, he took his coat and waistcoat off, and tying a handkerchief round his mouth, made his way to the window at the Tenant Street end, where, a ladder being raised, he broke through the window, and effected his descent, without serious injury. Another young man named George Bennett was in the room, but, not daring to jump down, he walked through the room in the midst of the flames, and was taken downstairs. He was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, when it was found that he was severely burnt on the legs and thighs, arms, hands, and shoulders. The fire got also into the interior of his body. His recovery was deemed hopeless. A third man

who was in the room made his escape down the chimney. He received an injury on the head. Others made their escape by their own fortitude, or by the bravery of persons from below, but much burnt. The fire did not descend below the top stories, and the loss of property was not great.

13. Gold-dust Robbery at Sea.—At Winchester Assizes, Aaron Crawcour was indicted for stealing on the high seas 48 lb. weight of gold and gold-dust, the property of W. Pentreath and W. C. Kenrick.

It appeared that, in July, 1852, the ship *Lady Flora* was at Melbourne, where she shipped a quantity of gold-dust, which was deposited in a store-room near the stern. The main hatchway was closed. The prisoner came on board as an intermediate passenger, and was then in a state of great destitution. The vessel sailed from Melbourne on the 4th of August. A man of the name of Gore had shipped as second mate. The vessel met with bad weather, and was obliged to put into Rio to refit. The officers and crew were not very manageable there, going ashore without leave. On the 23rd of October the captain received information that the prisoner was on shore, and had been seen in possession of some gold-dust. Accordingly, the captain made a search in the store-room, and discovered that two boxes, one containing 110 ounces, and the other 470 ounces of gold-dust, had been taken away. The captain then went on shore, and saw the prisoner in the shop of a Mrs. Farrand, purchasing jewels. He was taken into custody, and taken on board the ship. A file of marines took Gore into custody. The prisoner admitted that he had sold 92 ounces at 16 dollars an ounce, but he had not chosen to tell the captain what he had done. On the evening before the ship was to leave Rio, the prisoner begged to be permitted to go on shore to obtain some things. He did not return, and the vessel sailed without him. But his proceedings were watched; it was found he had returned to England, and he was taken into custody close to his father's house in the City Road, on the 22nd of February. He was searched, and several sovereigns were found upon him. The father's house was then searched, and two boxes were taken possession of, which the prisoner acknowledged were his. In one of the boxes there were two bills of exchange for 1332*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, dated "New York, January 17th," payable at Rothchilds', three days after sight, to the order of Mr. Charles St. Clair. The officer then went to Rothchilds', and found the prisoner had presented the third bill, and had received 1332*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* One of the bills was endorsed "Charles St. Clair," but that was in the handwriting of the prisoner. In the boxes several of the notes which had been paid to the prisoner on the bill of exchange were found. In the meanwhile, Gore had been taken into custody at Liverpool, and while lying in the gaol there, had made a confession of the whole transaction. He was now admitted evidence against the prisoner, and made the following statement:—

John Gore.—I was second mate on board the *Lady Flora*. I left Melbourne in her on the 4th of August. The prisoner was a passenger. I assisted in shipping the

gold, 3½ tons. We put into Rio. Simpson, Briant, and Blanchard were passengers. Simpson and I had a conversation about the gold. Crawcour was with us. I said to Crawcour, that Simpson said it was all right with him. The prisoner said, "You know how the gold-dust is stowed?" I said, "Yes;" and then it was agreed that we three were to take the dust, and I was to get it up out of the hold. About two days before we got to Rio, Crawcour and I went down to examine how it was placed. He then pointed to a plank and said, "That must be the plank; that it was easy enough to get the gold-dust, but the job was how to get rid of it afterwards." We then came up again. On the ship coming to anchor, Crawcour left a bag with some nuggets, about 8*l.* worth, with me to keep for him. The next day, I went on shore, and Crawcour came to me at the hotel on the Tuesday night. He gave me the key of his box, and said, "if you go on board and get the dust, put it in my box and keep the key till I ask you for it." I went on board that night, and the captain told me I was not any longer mate, as I had gone on shore without leave. Crawcour came on board on the Wednesday, and said, "Now's your chance." I went below and found Blanchard standing below in his shirt-sleeves. The prisoner was to stay on deck and keep the officers in conversation while I got the gold up. I was surprised to see Blanchard, who, however, had said there were good diggings there. Blanchard then stopped the gangway, and we lifted up the hatch and struck a light and went below. I showed Blanchard the plank pointed out by the prisoner, and I gave him the chisel, which I had provided before for the purpose. I saw him at work before I got up between decks to receive the gold, and in a few seconds he passed me up a large box of gold, and then a smaller one. I passed them into a bunk while Blanchard came up. I then unlocked Crawcour's box, and placed the two boxes of gold in it, and locked the box and put the key in my pocket. I then went on deck, leaving Blanchard below. I found Crawcour with the officers. I whispered to him that the job was done. He said, "All right, my boy," and then we walked about together. Simpson came on board; and I told him "All was right," in answer to his question. He asked me to go below, and showed me a carpet-bag, and I gave Simpson the key of the prisoner's box, and he took the small box and put it in the carpet-bag, and took it on deck, and Crawcour and Simpson passed the carpet-bag down the sides of the vessel from one to the other. The key of the box was returned to me. The next day Crawcour came on board and asked me for the nuggets of gold he had left with me; and I returned them to him, and he gave me 60 sovereigns, and said he had sold 70 ounces. He then went on shore. There were three bags in the large box, and Blanchard was to have one, and he took it, leaving two bags in the box. We broke up the box and threw it into the water out of the window, and left the bags in the prisoner's chest. Briant gave Blanchard the bag. He took it on shore and got 150*l.* for half of it. He put the half bag under his mattress. The prisoner came on board on the Satur-

day. On the Friday the captain had examined and missed the two boxes. Crawcour took out the two bags, and put them in a handkerchief, and took them on shore. I had told Crawcour that the captain had missed the gold.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Some splendid diamond and other rings, and pairs of pistols were produced, which had been taken from the prisoner, or found in his boxes.

The accomplice Gore was tried at Liverpool, convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Blanchard and Simpson were afterwards captured.

15. The Campden-Hill Sale. —The choice collection of articles of taste and *vertû*, gathered by the late Duchess Dowager of Bedford, for the embellishment of her beautiful villa at Campden Hill, has been publicly sold. The dispersion of the rare garniture of a mansion so celebrated as the seat of nobility, virtue, and fashion, brought together a large number of the high world, and the favourite pieces of the late Duchess brought very high sums. The celebrated pictures by Sir Edwin Landseer were sold at great prices. "The Highland Cabin" brought 770 guineas; "the Three Dogs," 225 guineas; "Dead Game," 1200 guineas; "A River View in Scotland," 198 guineas; "the Highland Toilet," by Sir Davie Wilkie, produced 540 guineas; "A Landscape," by Nasmyth, 400 guineas; "Coast Scenery," by Bonnington, 220 guineas; "the Tower of the Cathedral of St. Rombald, Mechlin," by Roberts, 110 guineas. The plate sold at immense sums, some of the rarer pieces for 2*l.* 2*s.* per ounce. Some of the wines brought six guineas per dozen. The collection of rare old Sèvres and Dresden porcelain, and some fine specimens of the now almost forgotten Chelsea ware, attracted a large assemblage of connoisseurs. Some of the samples were knocked down at large figures. A set of three small toilet-cases of Chelsea ware brought 200 guineas; a pair of Chelsea china candelabra, 70 guineas; a pair of small Sèvres vases, 49 guineas; a Sèvres vase 156 guineas; a jewel casket of rare oriental enamelled china, 58 guineas; a Sèvres china cabinet, 80 guineas. Some fine old *marqueterie* cabinets were purchased for large sums.

— Dreadful Earthquake in Venezuela.—The country of Venezuela has an unhappy fame for these terrible commotions of nature—the destruction of the city of Caraccas upon several occasions having place in the history of great calamities. The city of Cumana has now perished under a similar infliction.

"The city of Cumana, the most ancient in Venezuela, experienced on the 15th inst. a disaster, the extent of which it is not possible to estimate at the moment that we are writing these lines.

"The Government received last evening official dispatches from the Governor of Barcelona, and other accounts, the result of which is, that on the 15th instant, about 2 o'clock, P.M., Cumana was visited by an earthquake, the violence of which caused the destruction of a great number of the edifices in that city. The letters alluded to refer to three persons who had arrived in Barcelona from the seat of the incident, who affirm that

the whole city has suffered, from the quarter towards the bridge and fortress of San Antonio, situated in the valley, as well as the bridge, and other quarters nearer to the harbour or the side towards the sea. It is also announced that about 800 persons remain buried under the ruins. It may result that this estimate is exaggerated; in the first moments of a disaster it is not possible to ascertain the number of victims; but it is conceived that the ravages must have been considerable, when we are informed that Colonel Ramon Perez, with the company of Artillery, have perished in their quarters. Colonel José del Carmen Guevara, a member of the Provisional Government, has been taken from the ruins. The Licentiate Martias Lovera, member of the Superior Court, remains exposed to the danger of losing one of his legs. Messrs. José Cazares and Ramon Centeno, it is affirmed, have been extricated, also injured. The letters state that in the narrow streets a great many persons perished. Cumana is in so calamitous a condition, that there was a scarcity of provisions."

The rage of man has been added to the visitations of Providence. A civil war is raging in Venezuela; and the accounts add that the wretched survivors of Cumana were in hourly expectation that the forces of the contending factions would enter the city, and that a bloody fight would take place for the possession of the ruins.

19. Murder at Brighton.—At the Lewes assizes, Caroline Sherwood, 23, a good-looking young woman, was charged with the wilful murder of her child, Caroline Sherwood the younger.

The very deliberate, and apparently preconcerted, manner in which this murder had been committed, had caused much horror in the neighbourhood of Brighton. The evidence was very extensive, but clearly established the following facts:—The prisoner was cook in the service of Mr. Turner, the judge of the Brighton County Court. Her unhappy victim was her illegitimate child, and was between five and six years of age; she had been placed by the prisoner in the charge of a person named Delves, at Brighton, to whom she paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for taking care of her. A day or two before the 6th of March the prisoner called upon Mrs. Delves, and stated that she should want the child got ready on that day, as she was going to take it to Shoreham; Mrs. Delves accordingly dressed the child early in the day, in order that it might be ready to to go out. The prisoner did not come for the child until the evening, and, as it was very wet and foggy, Mrs. Delves observed that it was not a proper night to take the child out; but the prisoner persisted in doing so, and said that if she left the child at Shoreham, as she expected, she should not call upon her when she came back; and, in that case, she directed her to give a bedstead which she had provided for the use of the child to her brother, who, she said, would call for it. Mrs. Delves then gave the child some bull's-eyes and some nuts, and the prisoner went away with it, and they were both seen shortly afterwards going in the direction of Hove. About 8 o'clock the same night the prisoner arrived at her master's. At this time nothing was seen of her child; but on the fol-

lowing day the dead body was found at a place called Hove Drove, between the railway terminus and the sea. A portion of its clothes had been removed, and upon an examination of the body, it became manifest that death was the result of suffocation, occasioned by a ligature which was found tied tightly round the throat. The child was speedily recognised, and the police immediately took the prisoner into custody. Upon her being told that she was charged with the murder of her child, she became dreadfully agitated, and exclaimed, "Oh! what shall I do? Oh, dear, how could I do it? Do tell me what to do. Oh! save me; let me go." Her boxes were then searched, when the child's frock, very wet and muddy, in the pocket of which were the bull's-eyes and nuts given to her by Mrs. Delves, was found, and, upon further examination, the prisoner's boots and clothes, which were very wet and muddy, were discovered.

The counsel for the prisoner made a forcible appeal to the feelings of the jury on the grounds of her youth and her unfortunate position, and urged them to return a verdict that would have the effect of saving the life of his wretched client.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

She was sentenced to death; but that punishment was commuted to transportation for life.

21. CHILD-MURDER AT WOLVERHAMPTON. — At Stafford assizes, Sarah Baker was charged with the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, Charles Baker, on the 12th of June last, at the borough of Wolverhampton.

This case afforded a shocking picture of misery and destitution, not without relieving touches of kindness and humanity on the part of the poor towards each other.

The prisoner, who was very young, was of a very low class, and of incorrect conduct. The father of this child had absconded and kept out of the way for a twelvemonth, in order to avail himself of a provision of the bastardy law, by which, unless the order be made within a twelvemonth, the father cannot be made to support the child. The prisoner was miserably diseased, and very poor, but she seemed to have treated her infant with uniform kindness.

Rebecca Whitehouse, the prisoner's aunt, said—She was delivered of a child when she was about 18. She has a father alive, who left her mother. He is now about the country begging. The prisoner was confined of the child at Brewood. She then came to my house. I had nothing at all but the parish allowance, and could render her no assistance. She remained several weeks. She went to work at Pelsall, washing "gledes" at a shilling a day. [Washing "gledes" or "brays" was explained by a juryman to be, washing cinders.] She tried to get work. She appeared to be quite weak while she was with me. She behaved very kindly to the child all the while. I never saw anything else but kindness, at different times when she was at my house, up to its death. She was very fond of the child. She would give it the last bit out of her hand, if she went short herself. I know she was passed by an order from Walsall to Brewood. She was passed from Walsall

Union to Brewood, her place of settlement. She was in the hospital at Brewood. I knew that she had an illness on her that would take her to the grave unless she had help for it. She was suffering from the same as she is now. She was brought to my house in passing from Walsall to Brewood. She was in great pain and misery; and they asked me to let her stop at my house one night, till they could get a conveyance to take her, as she was unable to walk from the pain she was in. She was in the same state when they took her away. The child was with her, and she was very fond of it, and very kind to it. She appeared very poorly and weak when she left my house on the Friday. She had no home to go to. She went from one relation to another, wandering about. She cried now and then. I never saw her with any money. The child had some food on the Thursday night; I gave them both their supper. I have nothing but the parish allowance, 2*s.* and three loaves. During these two years the prisoner had no assistance from the father of the child, and nothing but what she could get from me and her friends. She always showed the child great care and kindness.

Jane Whitehouse, also aunt to the prisoner, said—I knew the woman to be fond of the child in my presence. She was in very great distress, misery, and wretchedness. I never saw her with a farthing. I and my friends are very poor people. She lived on what she could get from one and another. She did not appear able to work; she was very weak. She did not cry, but was very low in spirits, and was scarcely able to support herself. This was the first time she came.

Caroline Westwood said: — I know the prisoner. I saw her on Sunday, the 12th of June, about a quarter-past 9 in the evening. She was passing my door as I was going out, and asked me how I was. I told her, and asked her where she was going; and she told me to her aunt Mary's, to stay all night. Her aunt Mary lives at Pelsall. I asked her into my house, while I cut the child a piece of bread and butter. She stayed about two minutes. The child ate it. I said, if she was going to her aunt Mary's, I would go a little way with her on the road. I went with her nearly a mile on the road to her aunt Mary's. The child was eating all the while. I gave the child a piece; knowing the mother, I took pity on the child. I knew she was a poor destitute thing. She was very kind to the child, and very fond of it. She carried it all the way.

In this state of destitution and misery, the prisoner took away her child from Rebecca Whitehouse's cottage, stating that she was going to get a recommendation to the hospital. Two days afterwards she returned without the child, and stated, that, as she was sitting by the road-side, crying, a lady came by in a gig, and admired the child, and had taken it away with her into Derbyshire, and would "bring it up a gentleman." This statement roused suspicion, and she was plainly taxed with having made away with it. The prisoner made little attempt at concealment, but confessed that she had thrown it down a pit, where its body was accordingly found, with its frock

turned over its head, and pinned down.

The wretched creature made the following statement to the coroner:—

"I have been destitute in the wide world three weeks. When I made away my baby I intended to make myself away into the same pit, but was prevented doing it by the timber across the pit. I came out of the workhouse three weeks yesterday. I made application to the gentlemen. I was in the workhouse four months, and I made application to the gentlemen to send me to the infirmary, or otherwise to let me leave the baby in until I got stout; but they said I must take my baby out, and work for it myself. I have been destitute three weeks to-day. I was from Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, till between 1 and 2 on the Saturday, and, until I went to my aunt's at Bloxwich, and never had anything. I do not think that I have anything further to state."

Counsel for the prisoner made a moving address to the jury, urging that the miserable woman had committed the crime while in a state of despondency and insanity; but the learned Judge pointed out that they could not find her insane, unless it was clearly proved that she was so. The jury, accordingly, found the prisoner "Guilty" of murder, with a strong recommendation to mercy; an appeal which was favourably considered by the authorities.

26. Goodwood Races.—The winners of the principal stakes at this favourite southern meeting were as follows:—The Craven Stakes by Mr. H. Hill's "Ireland's Eye;" the Goodwood Stakes by Mr. Greville's "Adine;" the Goodwood Cup—a beautiful piece of plate, representing the King of Bohemia and his knights at the battle of Cressy, by Baron Marochetti—was won, singularly enough, by a French horse, "Jouvence," the property of M. Lupin: the second horse, "Hervine," was also French bred; the Chesterfield Cup was won by Mr. Drinkald's "Nabob."

27. The Cab Strike.—The metropolis has suffered a "paralysis of locomotion." An Act has been recently passed by Parliament, by which, in consideration of the reduced cost of corn, of the materials whereof the carriages are constructed, and of the reduction of the license fee and mileage, the fares were reduced from 8*d.* to 6*d.* per mile, and some regulations introduced by which it was hoped these vehicles would be made more fit for the public convenience. These alterations were considered by the cab proprietors and drivers to be great grievances; and a very well-managed combination took place, by which their complaints were undoubtedly brought to public knowledge in a very unmistakable manner. At 12 o'clock of the night of Tuesday, every cab went home, and the Members of Parliament—the authors of their wrongs—on leaving their legislative duties, had to walk home. On the following morning, not a cab was to be seen in the streets. Great was the surprise and consternation. Hundreds who left their houses at an early hour with well-filled carpet-bags, or who waited at their doors with their families and baggage, ready to travel by railway, found no means of conveyance. Lawyers, merchants, and men of business, tied to fixed hours, found no means of travel but those with which nature

had provided them. Later in the morning, the trains arrived, filled with thousands of passengers, with their luggage; but means of leaving the stations there were none. Great was the vexation, and ridiculous the substitutes *improvisèd*. The omnibuses continued to run, and thus provided for many; but carts, hucksters' vans, barrows, and porters were eagerly seized upon at fabulous prices. The great majority of passengers walked, and followed their luggage amid the jeers of the cabmen, who lined the pavement. So unexpected was the stagnation, that not the slightest preparation had been made to remedy the inconvenience: but, as the day passed on, forgotten "flys" were dusted and came forth to the light of day; "glass-coaches" earnt a great harvest. The railway companies also devised a plan of great convenience to their passengers. The luggage was piled in districts, placed on their large vans, and delivered in circuits; they also telegraphed to the chief places on the lines, and in a few hours preparations were made for bringing up some hundreds of flys, cars, bath-coaches, and other vehicles from Dover, Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Birmingham, and Liverpool. This very annoying trick—when the first burst of indignation was over—seemed to be considered on both sides as a good joke, and was borne with much good humour. Occasionally a few drunken cabmen annoyed a non-joining brother; and the magistrates had some additional business. The strike continued three days, during which the streets presented an unusual aspect of quiet and good order. But, by that time, numerous unlicensed vehicles—an irregularity which the authorities refused to notice—supplied the public necessities; the public discovered that they could walk or stay at home without much inconvenience; and the cab-owners found that they were losing 2000*l.* a day, with no definite object in view. The recusants, therefore, reappeared, and all went on as before—neither less extortionate, nor more civil, nor more clean.

27. Destruction of the Rosemary Branch Theatre.—The Rosemary Branch Gardens, in Islington Fields, is historical as a resort of cockney pleasure-seekers. For their further delight, an equestrian theatre was erected a few years back, at considerable cost. It was about 270 feet in circumference, and was constructed of timber. Under the pit were the wardrobe, dressing-rooms, stables for the horses, and kennels for the dogs that performed in the ring. In these apartments were seven well-trained horses of great value, and 11 educated dogs. At an early hour, a policeman discovered that the building was on fire, and, on opening the doors, the whole interior was found to be in flames. So rapidly did the conflagration spread, that all efforts to save the horses and dogs were ineffectual, and all the poor animals perished. The building was totally consumed.

28. The Bacton Murder.—At the Ipswich Assizes, William Flack, aged 18, was indicted for the wilful murder of Maria Steggles, at Bacton, on Sunday, the 8th of May last.

The trial of this case, which had excited the greatest possible interest throughout the county of Suffolk, having been appointed to take place this morning, the court

was crowded to excess at an early hour. When the court was opened, the prisoner was placed at the bar, and from first to last preserved an unmoved countenance, and a degree of self-possession quite irreconcilable with his extremely youthful appearance.

From the statement on behalf of the Crown, it appeared that Maria Steggles was the housekeeper of the Rev. Mr. Barker, the rector of Bacton, who was 85 years of age; and that she had filled the double office of housekeeper and mistress of his establishment for a very long period, being nearly as old as her master. The establishment was simple in its character, and primitive. There was but one female servant, and one outdoor labourer; and all took their meals together at midday on Sundays. The rectory was a lone moated building at the extremity of the village, and a mile and a half from the church, near to which the prisoner lived. The prisoner had formerly worked at the rectory, and knew the habits of the house; but he had not won the favour of the old housekeeper, who seemed to be anxious not to allow him to come there, on the very day of her death; for she had sent a message to him on Sunday, the 1st of May, to discharge him. On the 8th, Mr. Barker, as usual, quitted the rectory at a quarter-past 10, to go to church, on horseback, the girl having gone on foot before, leaving Mrs. Steggles to prepare their dinner. She usually sat, and did sit, on that day, in the kitchen, which was approached from the front of the house through a projecting glass door, which, on such occasions, she generally kept half fastened by a chain. Before the girl went to church, she drew a mug of beer for the horse-boy, but, as he did not call for it that day, she put it down within the glass door, near the cellar door. When the service was over, Mr. Barker and the girl, on their return, found the glass door open, and on the kitchen floor was stretched the body of Mrs. Steggles, almost dead, and deluged with blood, which had flowed from several severe and mortal blows on her head, and a dreadful gash across her throat, from the combined effects of which she died at half-past 1 o'clock. The legs of the table, on which were found an open prayer-book and her spectacles, were broken and spattered with blood, while the carpet bore the bloody prints of footmarks, as if the murderer had stepped into the blood of his victim in order to reach the window. The beer-mug was lying empty under the table, and there was beer sprinkled along the floor from the door to the mug. There was no trace of blood or dirt on the stairs which led to the bedrooms out of the kitchen, but an examination of those rooms showed that the murderer had ransacked them. The girl's work-box was broken open, and a red purse, with steel rings, containing three sovereigns, a loose coin of Queen Elizabeth, and a sixpence, was taken from it. From Mr. Barker's bedroom a pistol was taken; and from a keeping-room below was taken a poker. In addition to these facts, the inspector of police, when called in, found some pieces of clay under the table, which had evidently fallen from the heel of the murderer. One of these was very perfect, and bore the deep impression of several round-headed nails. The house, on being further searched, did not present any marks of exter-

nal violence, so that the murderer must have entered by the glass door; and it was equally clear that he must have taken off his boots either before or after the murder.

In order to connect the prisoner with the crime, a great body of evidence was given, which, though circumstantial, was most conclusive in its character, especially when taken in conjunction with, and in contradiction of, his own statements. There was no doubt that he was very poor; that he had some months before expressed an intention one day "to steal some of the old parson's mouldy sovereigns;" that on the 1st of May he was engaged in stealing some eggs at the rectory, and that he had asked a lad to go again on the 8th. On that morning he was "chiming" in the belfry till church time, when he left and walked along the road to within 100 yards of the rectory, beyond which he was not seen to go. From a gap into a plantation, and over a field leading to the rectory, some footmarks were discovered, which bore a general resemblance to those of the prisoner, who was last seen in that road at about 10 minutes to 11 o'clock. About 20 minutes past 11, he was seen running homewards across some fields by a footpath, at the back of the rectory, with his boots unlaced, which had before been tightly laced. He was next seen to go to a neighbour, and ask for a shirt and a pair of boots. Being told to call again on Monday, he went home and put on his brother's clean shirt, assigning, as a reason, that his own, which was not forthcoming, was too bad to wear. He was also seen about that time to fetch two pails of water from a pond. On Monday and Tuesday he was at work, and asked for his wages, which amounted to 3*s.*, saying, he wanted to go to Bury next day to receive his militia pay. On Wednesday, he sold a red purse, with steel rings, to his sister for 1*d.*, and then, having borrowed 1*s.* from her, went to Bury, where he spent 1*l.* 5*s.* in clothes, and was seen in possession of about 1*l.* 16*s.* more, and a large old silver coin, resembling that lost by the girl. While at Bury, he let fall various extraordinary expressions indicative of a malicious feeling towards the deceased. To some he said, "She was to have cooked him two hot dinners, but would not, and she was served right;" and to others, that "he meant killing her, but she was dead now, and that was all right." On his return home he stated he had been paid his militia money, which was false: and to one person in Bury he accounted for the possession of so much money by saying he had earnt it at Harwich, though he evidently did not know the road to that town, and had never been there; and to another he said, "It was lightly come by, and might lightly go." To several persons at Bacton, when interrogated, he said he had gone to a Mr. Francis, and then home directly after "chiming," and had not gone out till after dinner. Under these circumstances, he was taken into custody, and his left boot being compared with the clay found under the kitchen table, was ascertained to correspond exactly. On his clothes and boots were no marks of blood; but the girl's coin was produced by a silversmith, who bought it from some man during the visit of the prisoner to Bury. A knife, which belonged to Mrs. Steggles, was

found hidden in the privy of the prisoner's house; and a pin, also her property, was traced to his sister; while his little brother Charles produced to the police a pair of steel purse rings, which the rector's maid-servant identified as her property, and which the lad now said he found trodden under foot in his father's yard. The prisoner's sister proved that the purse sold by him to her had rings on it, and that it was thrown by accident with the rings into the fire by her elder brother on the day he went to Bury. Under these extraordinary circumstances the prisoner was, after many examinations and remands, fully committed for trial; but, after a time, he requested an interview with the magistrates, to whom he made a statement to the effect that "a man named Robert Moore had asked him, on the 8th of May, to go to the rectory to do something; that they walked along the road to the turn down, where Moore went to the house, while the prisoner pursued his way; that they met afterwards on the same morning, when Moore told him he had been and done the thing he went to do, and that he had wrapped his hands and feet up in rags, which he had afterwards burnt." Finally, he stated that "Moore had given him a sovereign and a sixpence not to say anything about it."

In order to contradict this statement, Moore, and other witnesses in confirmation of his evidence, were to-day examined. Moore denied the whole transaction, and set up an *alibi*, which was amply supported by the other witnesses.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty;" he was sentenced to death and executed, having first confessed his guilt.

The aged clergyman was so much affected by the horrible death of his old housekeeper, that he became insane.

Elections in Ireland. — Some recent elections in Ireland have been watched with much attention.

The members returned for the county of Clare at the general election, Sir J. F. Fitzgerald and Mr. O'Brien, had been unseated, on the petition of Colonel Vandeleur, on the ground of bribery and intimidation. On new writs being issued, the same three candidates contested the seat, with the same result; the former members being re-elected. The intimidation exercised is that which has recently drawn so much attention, that of the Roman Catholic priests.

The election for Tralee was chiefly remarkable from the vacancy having occurred by the death of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the eldest son of the great Agitator; his younger brother was elected after a nominal opposition.

A very fierce contest was waged at Sligo. Mr. Sadleir, the former member for Carlow, failed in being re-elected for that place, on his accepting the appointment of a Junior Lord of the Treasury, he being held thereby to have deserted and betrayed the cause of his country. The utmost fury of the "National" and priestly party was consequently directed against his re-election for Carlow, and successfully. The same furious opposition was exerted at Sligo. The seat was vacant by the unseating of Mr. Towneley, on the petition of Mr. Patrick Somers. The latter gentleman was a candidate on this occasion also. The

contest was very close; but, as the more moderate of both parties supported Mr. Sadleir, he was successful by a narrow majority.

State of Ireland.—The condition of this island continues to present a melancholy aspect of crime and retributive justice.

In May, a young girl was brutally murdered at Kiltulla, co. Galway, for the sake of some money she was known to have with her. The murderer was captured the same night; having, within a few hours of the murder, purchased a new suit of clothes, which led to suspicion.

On the 17th of June, a respectable man, named John Robinson, was found dead on the road-side at Scarke, near Old Ross. The place where the body was found is within 400 yards of the police-barrack of Berkeley. One of the police, who was outside the barrack, heard a shot about five minutes before the case was reported to him, but took no notice of it. On examining the body a gun-shot wound was found in the left side, which passed in an oblique direction out at the back, through the spine, and must have caused instant death. A gun was found concealed in a ditch, within 10 yards of the spot where the body lay, and appeared to have been recently discharged. The assassin must have been about 14 yards from his victim when he fired the fatal shot, as marks were visible of a person having concealed himself in the ditch opposite to the place where the murdered man was found. No reason is assigned for this deed of blood, nor did there appear to be the slightest clue to the perpetrator.

Several abortive attempts at murder are recorded.

The law officers of the Crown have again failed to bring to justice the murderers of Mr. Bateson. At the Monaghan assizes, Bryan Grant was indicted as principal, and Patrick Coomey as accessory, to this murder. They had been repeatedly before placed at the bar, but the jury had been discharged without giving a verdict. If there was any truth in the evidence of the approver, Patrick Nogher, the case gives a dreadful example of the state of crime in Ireland. The wretch said, "On the fair day of Castleblaney, about Christmas, 1852, I was digging potatoes, when Grant called me and said, '*there is a man to be murdered*, and if you assist you will get a good sum of money.' I saw him afterwards at his own house; and again we were walking towards Castleblaney, when Quin overtook us. Coomey joined us. We had some drink together, and on leaving the public-house, Coomey observed that what they had on hand could not be done that day. Before that he spoke of Mr. Bateson as the person to be murdered." The witness went on coolly tracing the proceedings taken by the gang of murderers to identify Mr. Bateson, so that no mistake might occur respecting him: indeed, if they had been arranging a *battue* against rooks they could not have spoken more plainly and openly. The number of persons implicated was very large. A witness named Hanratty, after pointing out several persons as parties to the crime, coolly admitted that he supplied the pistols to commit the murder, and that he had purchased the iron bar which was used in completing the deed of blood. The prisoner Grant gave him $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to buy it; "of

course," added the ruffian, "I knew what it was for." He added, "I subscribed money to have Mr. Bateson shot." The jury were locked up on Wednesday evening; on that night and Thursday they were called into Court several times, but the answer was that they could not agree. The consequence was, that on Friday morning the learned Judge was obliged to discharge them.

At the same assizes, a man named Hodgins was convicted for a conspiracy to shoot one McArdle, a bailiff on the Bath estate, and Patrick Breen, for conspiring to shoot McMahon, another bailiff on the same estate. When put to the bar to receive sentence of death, Hodgins stood firm and collected as a statue; but Breen interrupted the learned Judge with the most pitiable cries for mercy. They were executed. Many other persons were convicted of minor agrarian offences.

Heavy Rains and Floods.—About the middle of July the country was suddenly visited with heavy rains, which inflicted incalculable damage on agricultural produce. The cold and blighting weather of the earlier part of the year had stunted the young grass; but subsequently the herbage had grown up freely, and there was every prospect of an abundant hay-harvest, and of all kinds of green food; nor was the weather at all unfavourable, and haymaking had become general. Suddenly, however, the rain came down in torrents, the ditches and small water-courses were filled; the grass which lay cut in ridges was floated in the water, and that which was cocked became a sodden mass. The appearance of the meadows in which the hay had been cocked was, in many cases, very singular; the ground was one sheet of water of some depth, which the cocks studded like buttons on a card. The consequences were serious to the hay-crop. Much of it was destroyed, more was got in in such bad condition as to be worthless, and a great deal was swept away by the floods. Prices rose considerably; but as the inundation did not extend to the north of England, and the crops were very heavy, the general result was sufficient; and, moreover, those roots and grasses which were not destructible by the floods were unusually ample. A very deteriorating effect was also produced upon the cereal crops, now approaching to maturity. In many places the wheat and barley were laid, the oats were submerged, and the general aspect of farm districts was drenched and pitiable.

The damage done by these deluges of rain was by no means confined to farming lands. In many places property was destroyed or damaged, roads broken up, numerous bridges swept away, and some lives lost.

In the Eastern Counties the condition of the country was deplorable. A vast extent of country was under water, on which floated a surface of hay; the hedges were heaped with cut grass; the weirs and flood-gates of rivers were choked; and above mills the rivers were dammed up by the accumulation, spreading the inundation far and wide; the trains on the railways were stopped.

At Reading, Banbury, and Oxford, the floods were equally disastrous. At Nottingham serious damage was done by the overflowing of the streams, by which bridges were swept away and canals burst.

The river Trent rose to an alarming height.

In the mountain districts of Wales the effects were very disastrous, for the rain broke upon the mountains with the suddenness of water-spouts, and the torrents, rushing down the valleys, perpetrated great destruction on the roads, bridges, and gardens. In the Vale of Neath the river rose 15 feet. The Taff and Melte came down in great force, and the town of Brecon was filled with a *débris* of mud and stones; eight horses were drowned in the stables of the Swan Inn, and the bridge was demolished to its very foundation. A very serious catastrophe occurred by the sudden flooding of the Honddhû, a small stream which rises in the Eppynt Mountains, and falls into the Wye between Brecon and Builth. Mrs. Lawrence, an aged widow lady, with her daughter, two orphan grandchildren, and two servants, resided in a cottage villa on the banks of the stream. On the night of Friday, the 8th of July, a heavy rain-cloud broke on the mountains, and the Honddhû quickly came down in a roaring flood. The mass of waters struck the villa, and instantly swept away the building and all its inmates. The body of the aged widow was found near Hay, some miles from her residence. At Newbridge some cottages were destroyed, and two of the occupants drowned. At Dymock an immense rain-cloud burst, and instantly inundated the country round. The Hereford and Gloucester Canal, which traverses the district on a lofty embankment, was so filled that its bank burst, and the whole contents of a length of 5 miles were emptied upon the lands below, sweeping away several cottages and all agricultural stocking and crops. The storms of rain were sometimes accompanied by vivid lightning, by which numerous horses and cattle were killed. It has been ascertained that 30 persons perished in the floods in different parts of Wales.

AUGUST.

6. Fatal Accident to Tourists.—Two English gentlemen on a tour in Switzerland have met with a serious accident, by which one lost his life and the other was badly hurt. The parties were Mr. Goldsmith, a merchant of London, and Mr. Richard Clark, of Doncaster. The travellers had arrived at Geneva, and from that place ascended a neighbouring mountain without a guide. Having gained the summit, they resolved to descend the other side, on which there is no path, thinking it would much shorten their journey. When the route became dangerous, Mr. Clark halted, but his companion pushed on—he fell into a chasm, and was killed. After a time, Mr. Clark advanced to look for his friend; he too had a fall, and became insensible. On recovering, he found that his left thigh was broken and his right ankle crushed; and his hat, shoes, and walking-stick were gone. As it was near nightfall, Mr. Clark determined to abide where he was until morning, and then to signal for assistance: early on the following morning he succeeded in attracting the attention of some peasants, two of whom came to his assistance, but, finding him incapable of moving himself, and also much exhausted, they procured other help and some bread and brandy. With great

difficulty he was got safely to the foot of the mountain. Subsequently, Mr. Goldsmith's body was found. This was not the first accident to tourists in the same place.

6. Horrible Massacre at Sea.—The Indian newspapers relate the horrible murder of six Europeans on board the *Arratoon Apcar*, while on the voyage between Hong Kong and Calcutta. This vessel is a well-known clipper brig employed in rapid passages between these two places. She left Hong-Kong on the 6th of August, under the command of Captain Lovett, with a crew of Bengalese and Chinese sailors. At midnight of the same day, the second mate, Mr. Woodburn, relieved the chief mate of his watch, when the pilot left. Half an hour afterwards the Chinese part of the crew, assisted by two other Chinese, passengers, came aft, armed with square sharp knives, and, having despatched the second mate, and thrown him overboard, proceeded into the cabin, where were sleeping Captain Lovett, Dr. Thompson, late of the *Lady Mary Wood*, and Mr. Smith, late commander of the *Red Rover*, passengers; Mr. J. H. Skirving, chief mate, and a European lad, Charlie (a relative of Captain Lovett). These were all murdered, and the bodies, excepting that of Captain Lovett, thrown overboard. At the time of the assault, a Goa Portuguese seacunnie was at the wheel; the villains tried to kill him also, but he got away up the rigging, whither also fled the Lascar seamen of the watch; two of these offered a brave resistance, but were also murdered. The gunner, who brought the *Arratoon Apcar* into harbour, says he slept forward until 2 o'clock, when he was awoke by the Lascars from aloft, and learnt what had happened. On going aft he met Captain Lovett, who said, "Give me a drink of water;" and, having taken it, he drew a long breath and expired, death having occurred from a severe cut in the abdomen, whence the bowels were protruding. The gunner found both quarter-boats gone, the topsail halyards cut away, the guns spiked, and fire in the after hold, the scoundrels having attempted to blow up the vessel. Two steamers were immediately despatched in search of the wretches.

9. Murder at Hambleton.—At Lancaster Assizes, Richard Pedder, aged 50, was indicted for having, at Hambleton, on the 18th of April last, wilfully murdered Betty Pedder.

It appeared that on the night of the 18th of April, two men, named George Blackburn and William Swarbrick, went into the Shovels Inn, in Hambleton, when the prisoner, who was in liquor, came in, about a quarter-past 6, and having sat down, asked for a glass of beer, and said, "I've killed our Bet." The two men upon this left the inn, and went to the prisoner's house, and shouted "Heigh, Bet," but no one answered. They then went to the back of the house; and in the garden they found the body of the deceased lying on her back, with her head on one side, her hand up to the side of her face, and one leg a little drawn up to the body, and blood on her cheek. Blackburn then went away; and while Swarbrick was standing by the body the prisoner came up. Swarbrick asked him how he did

it, and he (prisoner) said, "I shot her, and I will shoot myself." He then fetched a gun out of the house, and got some potato forks and fixed them in the ground near the dead body. He then put the stock of the gun on the ground, and laid the barrel against the forks, with the muzzle towards himself. The prisoner was at this time by himself, as the witness Swarbrick dared not stop with him any longer, but watched, and saw the prisoner leave the forks, and go and jamb the butt of the gun into the bush with the muzzle towards him. This he did twice, and then left the gun and went into the house. The gun was loaded, but had no cap on. Shortly after, the prisoner came out of the house and laid himself down by the side of the body, laid his arm over it, and wept, and after lying about 10 minutes he returned into the house. Swarbrick followed him, upon which the prisoner asked him what he wanted; he had another gun in his hand, which he was loading. The gun was taken from him, the body brought into the house, and a policeman being sent for, the prisoner was taken into custody. On the way to the station he said, "I shot her out of the kitchen window. I took good aim. I am a capital shot. I am happy that I did it." The officer asked him what he had done it for, and he replied, "I don't know." He also said that he aimed at the killing place and shot her dead.

The prisoner's counsel attempted to secure a favourable verdict, by alleging that the whole case rested on the incoherent statements of the prisoner himself, made while distracted by horror at what had occurred; and that the death of the deceased was occasioned either by accident, or some reckless act on the part of the prisoner.

The learned Judge, however, told the jury that if they thought the prisoner had wilfully caused the death of his wife, it was due to public justice that they should find him guilty of the murder, and were only to give him the benefit of a doubt if any rational doubt existed in their minds, founded on the evidence. His Lordship also pointed out, that from anything that appeared from it, the prisoner might not have intended to destroy himself, as the gun which he thrust into the bush had no cap on, and it was not until afterwards that he had suggested that he had accidentally shot his wife, and did not know that the gun was loaded.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of Wilful Murder," and he was sentenced to be hanged, and was executed.

10. Fire in Golden Square. —About 1 A.M. a terrible conflagration occurred near Golden Square, which destroyed the extensive piano-forte manufactory of Messrs. Kirkman and Co., several neighbouring houses, a Baptist chapel, and greatly injured numerous other buildings. The premises in which the fire commenced formed a range of workshops, storerooms, veneer-houses, &c., the whole being about 150 feet long, and nearly the same in width. They were four stories in height; each compartment was filled with goods of great value; numerous smaller tenements adjoined them in Dufour's Place. The houses of Broad Street and Poland Street nearly touched the back part of the factory. The whole neigh-

bourhood is densely packed; and considering the dry and combustible nature of the materials on Messrs. Kirkman's premises, a most extensive conflagration became imminent. Before sufficient time had elapsed for assistance to arrive, the flames shot forth from the centre of the factory, and ascended so high as to make the inmates of several houses in Dufour's Place, Broad Street, and Poland Street, to rush forth into the open thoroughfares, with their children in their arms. The smoke was at the same time so dense, that none of the parties could stop sufficiently long to dress themselves, and they were obliged, to avoid being suffocated, to run out into the street in their night-clothes.

The engines arrived at the spot in a very brief period; but such was the inflammable character of the stock-in-trade, that before they could be got to work three sides of the factory presented one immense sheet of flame, which threw up such a lurid glare that the reflection could be seen as far distant as Harrow-on-the-Hill. The fire-escapes also attended very promptly, and although they were not required for saving life, they were of great assistance to the firemen in enabling them to ascend the machines, by which means the men were enabled to protect many of the contiguous houses by pouring water upon them.

In the quadrangle of Messrs. Kirkman's premises stood a number of piles of timber, which towered high above the factory and house-tops in Poland Street. The first thing the firemen, therefore, sought to do, was to prevent the flames from extending to the piles of timber, well knowing that, in the event of their taking fire, in all probability the spacious stores and long room on the south side of the works would be consumed. A number of the firemen, therefore, mounted one of the lofty walls, and whilst engaged discharging water upon the piles of timber, another wall and part of the roof fell, and struck three of the men to the ground much injured. Notwithstanding the utmost exertion of the firemen, the flames raged furiously, and were drifted by a strong wind into the adjoining premises in Dufour's Place. The fire had at that time assumed a most fearful aspect, for three parts of the factory of Messrs. Kirkman, and the other houses in Dufour's Place, were blazing away with great fury. The whole force from the engines was, therefore, brought to bear upon the property then in flames; but suddenly the fire crossed to the eastward, and ignited, in succession, the premises of Mr. John Cook, builder, No. 60, in Poland Street; those of Mrs. Lewis (private), No. 59, in the same street, and a Baptist chapel at the rear. From the chapel the fire extended to the workshops and stock of timber behind, belonging to Mr. George Leslie, carpenter, 58, in Poland Street. All hands were, at this conjuncture, brought to bear upon this property; but, nevertheless, the flames could not be restrained until these premises and several others adjoining had become ignited. Three-fourths of Messrs. Kirkman's factory, with all its valuable contents, together with the tools of the workmen employed, and the timber in the open yard, were consumed, and the rest of the premises extensively damaged by fire and water. The

house of Mr. Sibley, silversmith, with its contents was destroyed; the Baptist chapel, and eight other houses of various descriptions, with their contents, nearly destroyed or most extensively damaged.

11. Grand Naval Review.—The review of the fleet at Spithead by Her Majesty this day, presented a spectacle of oceanic grandeur that has seldom been seen; and probably, in respect of efficiency, effective force, and equipment, the squadron assembled for inspection exceeds any preceding armament.

The squadron assembled for this occasion were—

	Guns.	Men.	Horse-power.	Tonnage.
Duke of Wellington, screw, Captain H. B. Martin, C.B., bearing the flag of the Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, K.C.B.	131	1100	780	3750
Agamemnon, screw, Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Corry	91	820	550	3074
Queen, Captain Michell	113	970	—	3083
Prince Regent, Captain Hutton	90	820	—	2613
London, Captain Eden	90	820	—	2598
Blenheim, screw, Captain Henderson, C.B.	60	500	450	1474
Hogue, screw, Captain W. Ramsay	60	500	450	1750
Ajax, screw, Captain Quin	58	250	450	1761
Edinburgh, screw, gunnery-ship, tender to Excellent, Captain R. S. Hewlett	58	200	350	1772
Imperieuse, screw, Captain Watson	51	586	350	2146
Arrogant, screw, Captain Fremantle	46	450	360	1876
Amphion, screw, Captain A. C. Key	34	300	300	1474
Tribune, screw, Captain Hon. S. T. Carnegie	30	—	300	1054
Sidon, paddle, Captain Goldsmith	22	300	560	1328
Terrible, paddle, Captain M'Cleverty	21	300	800	1847
Highflyer, screw, Captain Moore	21	230	250	1153
Magicienne, paddle, Captain T. Fisher	16	200	400	1255
Valorous, paddle, Captain C. H. M. Buckle	16	300	400	1255
Odin, paddle, Captain Francis Scott	16	270	500	1310
Encounter, screw, Captain O'Callaghan	14	175	360	906
Leopard, paddle, Captain George Giffard	12	240	560	1412
Desperate, screw, Captain Chambers	8	172	400	1100
Vulture, paddle, Captain F. H. Glasse	6	200	470	1192
Vesuvius, paddle, Commander Wilson	6	160	280	976
Barracouta, paddle, Commander Parker	6	160	300	1048

or 25 ships of war; 6 of the line propelled by steam, 3 sailing ships of the line, and 16 steam frigates and sloops. The force carried 1076 guns, nearly 10,000 men, and was moved by a steam-power nominally of 9680 horses, but really of double the amount, and therefore exceeding the horse-power of the whole collected cavalry of the State. The guns were all of the heaviest calibre, the smallest

being of the size of the largest used at Trafalgar; the largest would throw a solid shot of 104 lbs., but are intended for 84 lb. shells. The power of steam renders these fearful batteries moveable at pleasure. The great interest of the review consisted in this circumstance—that it is the first occasion on which a fleet of steam line-of-battle ships has been manœuvred as in battle; it inaugurated a new system of tactics. If the Spanish Armada, sailing along our seas, or some of the great naval expeditions of the last war exceeded this fleet in the number of vessels, the deficiency was amply made up by the hundreds of magnificent steamers, sailing ships, and yachts, that covered the surface of the ocean for miles. The whole shores and heights of the Isle of Wight and the Hampshire coasts were occupied by innumerable spectators.

Soon after 10 o'clock the *Victoria and Albert*, bearing the Queen and the Prince Consort, with some of the royal children, was seen steaming smartly through the crowded sea; anon she was visible between the leeward ships of the fleet, bearing straight down to the *Duke of Wellington*. At this moment the signal to fire the royal salute was hoisted on board the mighty flag-ship, and the effect of the combined roar of the great ships was overpowering to the senses. In the wake of the royal yacht came the *Vivid*, the *Elfin*, and the *Fairy*. As the Queen passed the Prussian frigate, *Gefion*, it dressed yards and fired a salute. The *Victoria and Albert* then steamed slowly round the *Duke of Wellington;* the Prince of Prussia and the Russian ladies left the *Fairy* for the Queen's yacht; the barge of the latter was lowered, and the Queen, leading a brilliant company, ascended the tall sides of Admiral Cochrane's flag-ship, and was shortly afterwards visible on the stern-gallery. She remained some time on board, then returned to the *Victoria and Albert*, and the great spectacle of the day began.

The command to weigh was given; and, gradually assuming the following order, escorted by innumerable private steamers and yachts, the fleet put to sea. The Queen led the way; the *Victoria and Albert* taking its position between the two divisions of the fleet, but slightly in advance.

Port or Lee Division.

Magicienne, Repeating Ship.

Agamemnon,
Hogue,
Ajax,
Arrogant,
Tribune,
Desperate,
Encounter,
Sidon,
Vesuvius.

Two cables apart,

Starboard or Weather Division.

Duke of Wellington,
Blenheim,
Edinburgh,
Imperieuse,
Highflyer,
Odin,
Leopard,
Valorous,
Terrible.

Conflict Repeating Ship.

In this order, slowly and majestically, the two divisions glided down to the Nab. So perfectly was the whole pageant executed, that the signals of the leading ship regulated the speed with precision, ordering them to go two, three, or four knots an hour, from time to time.

A few miles below the Nab,

the signal was given to form line abreast, at cable-length. This evolution was magnificently performed in 20 minutes. The *Duke of Wellington* and the *Agamemnon* stopped short, while the block-ships came up with more difficulty. The respective divisions went right and left, forming a line nearly 3 miles long. Suddenly the royal yacht signalled "three strange sail in the south-east;" whereupon the Admiral ordered the ships to take course together south-west. Looming in the offing were visible the forms of three sailing line-of-battle ships. They were "the enemy," under Admiral Fanshawe; consisting of the *Prince Regent*, the *London*, the *Queen*, and the steamers *Amphion*, *Barracouta*, *Driver*, and *Vulture*. Firing one or two shots of defiance, the enemy at length came within range.

"Then the fleet opened their broadsides upon them; and the cannonade, taken up from ship to ship, spread along the line with an energy and rapidity quite astounding while it lasted; and, a fine fresh sea-breeze rolling away the immense volumes of smoke to leeward, enabled the spectators almost uninterruptedly to mark the splendour of the spectacle. The deep bass of the 68 and 84 pounders, chiming in at intervals with the sharper roar of the lighter guns, could be readily distinguished; and the observer could even note how these tremendous engines of destruction hurled forth a more projected and larger mass of flame and smoke into the wind's eye. Along the whole line of battle, nearly 3 miles long, the cannonading was kept up for many minutes with a fury which it is quite impossible to convey any idea of in words."

"The enemy had replied vigorously at the outset to the fire of the fleet, and this was sustained for some time; but at last the *Prince Regent*, the *Queen*, and *London*, began to slacken their fire. When the firing had ceased and the great 'war-cloud' formed by it had swept completely away, the signal was given to 'chase to the south;' and in this direction the whole fleet proceeded at full steaming speed. The movement was only continued long enough to make a fair display of the superiority of the *Imperieuse*, the *Agamemnon*, and the *Duke of Wellington*. These would have beaten all the rest of the fleet, and seem to establish the inferiority of the paddle-wheel construction to their own, not only for fighting, but even for speed."

Of course the result of such an action could not be for a moment doubtful: "the enemy" struck, came up sailing slowly, and joined the fleet. Then the signal was given to return to Spithead; each ship being permitted to race home at the top of her speed. It was an exciting race. For a time the *Great Duke* kept the lead, but at length was passed by the *Agamemnon*. Last of all came the sailing ships; whose inferiority, as engines of war, was felt by all, but whose beauty made many almost regret the invention of steam.

The concluding spectacle was of a minor but scarcely less exciting kind. The two repeating steamers, *Magicienne* and *Vulture*, were attacked by the gun-boats of the fleet, off South Sea beach. The boats were manned and launched with astonishing rapidity. They bore down on the ships in two divisions; followed by the royal yacht and a crowd of boats of all

kinds. One division attacked the stem, the other the stern, of the men-of-war. There was a great deal of firing on both sides, and at length the victory of the boats was announced by a tremendous cheer.

11. The House of Commons on the Review-day.—In the time of Charles I. the Houses of Parliament met at 8 and rose at 12, "which were the old Parliament hours." In the days of Walpole it was an omen of fearful portent if an honourable member rose and moved "that candles be brought in." In more recent times the Houses have met at eve, and continued their deliberations to so late an hour that "midnight legislation" is one reproach of the present order of things. The presence of the members of the House of Commons, "with their Speaker" (though not as a House), at the review at Spithead, produced a phenomenon in Parliamentary business the very suggestion of which would have made an ancient member's hair stand on end. The House had appointed to meet at the unusual hour of 10 P.M.; but a sufficient number of members not having arrived, the Speaker did not take the chair until half-past 11 P.M.!

— Shocking Accident at Portsmouth.—A deplorable accident occurred at Portsmouth on the evening of the review of the fleet at Spithead. A gentleman named Powell, residing at Chichester, left that place with two friends in a boat, for the purpose of viewing that grand spectacle. Being fond of sport, he took with him a double-barrelled gun, in a case. When at the back of the Isle of Wight he loaded both barrels, and discharged them at some birds. Having recharged the gun, he placed it in the stern-sheets, thinking to have another shot; but being surrounded by large numbers of boats, no opportunity occurred. In consequence of the sickness of one of the party, they determined to land at Portsmouth. Mr. Powell, in consequence, took the gun to pieces, and put it in the case, which he locked; but, with deplorable carelessness, he neither drew the charges nor removed the caps. They went to the George Inn, at Portsmouth. As Mr. Powell was passing along the passage leading from the coffee-room to the lobby, some person came out from another room, and in crossing the passage ran against him. Mr. Powell, unfortunately, dropped the gun on the floor, an explosion was heard, and the head-waiter, a most respectable man, named White, dropped to the ground with a deep groan. The poor man was shot in the abdomen, and so extensive was the wound, that the bowels protruded, and he died in great agony. On opening the gun-case, it was found that one barrel had exploded by the percussion of the cap; the charge had, of course, shattered the gun-case at the muzzle-end.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death by misadventure," severely censuring Mr. Powell for his carelessness.

12. The Braintree Church-rate Case.—The famous case of Joslin *v.* Veley, more familiarly known as "The Braintree Church-rate Case," which for 12 years has vexed the minds of all connected with parochial affairs, has at length been finally determined by the House of Lords. The question involved nothing less than the maintenance of the fabric of the

church by the parishioners; and is well known from the opposition offered by the Dissenters of all denominations to the payment of "church-rates." The question was raised before the courts of law by the "Braintree Church-rate Case." In 1841, a rate of 2*s.* in the pound was proposed in the Braintree vestry. The Dissenters moved an amendment, condemning church-rates in general, and refusing that rate in particular. The amendment was carried by a large majority. It was then asked whether any amendment was proposed as to the amount of the rate, and no answer was given. The rate-book was then produced, and signed by the vicar, the churchwardens, and several ratepayers, the mover of the amendment protesting. The cause having come before the law courts, the opinions of those tribunals were much divided; but the general effect of their judgments was, that it is compulsory on the parishioners to levy a rate for the repair of the parish church; that the vote of a majority against such rate is a nullity, and that the vote of the minority is sufficient to authorise a valid and legal rating. This curious question now came before the House of Lords, on appeal from the Court of Exchequer Chamber, which had maintained the validity of the rate in the Braintree Case. Their Lordships reversed the decision of the Court of Exchequer Chamber.

14. Great Fire at Dover.—A fire of considerable extent has occurred at Dover, and created great alarm in that crowded town.

The premises in which the fire commenced belonged to Messrs. Walker and Co., oil merchants and seed crushers, and were situate immediately under the cliffs in Snargate Street. The premises were of great magnitude, and comprised sundry compartments, among which were the stores for oil, the warehouses for depositing the various kinds of seed from which the oil is crushed, the press-rooms, &c. In the last-named part of the premises was one of the largest presses in England. Each compartment in the building was stored with goods of great value, while the mills and warehouses contained some thousand pounds' worth of seeds and oil-cakes.

On the alarm being given, the powerful engine belonging to the South Eastern Railway Company was immediately taken to the spot, and was followed by two from the barracks, with another belonging to the factory. A strong body of soldiers was also marched to the scene. As the local force was evidently inadequate to check the conflagration, an electric telegraph message was forwarded to London, requesting the aid of the fire-brigade and engines. Two engines and a body of firemen were immediately despatched by a special train, and reached the scene of the fire in about three hours from the sending of the message. But by that time the fire had extended over the whole of the premises, which presented immense sheets of flames. The gates of the basin were closed, and the tide kept in, by which means an ample supply of water was obtained. But the flames could not be subdued before nearly the whole of the premises, which covered three-quarters of an acre, the valuable machinery, and large stores, to the value of at least 40,000*l.* were consumed.

While this terrible disaster was raging below, another danger was impending from above. Perhaps

owing to the commotion of the air from the tumult below, or more probably to the heat, an immense mass of the loose cliff, 50 feet high, 40 feet wide, and estimated to weigh 1,500 tons, became detached, and was precipitated upon the people below, burying the engines and injuring many persons. Reports were indeed current that some were overwhelmed by the mass.

15. Dreadful Accident at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. —When the Great Exhibition Building in Hyde Park was removed, its materials were purchased by a company who are re-erecting it on a magnificent site near Sydenham. Improving upon the idea suggested by that wonderful building, the new edifice will combine extent, splendour, and decoration far exceeding its predecessor or any building in the world, and when completed will demand a record in the Annual Register.

A deplorable accident occurred in the erection of this building on the 15th August. While seventeen workmen were engaged on the scaffolding at the north end of the middle transept, constructing additional "trusses" for the erection of the iron ribs, the scaffolding, a great height from the ground, suddenly gave way, precipitating the men to the floor of the building. Ten of them were taken from the *débris* dead, and two more died soon after they had been received at Guy's Hospital. The other five were taken to the hospital, three in a pitiable condition from fractures and wounds. Two horses attached to a cart were crushed to death; the driver escaped.

The central transept at the Sydenham Palace is to be 208 feet high, 120 wide, and 384 feet long: the transept at Hyde Park was 102 feet high, and 72 wide. To raise and fix the iron ribs forming the roof of this vast transept, was, of course, a difficult task. It was proposed to effect it by constructing "trusses" of timber and iron resting on the galleries of the transept, at 102 feet from the floor. The first attempt failed, a violent gale having blown down the unfinished scaffolding. A new one was forthwith commenced. For a time all went well, though not without "panics" on the part of the workmen. But the plan answered to such an extent that on the day of the disaster, two of the great ribs were already fixed. When the accident occurred, the seventeen unfortunate workmen were engaged in finishing the third of these trusses; they were entirely unloaded except with their own materials: these three trusses fell, hurling their occupants down more than a hundred feet. The falling materials snapped some of the iron-work in the lower part of the building, but did no serious damage in weakening the general structure. While the unloaded trusses fell, those laden with materials for building the roof remained firm: this fact at once led to a surmise that either a portion of the material was defective, or that the workmen had neglected to secure some essential parts of the structure.

At the inquest on the bodies, it was stated by one of the workmen that three of the trusses fell together, the men being on the top of them. He had been employed in the construction of the building in Hyde Park, and thus had a knowledge of the nature of

the work in progress. Some of the trusses had been taken from Hyde Park. None of the columns on which they stood had given way. The trusses that remained appeared perfectly secure. He could not form any opinion why the three trusses had fallen. In his opinion, there had been no want of judgment displayed, and the material was of the best description. The mode of operation, in his opinion, was a judicious one; and he saw no danger in regard to the construction of the scaffolding. He had never had any apprehension with respect to these trusses, nor had any of the men ever expressed apprehension respecting them, or fear of working on them. The accident was an unforeseen event, that could not be accounted for; the iron of which the trusses were composed was of the best quality, and well put together; the timber was also of excellent quality, and quite new; everything was well executed. The trusses had once before given way, and their strength had to be increased. At the conclusion of the evidence, Sir Charles Fox volunteered to go over the building with any person and give every explanation. Mr. Ballantine, who attended for the Company, stated, that, whatever was the result of the inquiry, the trusses would be given up, and a scaffolding raised from the ground to complete the building.

17. Robbery at the Seat of Lord Denman.—A robbery of articles whose interest far exceeded their intrinsic value, was perpetrated at Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, the seat of Lord Denman. That venerable and respected nobleman, now infirm and paralysed, was residing on the premises, with some of his children and grandchildren. No noise had been heard in the night; but on Wednesday morning, a house-maid, going to her work, found the front door and one of the doors at the back of the house open. On going through the house, it was found that from a cabinet in the drawing-room there were missing several articles of value which had stood upon it the night before. There were no marks of violence, nor had any part of the house been ransacked for booty, though, in going to the drawing-room, the thief must have passed the butler's pantry, which was undisturbed. The articles missed, were a box of heart of oak, mounted with gold, containing the freedom of the city of London, presented to Mr. Denman in 1820, after his celebrated defence of Queen Caroline. The box contained, besides the parchment roll, three gold coronation medals of George IV., William IV., and Victoria respectively; a silver inkstand, presented to Lord Denman, in 1850, by his brother Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, on the occasion of his retiring from the seat he had worthily filled for eighteen years; a pair of massive and richly-wrought silver candlesticks, which had been in use by the family before retiring to rest. Tomlinson, an under-butler, who slept in the house, and who had been seen crossing the plantation at a very late hour of the night, was arrested, and in his boxes were found two purses, which had been missed, with the money they had contained. Tomlinson admitted that he had taken the purses and the money, but denied any knowledge of the present robbery. This statement was true; and the real culprit was discovered under sin-

gular circumstances. About ten days after the robbery, a man named Simpson offered to a general dealer at York, a large piece of silver, much battered and soiled, but which, on examination, proved to be the lid of an inkstand. The man was arrested, and on being searched, there were found on his person several valuable articles, among which was the inscription-plate of the box presented by the City of London, several gold coins and coronation medals, and other portions of the silver inkstand; at his lodgings were found the silver candlesticks and the rest of the inkstand. The man confessed the robbery, which was unpremeditated. He was wandering about the country in search of work as a stonemason, and had approached Lord Denman's residence. As he was passing along he saw a figure emerge from the entrance gates into the road, and go towards the adjacent village. The temptation to enter was too strong, and he went into the place through the same road by which the person had just left it. He passed through the grounds to the front door, which he found open. He entered the house, and crept quietly upstairs, procuring a temporary light by means of a match and a bit of paper which he had in his pocket. He went into the rooms at random, and at length entered the drawing-room, where he obtained the missing property, with which he made off in safety. It would seem, therefore, that the man-servant had left the house in the night for some purpose of his own, leaving the door open to secure his return without noise.

20. Compensation Cases.—The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have had to pay heavy damages for the mismanagement whereby the disastrous accident was occasioned in March last on their line, at Dixonfold. Among the persons who were killed on that occasion, was Mr. Caratti, a Greek merchant of Glasgow. His executor sued the Company for the loss thereby occasioned to his family. A verdict was come to by agreement for 3000*l.* damages. Five other actions arising out of the same catastrophe were settled for 2000*l.*, 1000*l.*, 1000*l.*, 150*l.*, and 100*l.* respectively. The Midland Railway Company were mulcted in damages of 500*l.* to Mr. Ford, who had been so severely injured by an accident on their line, that he died after action brought.

22. Marriage of the Duke of Brabant.—The marriage of the Duke of Brabant, the eldest son of Leopold, King of the Belgians, and heir-apparent to the throne, cousin of the Queen of England, with the Arch-duchess Maria of Austria, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, has been celebrated with great pomp. The future Duchess of Brabant was received, on Saturday, the 20th inst., on a plot of neutral ground near Verviers, at the Prussian frontier, by King Leopold and the Duke of Brabant. She had been escorted from Vienna by a noble company, including Prince Schwarzenberg, Count Richard Metternich, and a troop of royal-liveried German Archer Noble Guard. As soon as the Duchess had been delivered into the hands of the King, he led her to a balcony, and the dense crowd below shouted, "Vive le Roi!" "Vive la Duchesse de Brabant!" the band striking up—"Où peut on être mieux qu'au sein de sa

famille?" Having partaken of a repast, the royal party entered the train, and the Duchess made an affecting farewell to her Archer Guard.

With her new protectors, the Duchess proceeded to her future home; passing, on her way to Brussels, through Verviers, Louvain, and Mechlin. At each station, festoons and garlands of flowers, and speeches of congratulation, and huzzas from the people, welcomed her. The Brussels station was thronged with the leading persons of the town, the state, and the army; and the Burgomaster gracefully reminded the young bride that she was come not merely to be the heir of a throne, but the worthy successor of a Queen who was beloved by all Belgians.

The civil marriage was contracted on Monday; and the religious rite was solemnised immediately afterwards.

The young couple were married in the fine old church of St Gudule. Decorated with all the pomp of the Roman Catholic ceremonial, blazing with thousands of wax-lights, perfumed with rich incense, and filled with a crowd representing all orders in the state, from the jewelled ranks to homespun industry,—the scene was one of impressive solemnity. The Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin officiated, under a canopy of rich velvet. The bride was robed in white and diamonds; the bridegroom was dressed in the uniform of his military rank, as a Major of Grenadiers. In the evening, the people thronged the streets in holiday clothes, and Brussels was refulgent with illuminations.

Next day there was a procession, seen in all its glory nowhere so well as in Old Flanders—a grand historical and allegorical cavalcade, representing the Flemish trades, corporations, communes, and municipalities, in costumes of the sixteenth century; one of the most quaint and splendid revivals of the mediæval glories of the good towns of Flanders that can be imagined.

22. A Soldier shot by his Comrade.—A terrible murder was perpetrated in the barracks of Belfast, by a private of the 12th Foot, named O'Neill, shooting his corporal. The corporal, whose name was Brown, had threatened to report O'Neill, on which the other threatened that if he did he would be revenged; but it did not appear that the threat had any meaning. On the day of the murder, O'Neill requested the corporal to let him have a musket in lieu of his own, which was undergoing repair. Although unnecessary for parade, the request was complied with. The parade over, the men returned to their quarters, which four or five men shared. The corporal was engaged in writing; one of the men, after O'Neill's entrance, left the room, another stretched himself on a "bunk" to rest, and a third was employed for a time arranging some of his accoutrements at another part of the room, and during this time O'Neill had his musket on his knee, and appeared to be engaged in cleaning it. Suddenly, without attracting the observation of any one in the room, O'Neill moved towards the doorway, levelled his piece, took deliberate aim, and discharged the contents of the musket into the unfortunate corporal, who, after receiving the fire, uttered a slight cry, and dropped his head on the table. His mur-

derer ran down the steps leading to the barrack square. He was instantly pursued, and on his reaching the square he was called on to stop, when he turned round with great coolness and said, "Oh, I'll stop; 't was I shot him," and afterwards expressed himself as happy as if he were in heaven that he had done the deed. The ball had struck the unfortunate officer directly between the eyebrows, passed down the left cheek, tearing it almost completely away, with half-a-dozen teeth, in its progress, and lodging in the chest. One of the lungs was also greatly injured, and portions of the face of the unfortunate man were scattered throughout the room. He shortly expired in the hospital.

24. Murder and Suicide in Goodman's Fields. — A very shocking case of murder of a wife by her husband, and the subsequent attempted suicide of the murderer, occurred in Goodman's Fields.

Joseph Mobbs, the murderer, was a wine-cooper by trade, and was notorious as a drunken savage brute. His wife Caroline, on the other hand, appears to have been a very sober quiet woman. She had been married to him about twelve months — he being a widower with four children. During this period, the brutality the poor woman had endured at the hands of the wretch, as detailed by the neighbours, exceeds belief; but, though she had frequently declared her intention of seeking protection from a magistrate, she seems always to have shrunk from that course. From the inhuman usage the poor woman so constantly received from her husband, the latter was familiarly known by the name of "General Haynau." The man's violence became so extreme that the poor woman appears to have resolved to apply for protection, and was to have gone to the Lord Mayor on the day of her murder. At the same time their landlord was seeking a summons in order to get rid of his lodgers. These circumstances seem to have roused the man's passion to the utmost.

The circumstances of the crime were thus detailed at the coroner's inquest by Frances Lancaster, a neighbour. "On Tuesday last, about 7 o'clock in the evening, I heard the children calling after him 'General Haynau,' a name that he was generally called on account of his beating his wife, I believe. He was then coming down the court. I looked round my room, and saw Mrs. Mobbs standing at my door. I begged of her to go down stairs; and she said, 'Oh, it 's very cruel of you to turn me down stairs, for he 's sure to ill-use me.' My husband then told her to stay, and she did stay till past 9 o'clock, until it was quite dark. My fear was, that if she remained up-stairs my husband would get into a quarrel with Mobbs; because my husband is rather a violent man, and he frequently said that if he saw Mobbs ill-treat his wife he would give him a good hiding. I always locked the door of my room at night, and frequently used to hide the key, so that my husband might not get it and go down stairs. About half-past 9 o'clock my husband wanted to go to bed, and, as we had but one room, I asked Mrs. Mobbs what she was going to do. She said she would walk about all night, and would get the protection of the law next day. I lent her my cloak, for she had no shawl, poor thing! and she then went away.

Deceased and her husband often quarrelled when he was drunk; but when he was sober he was a quiet, civil man, and frequently used to come after a row and beg my pardon for the noise he had made. I saw no more of them until next day, when I was walking in the court with three other women, and about 2 o'clock I heard an exclamation from the deceased, in a feeble tone, of 'Murder, murder!' I immediately sent for a policeman, and one of the women ran up-stairs and knocked at the door, and asked what he was doing with his wife. I then heard a box withdrawn from the door—the bolt and lock had been broken in former scuffles—by means of which it had been closed. Mrs. Mobbs dashed out of the door with a heavy step, her head slung from side to side, her hair was dishevelled, and hanging over her shoulders. She looked at me as she passed, but could not speak, and I saw that her throat was cut with a frightful gash. The youngest child, four years of age, was in the room all the time, sitting in a chair. I went up-stairs to fetch my baby, and on the way up I saw Mobbs lying in a pool of blood, and his little child sitting in a high chair. I did not observe that he had a knife in his hand, but I hurried past, because my anxiety was to get my baby."

The poor woman was removed to the London Hospital, where she died. Her murderer was also conveyed thither, having inflicted a severe gash upon his throat. It is supposed that the ruffian had not the nerve — some supposed that he had not the intention—to perpetrate this act upon himself as effectually as he had upon his victim; for had not his intemperate habits produced fever and inflammation he would speedily have been cured. As it was, however, he underwent a long detention in the hospital; but was saved by the unremitting attention and skill of the surgeons. He was then handed over to the courts of justice, to answer, first, to a human tribunal for his crime; was convicted, and executed.

29. The Queen's Visit to Dublin.—Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, paid her long-expected visit to the Exhibition of Irish Industry at Dublin. The royal party took the route from Osborne House to Southampton, and thence by cross-country railways to Holyhead, where they inspected the great works in progress at the harbour, the South Stack Lighthouse, and the stone quarries. They started at 2.30 A.M. on Monday, in the royal yacht, escorted by a strong fleet of men-of-war steamers, for Kingstown, where they arrived before 8 A.M. on the 29th instant. They were received by the Lord Lieutenant and his Countess, the Primate of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster, and numerous peers, legal dignitaries, officers, and others. Immense numbers of spectators crowded the dock-walls and shores, and hailed the approach of the yacht with deafening cheers. Having landed, the royal party proceeded to Dublin by rail, and from the station drove through the streets of the capital, which were densely crowded with enthusiastic spectators, to the Vice-regal Lodge in Phœnix Park. Soon after her arrival the Queen was seen walking in the Park, and in the evening took a drive in the environs. Dublin was that evening brilliantly

illuminated, and paraded by crowds of well-dressed and apparently contented people. The royal visit to the Exhibition was made on the following morning. The building was, of course, filled with multitudes of visitors. Her Majesty and her Consort, and the two young Princes, were conducted to a raised *dais* by the Committee of the Exhibition, and Her Majesty having been seated on a throne, Mr. Roe, on behalf of the Committee, thanked Her Majesty for her early support of the Exhibition, and her contribution of many of the most interesting articles that adorned it, and for her special wish, evidenced by her gracious visit, to foster and encourage an enterprise having for its object the industrial and intellectual improvement of the people. Her Majesty returned a most encouraging reply, pointing out that the enterprise had been carried out in a spirit of energy and self-reliance, "and with no pecuniary aid but that derived from the patriotic munificence of one of her Irish subjects." After a similar address had been presented to Prince Albert, and had received a suitable reply, Mr. Dargan was presented and kissed hands, amidst the cheers of the assembly. The royal party then took a circuit throughout the building, examining with much attention the numerous beautiful objects exhibited, dwelling with much pleasure upon those which were the products of Irish skill, commerce, or natural resources.

This main object of the royal visit to Dublin having been formally fulfilled, to the infinite gratification of the Irish people, Her Majesty and Prince Albert drove out in the afternoon to Mount Annville, the seat of Mr. Dargan, viewing the beautiful grounds, and conversing frankly with her industrious and noble-minded subject and his wife. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Her Majesty visited the Exhibition, examining the various divisions with minute attention and great interest. It will readily be imagined that reviews, visits to the Castle, the national schools, and other national institutions, filled up the remainder of these days. On Saturday morning the royal party re-embarked in the yacht, and entertained the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germains at dinner. On the following morning they crossed to Holyhead; and, after divine service on board, transferred themselves to the *Fairy*, and cruised till dinner-time along the magnificent shores of Carnarvon Bay. On Monday morning they witnessed the explosion of a blast of 4000 lbs. of powder, which brought down 30,000 tons of rock; after which they proceeded by train *en route* to Scotland, for the autumnal residence of the Court at Balmoral.

30. Sale at Daylesford, the Seat of Warren Hastings.—On the death of Sir Charles Imhoff, the son of Mrs. Hastings by her first husband, the mansion and estate of Daylesford, the ultimate aim and object of Warren Hastings' ambition, have been sold to a wealthy merchant; and the last family relics of that great man have been dispersed by the auctioneer. This final disappearance of all connected with the ancient family of Hastings of Daylesford reads a touching lesson of the vanity of human ambition. From the earliest period of our history, the estate, acquired by the sword

of their marauding ancestors, until the commencement of the last century, had been in the possession of this Danish race. Reduced from vast possessions to a limited station, Daylesford, the last relic of their greatness, was alienated, and passed into the hands of a London merchant; and the young Warren Hastings, the last heir of the line, was reduced to a condition little above a peasant on his ancestral lands. The friendless and helpless lad knew and brooded over the decadence of his race, and his earliest dream was to restore it in his person. At Westminster a poor scholar—a forlorn exile in an Indian counting-house—in India the successful statesman and founder of a mighty empire, the idea was never absent from his soul. How he rose, by what great deeds, or by what crimes, he supplanted the successors of Aurungzebe, matters little here; to Hastings success brought a dearer title—he became Hastings of Daylesford. The realisation of his youthful dreams, which seem to have compensated the persecution which deprived him of the honours he had fairly earned from his country, the building, planting, and ornamenting Daylesford, was the solace of his anxieties, and the pride of his declining years. One thought, indeed, there must have been which would dash down his pride; he was, indeed, Hastings of Daylesford, but he must in the course of things be the last; for Providence had denied issue to his unlawful bed, and with him his ancient line would finally determine. It is some satisfaction to those who look with regret upon the extinction of this ancient family, that when the last Hastings of Daylesford was laid in the tomb, the heralds who buried with him his helmet and shield, and closed the long course of his genealogical line, might also record that it closed in lustre, and that the last Hastings of Daylesford was also the greatest of his race.

Railway Accidents. — An accident occurred on the 22nd instant, on the Hull and Bridlington Railway, which, unlike most other catastrophes of the same nature, was pronounced to have been "not capable of being prevented by any human foresight." The train was proceeding with great rapidity, when the tire of a carriage-wheel came off, and the train ran off the line, and then crushed in the arch of a deep drain. A woman was killed; two others very seriously, perhaps fatally, hurt, and between 20 and 30 other persons more or less seriously injured.

On the 31st August, an accident of a very serious character, and by no means unavoidable, occurred on the Great Northern Railway, at Hornsey. In shunting some coal-trucks across the down-line, the tender left the rails. An express train left London at 5 P.M.: two minutes after it had started a telegraphic message was received that the line at Hornsey was not clear. That warning came too late. The driver of the express, seeing the stopping-signal at Hornsey, shut off his steam, and reversed his engine 200 yards on the London side of the signal-post; but having 10 carriages attached, so great was its impetus that the express-train dashed into the tender, and the carriages of the express were thrown one upon the other, and some shattered to pieces. Many persons

were hurt, some dangerously. Marsh, the guard of the express, was a great sufferer. Mrs. Harrison sustained a compound fracture of a leg; Mr. Harrison and Mr. H. Justins had each a leg broken; while other passengers were cut and bruised. The Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Enfield, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Roebuck, and Sir James Duke, were more or less hurt.

The driver and stoker of the train were taken into custody, charged with endangering life and property by carelessly driving the engine. It appeared that a man was sent from Hornsey towards London with a danger flag, and had the driver seen it, there was space sufficient for stopping the train; both the driver and the stoker, however, were engaged in feeding the fire in order to attain high speed, and did not see it, nor see any warning until they sighted a signal-post, which was shown to be placed at so short a distance from the station, as to allow no time for a heavy fast train to pull up.

Wreck of the Bombay Mail Ship.—Intelligence has been received of the foundering at sea of the *Fazl Kereem*, with the loss of 180 persons, crew and passengers. In addition to this melancholy destruction of life, the calamity is greatly aggravated by the entire loss of the mails for Calcutta and Bombay, by which the mercantile interest have suffered incalculable inconvenience.

It appears that the Hon. Company's steamer *Ajadha* left Bombay on the 20th June, for Aden, with the homeward-bound mails, and reached the latter port on the 8th July, having encountered such severe weather that she was completely disabled, and could not return to Bombay with the mails from England. Under these circumstances, an Arab ship called the *Fazl Kereem*, which had a few days before arrived from Jiddah with a cargo of salt and pilgrims bound to Singapore, was engaged by the political agent to carry the mails to Bombay. It is not known whether she was properly surveyed before the engagement was entered into; but as no veto was placed upon the native commander against taking freight from Aden, he took an additional large cargo from that port, so that when she put to sea she was deep in the water, and carried, in crew and pilgrim passengers, 191 persons. She sailed from Aden on the 13th July. Mr. Hankins, an acting master in the Indian navy, was sent in charge of the mails. He was supplied with a chronometer to aid the native commander in the navigation of the vessel.

The *Fazl Kereem* left in one of those storms called by the Arabs a 'Shamaul,' which bring with them clouds of dust, completely filling the atmosphere, and making everything look gloomy and desolate. On sailing out of the harbour several of her sails were riven by the wind—a sad presage of the fate which awaited the unfortunate ship! Many were the predictions in Aden that she would never reach her destination, for even if she weathered the sea, it was firmly believed she would fail to make Bombay in her course.

Only 11 out of 191 souls have lived to tell the fate of their doomed companions. Three of these have reached Aden, two pilgrims and a Lascar, and they state that on the morning after the ship left Aden, when she was only

about 20 miles distant from that port, it was discovered that there were six feet of water in the hold. This alone, with an under-cargo of salt, was sufficient to call forth the energy, and perhaps to baffle the stalwart strength, of British seamen; but the crew were poor miserable natives, and the passengers were chiefly Mussulmans, whose wretched doctrine of fatalism robbed them of their natural power The witnesses speak most strongly of the efforts of poor Mr. Hankins, who urged the men to stand to the pumps, and to clear the longboat; but it was all in vain. The spring butt (which appears to have been the cause of the disaster) gave admittance to the water, little or no effort was made to stay the progress of the drowning element, and in a few hours the vessel filled and went down bodily.

Out of 191 persons on board, 180, including Mr. Hankins, perished. Ten of the persons saved escaped in the long-boat, the other floated ashore on a plank.

Shipwreck in the East Indies.—The overland mail, which brought the intelligence of the wreck of the *Fazl Kereem*, narrates a catastrophe still more deplorable, in respect of the loss of life. The *Nessree* was an English vessel, 500 tons burden, partly manned by a European crew, and for some years had been trading between Bombay and the various ports on the coast of Arabia. Early in April she was chartered to convey a number of pilgrims (who were returning, after a lengthened pilgrimage through Arabia, to various parts of India) on a voyage to Bombay. She was fitted up accordingly, and, on taking her departure, had, besides the crew, no fewer than 400 people on board; and a valuable cargo. On the 6th June, the captain sighted Bombay; but soon afterwards the weather set in thick, with rain, and heavy squalls blowing on the land, amid which the ship got her rudder unshipped, and, in consequence, became unmanageable. The passengers ascertaining the perilous position of the vessel, and that she was driving ashore, became frantic, and attempted to escape by the boats. The attempt, as may be imagined, proved fatal. A tremendous rush instantly capsized them, and at least sixty perished. The destruction of the ill-fated vessel soon followed. Shortly after midnight of the 7th she struck, and the next moment her masts, with at least 100 of the unhappy creatures clinging to the rigging, gave way and fell overboard. The occupants were either crushed to death or perished by drowning. In the course of a few hours the vessel entirely broke up, and the whole of the remaining passengers and crew were plunged into the breakers. Out of the 450 persons, all but 94, who were washed ashore on fragments of the wreck, perished. The spot where the vessel was wrecked was near Hubshee Junjeera, 35 miles south of Bombay,

Gallant Conflict with Chinese Pirates.—Intelligence has been received by the overland mail of another gallant conflict with a fleet of piratical junks, which were destroyed, but with the loss of a brave officer and some seamen.

The British Consul sent information to the officers at Amoy that a piratical squadron had attacked a fleet of trading junks, had beaten off a small schooner which was protecting them, and

was holding the vessels to ransom, and that they were anchored in the harbour of Namquan, near the Min River. Her Majesty's steamship *Rattler*, Commander Mellersh, instantly started to the rescue. On the morning of the 11th of May the *Rattler* reached the pirates' harbour, under cover of a dense fog.

"Without delay the *Rattler* dashed on, the fog still hanging so thick over the hills that the pirates' look-outs did not see her until she was right in among them. Then commenced a species of panic. Cutting cables, and making sail, they stood for the entrance of the harbour; but a strong flood-tide swept them inwards, and then, hoisting baskets of stink-pots to their mastheads, they prepared in earnest for close action. The *Rattler* opened the ball with a shot across the bows of one vessel making for the river, whereupon the whole fleet, consisting of seven heavily-armed junks and a lorcha, belched forth broadsides of round shot, grape, and pieces of chain, about a foot long, tied together. Their aim generally was too high, only a few of the guns taking effect on the *Rattler's* hull. Giving them two broadsides from her starboard battery the *Rattler* passed up, turned, and took position stem on to the tide, then, steaming towards them, she opened fire. Upon this the pirates bore up with intent to board. Lieutenant Pidcock, tending the large 8-inch gun, thereupon taking precise aim, sent a shell right into the pirate chief's large junk, which, catching the magazine, caused her to blow up with all hands, the explosion having also the effect of sinking a vessel alongside of her. The lorcha then dropped astern, ceased firing, and hoisted Portuguese colours at the mizen, with French at the main. The other vessels made the best of their way to the shore, and, getting as near as possible, the crews jumped overboard, and swam to the beach. There, however, they were met and knocked on the head by the villagers, who showed them no mercy, many being speared and stoned to death in the water. The *Rattler's* boats were then lowered, manned, and dispatched in charge of Commander D'Orville; possession of the rest of the fleet being effected with little or no further resistance. Up to this period casualties on our side were inconsiderable; but news was shortly afterwards brought that some of the pirates who had escaped had captured a small junk, killed the crew, and were doing their best to get up the river. Upon this Lieutenant Pidcock gave chase in the cutter. It appears that he was not very long in coming up with the miscreants in two junks, one of which he had boarded, when the other dropped alongside, and some 50 men, who were hid in the vessel in possession, rushed up from below and overpowered them. The last seen of Lieutenant Pidcock alive was on his knees, with his sword through a Chinese, borne down by half-a-dozen spears. Two had fallen by his hand just before he dropped. George Rider, quartermaster, and John Phillips, able seaman, both went down with him, side by side, fighting desperately to the last. The rest of the cutter's crew were driven overboard, all of them bearing honourable testimony to the brave defence of their gallant though less fortunate comrades. Edward Ward, ordinary seaman, has no less than

15 spear wounds, some very deep ones; and it is doubtful whether he will recover. The people on shore behaved admirably, sending off sampans to pick up our men as they were repulsed; and, by their aid, the wounded men succeeded in getting back to the *Rattler* about half-past 8 P.M."

The *Rattler's* boats were manned and sent in pursuit; they could see nothing of the pirates, but recovered the bodies of the slain, who were buried with military honours. Besides those of the pirates who were killed or drowned, 50 were taken prisoners, and given up to the Chinese authorities. The number of guns captured was 84; the principal junk was very heavily armed.

SEPTEMBER.

7. Wreck of the Rebecca.—The underwriters have received a report of the wreck of the *Rebecca*, of London, with a valuable cargo. Nineteen persons lost their lives, and the survivors underwent great sufferings. The disaster occurred on the west coast of Van Diemen's Land, between Sandy Cape and Arthur River, while the ship was on her passage to Sydney, from London. The *Rebecca* sailed from Gravesend on the 2nd of last December, in charge of Mr. Sheppard, the master, the number of her hands consisting of about 30—Mrs. Sheppard accompanying her husband. On the 29th of April the ship reached the west coast of Van Diemen's Land, and while sailing at the rate of eight and a half knots an hour, she struck violently on a reef—at 9.30 P.M. Her helm was immediately put down, and main-yard put back, but she continued to drive on shore fast, and within an hour was thrown on her broadside, the sea washing completely over her. The masts were immediately cut away, in the hope that it would bring her upright; but that failing, a boat was lowered, and the second-mate and Mrs. Sheppard, with a lad and seven seamen, having got into it, pushed off; but almost immediately after the boat capsized, and, with the exception of three seamen, all perished alongside the wreck. The seamen swam to the shore. About this time a tremendous sea struck the vessel and swept off the longboat. The master and the remainder of the crew remained on the wreck till 4 o'clock the next morning, when, finding that the ship was fast breaking up, they resolved to make an attempt to reach the shore, only about a quarter of a mile distant. In the attempt Captain Sheppard and several others were drowned, the remainder reaching the beach in a very exhausted state, through a very heavy surf. Of 30 persons only 11 reached the shore alive. On the following day search was made along the beach for food, the men expecting to find some of the ship's stores, but all that they could discover was a small portion of bread and seven small tins of herrings. The crew then formed an encampment; and, having in the course of their travels about the beach, noticed on the sands the footmarks of men and animals proceeding in a southerly direction, a party was sent in search of a habitation in that course; but, after two days' absence, they returned without being able to trace a single living creature. During this time the allowance served out was only

one herring per day and a cupful of biscuit; but subsequently quantities of bottled ale and porter were washed up from the wreck, which proved most acceptable. They had no means of making a fire. It was then determined that two parties should start—one to the south, and the other to the north; but these likewise proved fruitless. After enduring great privations and suffering for nearly a fortnight, they were surprised at the appearance of a dog, which was hailed as the harbinger of their deliverance. Fearing he might run away, they wrote an account of their situation and tied it round his neck. The dog, it appeared, belonged to a gentleman named Burgess, who, with a party, was exploring the country to the southward. The moment they heard of the wreck, which was by the return of the dog, they set out, and came up with the survivors of the *Rebecca* on the 23rd day after the ship's loss. The poor fellows were fast sinking when the exploring party came up; but through their attention and kindness their lives were preserved.

8. Fall of a House in the Strand.—An accident of an unusual character, and which, if it had happened a little later in the day, would probably have occasioned great loss of life, occurred about 8 o'clock in the morning, in the Strand. The buildings in Norfolk Street, Arundel Street, Surrey Street, and other smaller thoroughfares, are, as is well known, the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and are for the most part very ancient. The houses Nos. 187, 186, and 185, occupied the north-west corner of Arundel Street, along the Strand, but had been pulled down for the purpose of erecting one large establishment for Messrs. Smith, extensive news-agents. The next house, No. 184, was occupied by Mr. Thompson, a tailor, and by some lodgers. Mr. Thompson, his wife, and his establishment slept upon the premises, although they had been repeatedly warned by friends that the house was in a very dangerous condition—relying upon the assurance of the foreman of the works that all was secure. The other inmates of the house were, however, sufficiently alarmed to take the precaution of withdrawing at night. About 8 o'clock in the morning of the 8th inst., as Mr. Thompson's lad was taking down the shutters, he perceived that the house was coming down. He instantly rushed to the other side of the street, and escaped unhurt. The whole building sank down sideways, falling in complete ruin into the excavations, leaving the party-wall between it and No. 183 as smooth as if every particle of wood, &c., had been carefully removed. Mr. Thompson, his wife, and foreman, were taken from the ruins dead, but unmutilated, their death having been apparently caused by suffocation. The builder's foreman received a compound fracture of the thigh, and died in the hospital on Saturday.

An inquest was held on the bodies, when the cause of the disaster was examined into.

Eliza Stanhouse, a girl of 18, servant to Mr. Thompson, detailed her narrow escape from death. "I was in the kitchen of the house at the time. I heard a slight crack. It seemed to proceed from just where I was standing, close by the pavement. I at once threw myself down into the vault in front, which goes down under the street by four steps from the

kitchen. I felt considerably alarmed when I heard the crack, because we had been saying for the last three or four days that the house was not safe. So, when I heard the crack, I thought directly, 'That is the house going;' and I threw myself down into the vault. As soon as I recovered and got upon my feet, I heard a noise like thunder. It was perfectly dark, and I could see nothing. None of the ruins fell upon me, but they blocked up the entrance to the vault, and made the place completely dark. I was about an hour and a half in the vault altogether before I was got out. After I had been in about half an hour, the rubbish was removed from the top of the grating in the street, and I managed to make myself heard. But before that, I should say that I had put the gas out, because a beam had fallen down and had broken the gas-pipe, and I was being suffocated with the escape of gas and the rubbish. I got upon a box, and, as I knew the position of the meter, I reached it and turned off the gas. About an hour after that I made some one hear me, and the people called down to me."

As to the negligence or otherwise of the parties who were rebuilding the next houses, the evidence was very contradictory; but it would seem that although the general directions given for supporting the party-wall were judicious, the manner in which they had been carried out was insufficient, and that the workmen had been allowed to conduct their operations in a very reckless manner.

Mr. Abraham, surveyor to the Duke of Norfolk, on whose estate the house stood, who was also employed as surveyor by the persons rebuilding, was examined. His evidence occupied five hours. He stated that the building which fell was of the slightest possible construction; one of the oldest, probably, in the Strand, having been built about the time of Henry the Eighth. "Jack," that is *short* shores, were placed against the lower part of the wall before the excavation was made. Wherever he saw a weak place he had a shore erected; he never saw a house better shored. Originally he had intended to take down the party-wall; but Mr. Thompson besought him not to do so—it would ruin his business. Mr. Abraham eventually left it to the decision of the district surveyor; and that officer decided that it might be kept up. Before the accident, Mr. Abraham had been angry at the incautious way in which the excavations both in the Strand and in Arundel Street were proceeding: the day before the fall, he especially censured Rowe for undermining the out-building at the rear of Mr. Thompson's house—he pronounced that parlour to be dangerous. The party-wall of the house itself, however, he considered to be safe. The long shores would only have endangered the wall had they been higher. Interrogated as to the cause of the accident, Mr. Abraham said, "I believe that the excavators had undermined the wall; but I did not see them do it." He acted as clerk of the works, and it was his duty to see them properly carried out. When he last saw the excavation the house had not been imperilled; and it was distinctly understood that no further excavation should be made till he again saw the foreman.

The jury found that the accident was to be attributed to the gross

negligence of Mr. Abraham, in not causing the party-wall to be sufficiently shored up and underpinned before the excavations for the new buildings were commenced. This was held to amount to a verdict of "manslaughter," for which crime Mr. Abraham was committed. When put on his trial, the judge interrupted the statement of the counsel for the Crown, saying, that it was clear that the indictment could not be sustained, and that the law of manslaughter had not been understood.

10. Fire at Millwall, Poplar. —At an early hour an extensive conflagration broke out at Poplar, which, in the course of a few hours, destroyed property estimated in value at upwards of 100,000*l.* sterling, besides throwing out of employment several hundred workmen.

The scene of this misfortune was the extensive iron steam-ship factory of Messrs. J. Scott Russell and Co., at Millwall. The fire was discovered by a police officer on duty in the neighbourhood, and by the watchman employed on the premises. It was at first hoped that the flames would be confined to the building in which they broke out, but the combustible nature of the building and stock afforded such ready fuel that they quickly spread in all directions, igniting in succession the erecting shops and the long range of carpenters' and painters' workshops.

A powerful engine belonging to the firm had but small effect on the fire, which burst through the roof with such power that the engines of the London Fire Brigade, who received their first intimation by the reflection, went first to Deptford Dockyard, conceiving that national store-yard to be in flames; and much valuable time was lost before they reached the real scene of conflagration. The powerful steam-float, at Southwark Bridge, was sent down the river, and reached the place almost as soon as the land engines. The floating engine belonging to the dockyard at Deptford was also brought across the Thames and set to work, and also the lower float of the Fire Brigade from the Rotherhithe station. The whole of the land engines present (10 in number), and that of the West of England Company, were likewise set to work from a plentiful supply of water furnished by the East London Company's mains; but, in spite of their exertions, the work of desolation continued, and the smithy, containing a number of forges, cutting and ploughing machines worked by steam, and the carpenters' cutting department, a building nearly 90 feet long by 25 feet broad, became enveloped in one immense sheet of flame. From these premises the flames seized upon a lofty stock of heavy timbers, used principally for constructing the decks and internal fittings of the iron ships. The wind, which had been blowing fresh all the night, had by this time greatly increased, and added much to the fury of the flames.

Every exertion was made to prevent the fire from communicating with the pattern lofts, the mould lofts, and the coal sheds, but without success; and in a brief period the whole of these premises, composed of brick and timber, more than 150 feet long, nearly 100 feet broad, and three stories high, filled with articles of great value, were wrapped in fire, which communicated with a spacious timber building belonging to Messrs. Napier, steam engine manufacturers, ad-

joining the west side of Messrs. Russell's ship-yard.

The firemen, upon finding that there was every probability of the whole of Messrs. Napier's premises also falling a prey to the fury of the flames, brought all their force to bear upon that building, and by great perseverance succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames in that direction; but the building itself, which was of great extent, and used as erecting, polishing, and fitting-up shops, was levelled with the ground, and the valuable contents destroyed.

By 3 o'clock the whole of the fitting-up and erecting shops of Messrs. Russell were burning from the base to the roof, and the heat was so intense that the firemen were exposed to imminent danger.

The works destroyed consisted of the boiler-makers' and forging shops, with large punching and cutting machines worked by steam, powerful travelling cranes, and other machinery; the joiners', carpenters', and painters' workshops, with saw-mills underneath, with all their contents; the engine house, with two 25-horse power engines; the main factory, four stories high, occupied as fitters' shops, turning and driving rooms, mould lofts, pattern shops, with machinery and work valued at 50,000*l.*, and plans and models of a complete fleet of steamers; the erecting shop, in which was a new patent punching machine, for punching three holes at once; three sets of engines for screw colliers, one of 250-horse power for a steam-frigate, a sugar crushing mill, and the largest rolling machine in the kingdom, with much smaller machinery; the coal-shed, with 80 tons of coal; and some other buildings. Two steamers ready for launching were much damaged. The buildings, machinery, and stores, were insured for 90,000*l.*; but this will be far from covering the loss.

Among the models and patterns destroyed were those of an intended steam-ship for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. She is to be the largest ship yet built, and is to carry sufficient fuel for the entire voyage to and from India or Australia. Her length is to be 680 feet; breadth, 83 feet; depth, 58 feet; with screw and paddle engines of aggregate nominal horse-power of 2600. In addition to taking from 4000 to 6000 tons of coals, she will be able to carry 5000 tons measurement of merchandise, and will have 500 cabins for passengers of the highest class, with ample space for poops and lower class passengers. The whole of her bottom, and up to six feet above the water-line, will be double and of a cellular construction, so that any external injury will not affect the tightness or safety of the ship. The upper deck will also be strengthened on the same principle, so that the ship will be a complete beam, similar to the tube of the Britannia Bridge. She will be divided into 10 separate water-tight compartments. She will have separate sets of engines, each with several cylinders; and separate boilers will be applied to work the screw, distinct from those working the paddle-wheels, so that, in the event of temporary or even permanent derangement of any one of the engines, or of either the paddle-wheels or the screw, the other engines and propellers would still be available. It is computed that her great length will enable her to pass through the water at

the velocity of 15 knots an hour, and it is calculated that the voyage between England and India, *viâ* the Cape, may be accomplished in 30 or 33 days, and between England and Australia in 33 or 36 days.

13. Doncaster Races. — The great Northern went off with the usual amount of amusement and attendance. The Great Yorkshire Handicap was won by Baron Rothschild's Hungerford; the Great St. Ledger Stakes by Mr. Bowes' West Australian, the winner of the Derby, and of the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, at Newmarket; the Doncaster Stakes by Mr. I'Anson's Balrownie; the Doncaster Cup by Baron Rothschild's Hungerford; the Cleveland Handicap by Mr. Spence's Catharine Parr.

14. Melancholy Accident. — Mr. H. E. Strickland, a geologist of considerable reputation, has met his death by his own inadvertence, while engaged in his favourite pursuit.

The deceased gentleman had applied to the clerk of the Redford Station of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, for permission to inspect the Clareborough Tunnel, stating that he was connected with the British Association, and was travelling for scientific purposes. The request was refused, as it was against the regulations. Mr. Strickland left the station and walked in the direction of the tunnel. About half an hour after, the driver of a train saw him standing on the line; he stepped aside to get out of the way of a coal train, but in doing so passed on to the other line of rails. The engine of the first-named train struck him, and he was killed upon the spot.

Mr. Strickland had recently been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, was a distinguished member of the Geological Society, and other learned bodies, and was appointed Deputy Reader in Geology at Oxford on Dr Buckland's illness.

18. Singular Suicide at Dublin.—An awful example of the retribution which awaits an immoral course was presented at Dublin, in the self-murder of a man in a brothel, at Dublin, after an attempt to destroy his paramour.

The unhappy man arrived at Dublin on the 30th August, and went to a brothel. He was shabbily dressed, and seemed to have been some time exposed to the weather. He said he was hungry, and had something to eat. He then said he could give them some money if they wanted it, as he had a hundred sovereigns. He attached himself to a girl named Emma Fawcitt, and remained till 5 o'clock in the morning. He then went out, but quickly returned saying he was too late for the train, and should not go. He had been living with the girl Fawcitt since that time, seldom going out of the house, and when he did so always going in a covered car. He appeared to have a large sum of money, which he spent in the most lavish manner on the girls in the house, purchasing for Emma Fawcitt various costly articles of dress. Latterly he was always half intoxicated, and seemed greatly excited. About 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the 18th the inmates of the house were alarmed by the report of a pistol-shot, and shortly afterwards of a second. Assistance having arrived, the girl Fawcitt was found lying on a sofa in the drawing-room, bleeding from several wounds, occasioned by

small shot, over the side of her person from the temple to the knee, and her dress covered with blood. She was taken to the hospital, where her wounds were found not to be dangerous.

She states that she left deceased sitting in the bedroom to go down to the drawing-room, and had been absent but a short time when she heard him calling her on the stairs. She went out and saw him on the landing beside the lobby window looking towards the drawing-room door. She was going up to him, and had ascended some three or four steps, when he stepped forward with a pistol in his right hand and instantly fired at her; the charge, which appears to have been of small shot, striking her in a slanting direction downwards. She immediately turned and rushed back into the drawing-room, exclaiming, "Oh, I am shot!" and then became unconscious. In the meanwhile the corpse of the unhappy man was found in a bedroom on the second story. He was stretched on the floor, and was bleeding slightly from a wound in the breast. Life was quite extinct. His shirt and waistcoat had been set on fire by the explosion. He was tolerably well dressed; looked much worn by hardship or dissipation, and he wore a wig, for which he gave the reason that he had recently been shaved owing to an illness. There were found in the room he occupied a large trunk, filled with property of value, a bag filled with sovereigns, and five pistols. Nothing was known of him, or whence he came, but he was supposed to be identified as Robert J. Webster. The corpse was buried, but was exhumed some time afterwards to satisfy a widow lady, whose profligate son was missing. At length the accounts in the newspapers attracted the attention of Messrs. Mein, woolstaplers, of Jedburgh: the corpse was a second time exhumed, and recognised as that of their clerk, James M'Farlane, who had absconded with a check for 715*l*.

25. The Equinoctial Gales.—The terrible storms which are usually looked for about the equinox visited our coasts on the 25th or 26th inst. with great severity. On the evening of the 25th the wind changed to the north-west, and blew with the fury of a hurricane. In the vicinity of the Downs, the casualties, though not fatal, were very numerous; the large inward and outward bound merchantmen losing spars, anchors, and sails. The *Bernard*, from the St. Lawrence, was only saved from wreck on the Goodwins by cutting away her masts. A squadron of the French fleet, which had sailed from Cherbourg to do honour to the Emperor and Empress of the French, took shelter in the Downs, which exhibited the rare spectacle of the French flag flying on a powerful fleet in an English anchorage. The small harbours on the eastern coast were filled with the lighter craft. The gale drove such an immense body of water up the Channel that the tide at London Bridge began to rise two hours before its proper time. A Goole vessel was wrecked near Cromer, and all hands drowned. The smack *Rover*, of Scarborough, and her crew, met with the same fate. At Folkestone, several vessels were driven on shore, one of which was a fine bark of 500 tons. A large bark was driven ashore near Shoreham, and wrecked; the *Collector*, bound from Callao to Liverpool, foundered in the Channel;

crews of both saved. Three vessels were lost by collision—the *Despina*, a Greek bark, off Dungeness; the *Benevolent*, brig, off Beachy Head: the *Rapid*, near the mouth of the Thames: the crews of these vessels also escaped. The *Corsair's Bride* was wrecked on Dungeness; a schooner at Hastings. At Liverpool the storm raged with great fury. Some small vessels were seen to founder, and all their crews perished. The ship *Neva* went ashore near the Huskisson Docks, and some of her passengers and crew were drowned. Some large merchantmen were blown ashore. Inland, the gales produced devastating effects. Noble avenues of trees were torn up by the roots, and in some districts the country was covered with the wreck of timber.

The most terrible catastrophe occasioned by these gales occurred on the Dutch coasts. The steamship *Camerton*, plying between Hull and Rotterdam, was lost at the mouth of the Maese. Report states that between 20 and 30 persons were drowned. It is also said that a steamer which left Amsterdam for an island in the Zuyder Zee was lost on Sunday evening, the 25th, and only eight passengers were saved out of 110. The rivers were so swollen by the waters of the North Sea driven up them that the towns were inundated: the streets of Rotterdam were under water.

28. Fearful Shipwreck.—*348 Lives lost.*—A very dreadful shipwreck has occurred on the island of Vatersay, one of the Western Islands, when more than 300 persons perished.

The *Anna Jane*, of Liverpool, of 1300 tons burden, sailed from that port for Quebec in August, having on board nearly 500 emigrants, and a cargo of iron rails. She encountered heavy gales, and after being three weeks at sea, was driven back to Liverpool, with loss of spars. About 100 of her passengers then quitted her. Having been refitted, she sailed from Liverpool again on the 9th of September. She again encountered heavy weather, and lost her fore-top-mast and jib-boom, but had made some progress on her voyage, when on the 22nd of September she lost her main-top-mast and main-yard; and thus crippled the master resolved upon returning. On the morning of the 28th they came in sight of Barra, one of the Western Islands, and saw the light the same night. The wind greatly increased, and being unable to weather the land, the master is supposed to have tried to pass between Barra Head and Vatersay. The coast is here very rocky and dangerous. About midnight the ship went on shore between two headlands on the west side of Vatersay. The scene which followed was of the most fearful description. The masts went overboard in succession, and soon afterwards the ship broke up, whelming between 300 and 350 persons in one vast destruction. The poop and the forecastle drifted to the shore, and on these were all who survived the wreck,—numbering about 102 persons. The survivors were treated by the poor inhabitants of these desolate islands with the utmost kindness; indeed, it is probable that, unless they had been supplied with provisions by those who can appreciate their humanity, they would themselves have suffered all the horrors of famine during the ensuing winter; for the sudden influx of the destitute unfortunates consumed all their sup-

plies. At day-break the shore presented a fearful spectacle. The whole beach was lined with dead corpses of men, women, and children, of whom between 250 and 300 were collected and buried in deep pits.

The Queen's Residence in Scotland. — Her Majesty, the Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, after paying a visit of some days to the city of Dublin, for the purpose of inspecting the Exhibition there, left Holyhead on the 5th of September, on their journey to Balmoral. They arrived at Edinburgh the same day, slept at the palace of Holyrood, and reached Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon. The residence of the Court at the Highland palace,—occupied by rides, drives, sketches, and field-sports,—offers nothing to be recorded, except, perhaps, that a fire broke out in a cottage adjoining the palace, at which Her Majesty, the Prince, and the Prince of Wales, assisted; Her Majesty looking on and giving suggestions from time to time, while her consort and son were actively engaged in extinguishing the flames.

The Court broke up from Balmoral on the 13th of October, and reached Windsor Castle on the following day

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OCTOBER.

Attack on and Plunder of a Gold Escort. — The great gold discoveries of California have brought to "the diggings" a vast amount of vicious population, and crimes of great atrocity are known to be common. Hitherto, however, nothing of the daring enterprise which characterised the attack upon the gold escort from the M'Ivor diggings to Melbourne (described in the Australian journals now received) had occurred.

On the 20th of July, Mr. Warner, one of the escort superintendents, started with his troop, consisting of a sergeant and three mounted men, from the M'Ivor diggings. They had in their charge a cart containing 2223oz. of gold, and about 700*l.* in money, packed up in two boxes. The troopers were armed with a sword, carbine, and pistol each, the superintendent and sergeant having six-barrelled revolvers in addition, the cart driver only being unarmed. They proceeded on their way until they came within three miles of the Mi-Mi Inn, and seven miles from the M'Ivor, and they immediately noticed a log thrown across the road near one of its turnings, and an apparently deserted *mi-mi* (a hut formed of boughs and branches of trees) at one side. Conceiving those appearances to be nothing more than ordinary, they continued their march, little expecting what was in preparation. The superintendent and sergeant were riding some yards in advance, and the other three close by the car. When within five or six yards of the *mi-mi*, they were suddenly assailed by a volley of seven or eight shots from it, and the horses of the two foremost riders being wounded, they plunged violently forward for several yards. Mr. Warner wheeling round as soon as he could pull up his horse, the first objects that met his view were some eight or nine men standing round the cart, and all his men stretched wounded on the ground. Seeing the odds against him, he was for a moment uncertain what to do, and discharged three shots from his revolver, but without effect. He was then com-

pelled for a time to be a simple observer of what passed. About half-a-dozen of the robbers proceeded in a very cool and business-like manner to unload the cart of its treasure, the boxes containing which were removed to an adjoining dense stony scrub. The sergeant's horse received three balls in the back, but still bravely bore his rider, and Mr. Warner at once despatched him to a Government station three miles off for assistance. He followed the others himself into the scrub, where two or three shots were fired at him, but he escaped uninjured, and discharged the three remaining shots of his revolver, wounding, as it is thought, one robber. Fearing that the sergeant's horse would sink exhausted before he arrived at the Government encampment, and his own horse being injured, he started off on the same route, arriving at the encampment in safety, and quickly returned with a reinforcement of troopers and a number of diggers whom he met on the road. The latter were armed, furnished with horses, and started in pursuit of the bushrangers. On returning to the scene of the atrocity, they found all the wounded men lifted into the cart and a stranger standing by them. On being questioned, the latter declared that he had been out looking for cattle, and, on coming up and seeing what had happened, assisted the wounded men. He further offered to lead the pursuers on the track of the bushrangers, and, on his offer being accepted, attempted to decoy them off on quite a different direction from that which the former were supposed to have taken. A suspicion being created that he might be in league with the fugitives, he was submitted to a cross-questioning, and from some vagueness and contradictions in his account of himself he was arrested. The wounded men were then sent off to the M'Ivor, and the country all round scoured to some distance. The *mi-mi* was searched, and in it were found a double-barrelled gun, several pannikins, jackets, and a comforter. A short distance off in the scrub were picked up four pack-horses, supposed to belong to the robbers. While operations were being carried on, Mr. Langley, with a party of troopers, arrived at the spot and lent their assistance in the pursuit. The bushrangers are supposed to have numbered 13 or 14 individuals, and to have been in the *mi-mi* during the preceding night for their work of blood and rapine. They were all armed with double-barrelled guns; the number of shots fired is not known, and they are supposed to have had a relay of horses close by. All the escort party, with the exception of the superintendent and sergeant, were wounded, as was every horse belonging to them; one of the animals that drew the cart was killed. On the news of such an alarming event being spread abroad, all interested in the security of gold-dust,—that is to say, the whole population of the diggings,—turned out and scoured the country in every direction; but the bandits had got clear off for the time. Subsequently, however, several "bushrangers," who were identified as having formed some of the party, were captured and executed. A large part of the plunder was recovered.

Burglaries Frustrated.—Two daring burglaries have been attempted, and frustrated in a singular manner.

Mr. D. C. Rait, a very extensive jeweller, has a shop in Buchanan Street, Glasgow; above it is the warehouse of Messrs. Campbell and Co. On the 1st inst., two men, by means of a false key, got entrance to this warehouse. They cut a hole in the floor to get admission to the jeweller's shop, but were foiled, for between the warehouse-floor and the shop-ceiling there are iron plates. The burglars then removed the hearthstone, sawed through the joists, broke the plaster, and descended by means of a rope into the shop. There they made a selection of diamond rings, chains, brooches, and other costly articles, valued at more than 2000*l*., which they deposited in a japanned leather hand-bag. They ascended the rope, traversed the warehouse, and descended the stairs towards an iron gate at the end of a court, once through which they would have been pretty safe to get clear off with their booty. It happened, however, that a private watchman attached to the court had, some little time before, opened the iron gate, and, after locking it behind him, stumped up-stairs (he has a wooden leg); but hearing a noise at Messrs. Campbell's door, which he had already passed, he returned, and, from a recess on the stair, the two men confronted him. One of them instantly seized him by the throat, threw him down, and attempted to cover his mouth with his hand. This the old man resisted, and bawled out so lustily that he attracted the notice of a day police-officer, who happened luckily to be passing along Buchanan Street at the moment. He made his appearance at the grated door, when the burglars, seeing that their position had become dangerous, rushed up-stairs, and sprang into the court from a window about sixteen feet high. They immediately took to their heels; and, as the streets were quite still at the time, one of them got clear off unpursued. The policeman chased the other, who ran into a court which was closed at one end with a door, and he was there secured. The robbers had left the bag of plunder on the stairs of the warehouse.

Another burglary, attempted on a similar plan, was defeated through the tippling propensities of the robber.

About 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 9th inst., a young but notorious burglar gained admission, by means of climbing up a gas-pipe, to the woollen-warehouse of Messrs. Harding and Sons, in Market Street, Manchester, the shop beneath which is occupied by Mr. Falk, jeweller and watchmaker. He first broke open a desk and chest in the warehouse, and found a bundle of halves of notes—these he pitched away; then, with a saw and other implements, he cut a hole through the floor, tore a piece of cloth into shreds, made a kind of rope ladder, and descended into Mr. Falk's shop. Having filled his pockets with plunder, he tied up more in a tablecloth, to which he attached a cord, and carried the end of this up to Messrs. Harding's warehouse, so that he might haul up the property when he left the place. The thief might now have got away under cover of darkness, but he had found a bottle of brandy in Mr. Falk's premises, and he descended to drink it — indulged deeply, and fell asleep. When he awoke it was broad day, and he could not have escaped without being observed; so he had no

choice but to wait for night. About 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Jacobs, Mr. Falk's shopman, entered the shop to see if all was safe: the robber attempted to run out, but Jacobs seized him and called for assistance, and he was secured.

3. Accident at Preston.—The operatives of Preston, the headquarters of the existing general strike, are supported in their idleness by large contributions from their fellow-workmen in all parts of the kingdom. These sums amount to between 2,500*l.* and 3,000*l.* per week, and are distributed with great system and regularity. One of these pay-days was attended with a very serious accident.

A number of the turn-outs were directed to proceed to the Corporation Arms public-house to receive their weekly allowance of money from the fund. A room in the yard at the back of the house was used for their reception; this room stood 12 feet above a lumber-room which formed the ground-floor, and admittance was gained by a flight of steps: on this occasion, the room was crammed with upwards of 200 people; the flooring was insufficient to sustain so great a weight; a centre beam snapped, the floor parted in the centre, and most of the assemblage fell into the room beneath; those who were near the middle of the upper apartment were buried under the persons who stood nearer the walls. One girl was taken out dead; some forty or fifty others, mostly young females, suffered more or less, many having fractures of the ribs, legs, or thighs.

4. Impudent Robberies. — A very daring robbery, or series of robberies, was committed at some houses about two miles from Faversham, near the Canterbury road. In the evening, five men, masked, entered a cottage, seized a man his wife, and a labourer, and tied their hands; one was left as a guard over the prisoners; the others proceeded to the neighbouring house of Mr. Monk, a cattle-dealer. They seized him, his housekeeper, and a boy, tied their hands behind their backs, and put them in a cellar; the other three prisoners were brought from the cottage and put in the cellar also. The robbers then regaled themselves, took 50*l.* in notes, some watches, clothing, and other articles, put them into Mr. Monk's cart, and drove off. Some neighbours saw them pass along, but did not think of stopping them.

— Fatal Collision at the Nore. — As the General Steam Navigation's ship *Trident* was on her passage to Edinburgh, when near the Mouse Light, she came into collision with the brig *Harewood*, of London. The *Trident* struck the brig amidships, and she disappeared in a minute or two, only her masts remaining above water. Of her crew of eight men, only the master and mate were saved.

— Destructive Fire at Halifax.—A terrible fire occurred at Halifax, by which an extensive factory, with all its machinery, wool, and yarns, was destroyed, and upwards of 1000 hands have been thrown out of employment. The scene of this lamentable occurrence was the woollen manufactory of Messrs. Robert Whitworth and Co., known as the Lee Mill, at Lee Bridge, on the Halifax and Keighley road. The premises consisted of a mill or factory, about 100 yards long and six stories high,

and a suite of warehouses five stories high. There were also a weaving shed and some other buildings, but these escaped with little injury. The fire was discovered about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening. The efforts of the local engines, and of those of the Halifax Brigade, were of no avail to check the flames, which burst through the party-wall between the old and the new mill, and wrapped the whole in one general conflagration. Alarmed by the light, the people of Halifax poured out in countless thousands. The hills, rising on each side of the valley, formed a sort of amphitheatre for the spectators, and on the sides of these hills, and on every available spot, crowds of spectators were closely packed, the visages of these masses, far and wide, being distinctly discernible by the vivid light. The whole of the buildings, except the weaving-shed and some smaller out-buildings, were destroyed. The amount of the damage has been estimated at from 60,000*l.* to 80,000*l.*

4. Gigantic Clipper Ship.—The Americans have long been celebrated for the size and great speed of their ships, and for the skill with which they have been navigated. Their great excellence in this science has created a competition in the ship-builders of the old country, and many fine vessels have been launched from our building yards which have proved dangerous rivals to the Yankees. The decisive victory of the *America*, at the Cowes regatta last year, fully opened the eyes of the British public to the necessity of greater skill and exertion. These fast vessels, being built with a greater regard to speed than burden, have received the name of "clippership." The great trade between the Old States of America and the rising districts of California by the long route round Cape Horn, has given a fresh impulse to the ship-building art, and produced a larger and more powerful class of vessels. The most distinguished builder of the United States is Mr. Donald M'Kay. The first of his celebrated vessels was the *Flying Cloud*, which made the voyage from New York to San Francisco in a much shorter time than had ever before been known. She made one run of 374 geographical miles in 24 consecutive hours. Mr. M'Kay built another vessel, called the *Sovereign of the Seas*, to beat the *Flying Cloud*, whose greatest run she far excelled, having accomplished 430 miles in 24 hours. From the build of this ship the merchants refused to embark goods in her, and Mr. M'Kay was compelled to freight her on his own account. The result of his enterprise was, that in 11 months she earned for him 40,000*l.* in freight, and he then sold her at his own price. Mr. M'Kay has since determined to eclipse every vessel before known, and has launched a vessel called the *Great Republic*, of 4000 tons burden. She is 320 feet long, 53 feet wide, and 39 feet deep.

In the construction of the *Great Republic* 1,500,000 feet of hard pine have been used, 2,056 tons of hard oak, 336½ tons of iron, 56 tons of copper for bolts, &c., exclusive of sheathing. She will spread 16,000 yards of canvas on *four* masts. She carries a small steam-engine to do the heavy work, saving thereby a large number of hands. The keel, for 60 feet

forward, is gradually raised from a straight line, and curves upwards into an arch, so that the gripe of the fore foot is the arc of a circle, and not angular, like other vessels. The lines are concave forward and aft, up to a few feet above the load displacement line. She has four complete decks, and four houses on her spar deck erected for the use and comfort of the crew. All her beams, masts, spars, &c., are in proportion to her enormous size: the mainyard will carry a sail 120 feet square.

The great increase in the size of our ships, whether men-of-war, merchantmen, or steamers, is a remarkable development of the marine enterprise of the present day. Before long these vessels may be outdone by others larger and swifter—the launch of the *Great Republic* is recorded here as a marine wonder of the present moment.

5. Dreadful Railway Catastrophe in Ireland.—A most terrible case of railway slaughter has occurred on the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland. An express train left Cork at 12 A.M., and was due at Dublin at 6 P.M. It consisted of three first-class and two second-class passenger carriages, and conveyed about 50 persons. The train had arrived within half-a-mile of the Straffan station, about 13 miles from Dublin, when it was suddenly brought to a stand by the breaking of the piston-rod of the engine. The engine-driver attempted to remedy the breakage, and many of the passengers got out of the carriages; but, on being assured that the damage was trifling and that the journey would be resumed immediately, most of them resumed their seats. Some of the gentlemen, however, remained on the embankment—among them an English gentleman named Knapp, whose wife and infant child, and the wife's cousin were seated in their carriage. In the meanwhile, Mr. Croker Barrington, the solicitor to the company, who happened to be travelling by this train, aware that a heavy luggage-train was shortly to be expected on the same line of rails, directed the guard and stoker to proceed down the line to exhibit danger-signals—a red lamp—in order to attract the attention of the driver of the luggage-train, and to stop it. Shortly afterwards the light of the luggage train was perceived by the gentlemen on the embankment, and it appeared to them—owing probably to the straightness of the line at this part—that the train was advancing at a slow pace. They, therefore, felt no alarm, and gave no warning to the seated passengers. As, however, the luggage train approached, it became evident that it was proceeding at a rapid pace. The seated passengers were hastily alarmed; but, before they could take any measures for their safety, the train was upon them, and a most terrible catastrophe ensued. The luggage-train came with full force upon the standing train, and crushed the hindermost carriages to fragments. One of the second-class carriages was broken up and turned over; but by the shock the coupling-irons were broken, and the engine and foremost carriages received so great an impetus, that they shot along the line with great speed, and passed far beyond the Straffan station before they were stopped. The passengers in these carriages escaped death, though some were severely injured.

Not so, however, with the unhappy passengers in the other carriages. Many of them were killed on the spot, or so frightfully injured that they died, some immediately after the accident, others after long lingering in great suffering. Most of the rest received dreadful injuries. The circumstances attending the death of some of the unhappy victims were of the most harrowing description. The instant after the collision had occurred, Mr. Knapp rushed amid steam and smoke into the ruins, in search of his family: he found the mutilated corpses of his wife and her cousin, and his child lying under them dreadfully scalded, and with one of its thighs broken! Two ladies, Miss Kirwan and Miss Leathly, who were seated in a *coupé*, were almost severed in two by the edge of a table, which had crushed in their chests. Mr. Bateman, of Cork, had both thighs fractured, and died a few minutes after he had been extracted from the ruins. Mr. Jelly, of Straboe, who had been looking out of the window watching the approaching train, was completely decapitated; his brains dashed out, both his legs cut off, and his body mangled in a shocking manner. Mr. McSwiney, solicitor, of Kenmare, and his wife were both killed. Mr. McSwiney was so dreadfully mutilated that his brother-in-law could not recognise him; Mr. McNally, solicitor, Dublin, killed; Mr. Eagan, Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Hall were also killed on the spot, and a servant lad died soon afterwards. Among the more frightfully wounded were Mrs. Latham Blacker, wife of Mr. Blacker, solicitor to the Customs, London, severely scalded and leg fractured (Mrs. Blacker died on the 14th December, after much suffering); Mr. Nevill, county surveyor of Louth, leg fractured; Miss Farrell, Dublin, greatly injured; Miss Pack, Parsonstown, leg crushed, and chest injured, afterwards died; Esther Cothey, much crushed, afterwards died from consumption rendered fatal by her injuries; Mrs. Barrington, much bruised; Mr. Knapp's child, and a child of Mr. McSwiney, much bruised and scalded. Many others were more or less injured. In the whole, thirteen persons were killed on the spot, or died soon after this lamentable occurrence, and three died after long suffering. Assistance was speedily procured, and three of the neighbouring gentry are specially recorded as having done the part of good Samaritans to their suffering fellow-creatures—Messrs. Robert and William Kennedy, and the honorable Edward Lawless; by their assistance the dead bodies were removed to the Straffan station, and deposited under a shed and covered with a tarpaulin. When this covering was removed to enable the coroner's jury to view the remains, the sight presented was—as may well be imagined—calculated to shake the strongest nerves—and, in truth, the terrible catastrophe caused feelings of horror throughout the kingdom.

A very protracted inquiry into the cause of this shocking disaster was instituted. It seemed clearly to have originated in the indifference or obstinacy of the driver and stoker of the luggage-train, who either would not understand or would not attend to the danger-signals held up to them. The coroner's jury found a verdict of

"manslaughter" against them, and they were committed.

5. Wreck of the Santipore.—A very fine vessel, called the *Santipore*, of London, has been wrecked on the Church rocks, close in to the town of Folkestone, under circumstances which gave a vivid interest to the calamity. The *Santipore* left London on the 26th September with some passengers, and a cargo valued at 50,000*l*. On the 5th October she was off Dungeness, having experienced very heavy winds. The weather was very thick, and the captain seems to have been unaware of his exact position. At midnight the vessel suddenly struck on a reef, near the harbour of Folkestone. She remained fast, the sea breaking over her in fury, and her masts bending like whips. She was so near the shore that numerous coast-guards and sailors speedily lined the beach for her assistance. The first care of her commander, Captain Jewell, was to get his passengers to land, which was effected with great risk. The crew were next set to work to right the ship. The hull being built of teak held bravely together, under circumstances in which any other ship would have broken up rapidly. At noon the following day a Dover steam-tug arrived, got her made fast to a warp, and at high water got her off, with loss of her false keel and 10 feet of water in the hold. Unfortunately, as the tug was towing her to harbour, the warp broke, and the doomed vessel was drifted on shore on to a reef known as the Church rocks. The masts were now cut away, and fell with a tremendous crash. As little hope remained that the ship could be saved, every exertion was made to get out the cargo, much of which was secured, but in a very damaged condition. By the brave conduct of the officers and men, not a life was lost by an accident which might have caused the destruction of all; but the loss to the underwriters will exceed 40,000*l*., and to the owners and freighters 20,000*l*. additional.

8. Accident at the Great Western Railway Station.—An accident similar, though on a smaller scale, to that which occurred at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, happened at the Kensall station of the Great Western Railway.

The company are building a new engine-house; in length 661 feet, and 72 feet wide. This great width was to be covered in by means of triangular cast-iron girders, of which the base was 72 feet, each side 39 feet, and the perpendicular from base to apex 15 feet; each weighed about one and a half ton. According to the new practice, each of these was to be raised to its position on opposite brick piers, about 20 feet high, simply by machinery, without any scaffolding. Twenty-nine of the girders had been raised and placed in their positions without any difficulty; but on the thirtieth being raised, and while the workmen were adjusting it to its place, it suddenly canted over, and, falling on the next girder, struck it down; this likewise falling on the next girder, and that on the next, and so on in succession, nine of them were knocked over and fell into the space below, carrying with them nine or ten of the workmen, one of whom was killed, four much injured, and the others more slightly.

13. Singular Accident at a

Railway Station.—A very singular and costly accident—though, happily, attended with no loss of life—occurred at Reading, by the destruction of a large portion of the railway station there. At Reading there are two stations, one for the "up," the other for the "down" trains; to each of which are attached the requisite booking offices, refreshment and waiting rooms, and a long platform close to the line of rails; each of these platforms is covered by a circular roof about 200 feet long, and nearly 60 feet wide, built of wood and zinc, forming on the one side a part of the range of buildings, and supported on the other by a tier of iron columns.

The goods train from Basingstoke is due at 10 P.M., and on this occasion it made its appearance at the usual time. The policeman in attendance gave the signal for it to come in on the line of rails running close to the outside pillars of the shed. By some carelessness, the side flap of one of the trucks was left hanging down, and projecting sufficiently to come in contact with the pillars; and as the train was going at a considerable speed, it struck with great force against each pillar in succession, forcing them out of the perpendicular; as it struck the last, the "principals" across the upper part of the shed gave way, and the whole fell in from the centre with a tremendous crash, burying a number of empty carriages in the *débris*. The conductor, driver, and stoker on the goods train escaped uninjured, though a portion of the building fell on some of the trucks in that train.

If the accident had occurred a few minutes later, the loss of life would probably have been very great. The down mail was due at 10.12, and at the time the roof fell, was in sight; had it run into the station, it would have had to remain under the roof while passengers alighted and the mail bags were exchanged, and, the stoppage of carriages usually occurring beneath the centre of the shed, the result could scarcely have been other than most disastrous. As it was, the mail train was stopped by the signal-man, and the passengers were conveyed down the line, and the carriages brought back to the platform from which the trains start for Newbury and Basingstoke.

A large body of workmen were immediately sent down, and by great exertion the line was sufficiently cleared to enable the trains to pursue their usual route on the following day.

The telegraph wires were broken, but were shortly reunited, and carried over the ruins in gutta-percha tubes. A singular accident happened by the breaking of the wires. One of them on snapping, recoiled with considerable force, and curled round a man riding on horseback on the Caversham road, so that he was pulled from his steed to the ground; he was much startled at being unable to discover his assailant.

18. Extraordinary Wreck of the "Dalhousie."—The fine and well-known ship the *Dalhousie* of London, Captain Butterworth, commander, suddenly foundered in the Channel, with terrible loss of life, and the destruction of a very valuable cargo.

The circumstances of this wreck are of a most extraordinary cha-

racter. The *Dalhousie* was a fine Indian teak-built ship, of nearly 800 tons. She was launched at Moulmein in 1848, and was therefore a first-class vessel, in good and sound condition. She was the property of Mr. Allan, of Leadenhall Street, and was chartered to Messrs. Fry and Davison, of Fenchurch Street, as one of the "White Horse line of Australian passenger ships," but in consequence of the great demand for tonnage to those colonies, upon this occasion she was chiefly taken up for freight. Her cargo comprised every description of merchandise, estimated at upwards of 100,000*l.* value. Her master, Captain Butterworth, is said to have been a most experienced navigator, and to have passed many years in the owner's service.

She cleared from the docks at Blackwall on the 12th, and proceeded down the river to Gravesend. Her passengers were—Mrs. Underwood and three children, Mrs. Simpson and three children, and Miss Radford. Mrs. Butterworth being anxious to accompany her husband, Captain Butterworth, to Plymouth, went on board with three of her sons for the trip down Channel; the eldest, however, on the ship reaching the Downs, went ashore at Deal. Altogether, the passengers and crew consisted of 63 or 64 persons. On the 18th, the ship's departure from the Downs was telegraphed to Lloyds, and the next that was heard of her was about 5 o'clock on the following afternoon, when a boat reached Dover from a brig lying off in the roadstead, reporting the appalling loss of the ship, and landing the only survivor, Joseph Reed, a seaman—every other soul on board having perished with the vessel.

The protest of the sole survivor of this melancholy catastrophe states, that the ship arrived in the Downs on the 17th instant, and lay there detained by adverse winds and stormy weather until the 18th. During that time the ship rode easily through a fierce gale and a heavy sea. She left the Downs at 7 A.M. on the 18th, in a fresh breeze; after passing Dungeness, the wind increased and sail was taken in; when off Beachy Head, it blew a heavy gale. "At 2 A.M. I took the helm, from which position I had the means of observing everything which took place subsequently; and at 4 A.M., the fore and maintop-sail were double reefed, and the mizentop-sail stowed. The wind was then blowing a gale, accompanied by a heavy sea, in which the vessel laboured greatly. Up to that time she had shown herself, to the best of my judgment, a lively manageable ship; and during the gale in the Downs, she had behaved remarkably well. The pumps had been sounded night and morning, and she was quite tight, and upon trying them as usual at 8 P.M. (previous night), no water (excepting that always in the bottom) could be found. Towards 4 A.M. the ship began to lurch deeply in the sea, going a long way over on her broadside, and she seemed unable to recover herself. When she rolled I began to suspect that there must be a considerable quantity of water in her, and I mentioned to one of my shipmates that the vessel seemed like a water-logged ship. Shortly afterwards, the starboard quarter boat was carried

away by a sea; and about 5 A.M. the crew, by the commander's orders, commenced throwing overboard water-casks, sheep-pens, and other lumber from the deck. While they were so occupied, the ship gave a violent lurch to starboard, and a heavy sea at the time breaking over her to leeward, washed overboard the longboat, which was full of live stock. The weather was then getting worse, and the ship was kept hauled to the wind on the port tack under the double-reefed fore and maintop-sail, foresail, and foretopmast-staysail, the foresail being hauled up and the maintop-sail lowered down on the cap. She continued to lurch violently, and at half-past 5 A.M. she rolled right over on her starboard beam-ends, and remained in that position with her mastheads in the water, lying at the mercy of the sea, which then made a clear breach over her, and washed away the larboard quarter boat. A great many of the crew took refuge in the maintop, and I got outside the ship on the weather quarter-gallery, it being impossible to stand on deck. A sea broke into the maintop sail, and carried away the maintop-mast with all its gear, and likewise washed four men out of the maintop. Captain Butterworth, the chief and second mates, the carpenter, cook, and some of the crew, joined me on the weather quarter; and they dragged through the gallery window, four passengers, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and two children, who took refuge with them." This declarant and another seaman also succeeded in getting out of the water a young lady who had come out of one of the poop cabins. "I lashed her to a large spar, and placed her with the rest of the party on the gallery. Immediately afterwards, a large sea broke over the ship, which washed off the gentleman above-mentioned, with his wife and children (four in all), and they perished together. At this time a schooner was observed about half a mile to the eastward, bearing down upon the wreck. The vessel was at that time settling fast in the water, and it was evident that she could not remain afloat many minutes longer. I cut the lashings of the spar to which the young lady had been made fast, in order to give her a chance for her life." As the spar went adrift, Captain Butterworth, the second mate, and one or two of the seamen quitted the sinking ship, and held on to the spar, in the hope of saving themselves. Declarant being left on the quarter with the cook and carpenter, many of the people had by this time been drowned, but others remained holding on as they best could on the weather side of the wreck. She lay thus for about 10 minutes after Captain Butterworth had left her, and then sank, going down head first. "I scrambled from the quarter to the mizen-mast, which I ascended as the ship sank. I found the surgeon in the mizen-top, and we went up together in the mizen crosstrees, when we were submerged. I lost sight of the surgeon, and I swam to some deals which were floating about. I got hold of one of them, but shortly afterwards I saw near me one of the chocks of the longboat, capable of affording me better support than the deal, which I therefore left and placed myself on the chock. The schooner was then

within shouting distance, being then about 100 yards to the leeward of me, and I hailed her, begging her crew to go about to windward, and afterwards drift down among the *Dalhousie's* people, of whom several were still alive, and might thus have been picked up and saved with a little exertion on the schooner's part. The only response which I could hear from her was given by some person on board, who told me to "swim to her," but she was drifting to leeward much faster than any man could swim, and she shortly afterwards stood away to the S.W., and left me and my companions struggling in the water. I watched her for nearly two hours afterwards, but she at length disappeared, without having (so far as I could see) made the least effort to save any of us, although the schooner was close to the *Dalhousie* when she foundered, and the crew must have seen her go down. In the course of the morning, several other vessels passed near me, both going up and down Channel without seeing us. My companions gradually perished one after the other, and I was repeatedly washed off my frail supporter." The poor mariner was afterwards rescued by the brig *Mitchel Grove*, of Littlehampton. It is supposed that this sudden calamity, which occasioned a great sensation at Lloyds, originated in the starting of a "butt," or that the vessel had struck upon a wreck or spar floating in the Channel. It is proper to add, that the alleged inhuman conduct of the schooner's crew is denied.

20. Shocking Accident on the Medway.—A large number of persons, of a very low class, obtain a living by travelling about the country, and engaging themselves for "the season," in pea-picking, strawberry-gathering, or hop-picking. These persons, without whose sudden supply of cheap labour, a great part of these crops would be lost, live a very vagrant life, sometimes encamping in considerable numbers on waste spots, at others sleeping in barns or outhouses, supplied by their temporary employers. The season of hop-picking in Kent is one of the most busy and enjoyable of the year.

Mr. Cox, an extensive hop-grower, of Golden Green, near Tunbridge, had engaged a large number of these persons. The labours of the day over, these labourers were about to return to the sheds in which they were to sleep; but the waters of the Medway being out, Mr. Cox sent them "home" in a waggon, drawn by three horses, the foremost of which the driver rode. There were in the waggon about 40 persons, of whom a large proportion were children. The river was to be crossed by a farm bridge, which was of the very slightest construction, consisting merely of planks placed side by side, usually covered with a small depth of earth, which the stream had now washed away; the bridge was guarded by slight rails, very old and rotten. As the waggon approached this bridge, the waters were found to cover the road to some depth; and, either from this cause, or that the horses were alarmed by shouts from passengers, the waggon missed the centre track, struck the railing, which gave way, and the waggon with its living freight was precipitated into the swollen stream. About 12 or

13 persons, who clung to the waggon or the bridge, were saved; but from 25 to 30 persons were swept away and drowned. As these poor persons were for the most part strangers, the survivors could give but little account of their companions, and the full extent of the loss of life could not be accurately ascertained.

28. Riots at Wigan.—The strike of the factory and colliery workmen at Wigan has led to some disgraceful outrages. For six or seven weeks, the workmen employed in the factories, numbering nearly 5000, and the colliers amounting to near 4000, have been "on strike" for an advance of wages, the latter demanding an increase of 16½ per cent. Upon former occasions, these men have obtained their demands without difficulty; now, however, the employers, roused by the spirit of encroachment which prevails in all quarters, felt the necessity of resistance. They have accordingly held meetings, in which they resolved that the men's demands could not be granted. Such a meeting, with the same result, had been held on the 28th instant at the Royal Hotel. When this resolution was known, the colliers became greatly exasperated, waylaid the employers as the meeting broke up, and pelted and hooted them through the streets. This led to a more general disturbance, and large numbers assembled with the avowed purpose of attacking the Royal Hotel, in which the meetings of the masters had been held. The police of the borough consists of a superintendent and *nine* men. To assist this insignificant force, a body of special constables, about 60 in number, were sworn in. These men were chiefly operatives, whose feelings were with the mob, and who, therefore, speedily disappeared. The police force was of course utterly inadequate to check the rioters, who after pelting the magistrates, broke the windows of the Royal Hotel, and thence proceeded tumultuously through the streets, extinguishing the gas as they proceeded, and smashed in the windows of the chief hotels, and the residences of persons obnoxious to them. Every house in which a light was to be seen was assailed. The mob then returned to the Royal Hotel, entered the house, tore down the curtains of the windows and beds, smashed the pier and other glasses in the rooms, and destroyed the pictures; they then threw the furniture from the windows, and lastly attempted to set fire to the house. By this time the colliers had been joined by the factory operatives, who pointed out new victims to their vengeance. The windows of several extensive factories were smashed in, and the houses of some obnoxious mill-owners plundered. In the house of Mr. Johnson, property worth 500*l.* was destroyed; the ruffians then brought a lighted grate into the middle of a room, and heaped upon it table-clothes, sheeting, window curtains, and other combustibles, and left it to be consumed. Fortunately, however, assistance arrived, and the fire was extinguished. The mob returned for the third time to the Royal Hotel, proposing to burn it; and on their way plundered some provision stores and other depôts. This disgraceful scene had lasted some hours, when 150 men of the 34th Foot arrived by train. The

instant their presence became known, the cowardly mob disappeared, and only a few intoxicated plunderers could be captured.

The following day (Saturday) and the morning of Sunday passed peaceably, though sinister rumours were abroad. About 6 P.M., a considerable body of rioters appeared, and proceeded to attack the "Saw-mills" at Haig—an extensive factory, in which all the machinery, woodwork, and tools for the immense collieries of the Earl of Balcarres are prepared. Some warning had been received, and the works had been garrisoned by the work-people and a small body of police. The rioters made a desperate attack upon the buildings, battered in the gates, and gaining a flanking position, drove in the defenders to an inner court. They assailed this also, and attempted to fire the place; on this one of the garrison thrust his gun through a window and fired. Some of the assailants were injured by small-shot; they retreated, but rallied again; they were now fired on by several of the besieged, and several wounded; when finding the defence resolute, and that the military were approaching, they took to flight. No further rioting occurred, but the town remained in a very disturbed state for some time.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.—Since the fatal year 1848–9, the cholera, though not altogether absent from our worst districts, has not broken out in that virulent and epidemical form which characterises a pestilence. In the latter part of the present year, however, it re-appeared with extraordinary severity, and created much alarm. It burst out in the beginning of August, in the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and its adjoining districts of Gateshead; and in a short time swept away upwards of 2000 lives, and committed considerable ravages in the dirty towns in the northern districts. It broke forth with great virulence in the agricultural villages of Soham and Isleham, Cambs., and carried off 51 persons in a very short time; and in the straw-plaiting town of Luton, Beds., struck down many. The first well-defined cases in the Metropolis, were registered about the 20th August. It did not for some weeks appear in a very virulent form, but in October the deaths became alarmingly numerous. In the whole, about 728 persons were carried off by cholera, in the metropolitan districts. At the same period, also, death from other diseases, such as bronchitis, phthisis, and diarrhœa, was unusually busy in London, and there was an excess of mortality from all causes, over those of the autumn of 1852, of not less than 2709 persons.

NOVEMBER.

1. HORRIBLE MURDER AT BURNHAM.—A murder, attended with circumstances of sickening atrocity, has been perpetrated at Burnham Abbey Farm, near the old Bath Road, about three miles from Maidenhead, and four from Windsor. The farm-house is a comfortable residence recently erected on the ruins of the old abbey of Burnham, and is occupied by Mr. Ralph Willis Goodwin, a gentleman farmer, unmarried. His establishment consisted of a housekeeper named Mary Ann Sturgeon, about 36 years of age, and a groom or stable-man

named Moses Hatto. In the farmyard was a cottage occupied by the ground-keeper, Bunce, who lodges the male labourers employed on the farm. The principal staircase leading to the bedrooms of the residence, fronted the entrance door, and the bedroom of the housekeeper was at the head of the staircase. Past the foot of the staircase and at the end of a passage, was a door leading to the front and back kitchens, from the last of which a stair led to a bedroom over it, in which the groom Hatto slept. The walls of the house are thick, and brick built.

It was the custom of Mr. Goodwin to pass several evenings of the week at the house of a relation, who lived five or six miles from the farm. He generally went between five and six in the evening, and returned between eleven and twelve. On these occasions the groom sat up for him—generally in the back-kitchen, sometimes in his bedroom —to take his horse. He was very alert on his duty, and seldom gave occasion to call him. The housekeeper was accustomed to place in the hall a light in a shade, and a chamber-candle by its side, for her master's use. She usually went to bed about 10 o'clock, taking the plate in use into her bedroom; she also generally left the door from the passage to the back kitchen open. On the 1st November, Mr. Goodwin went to his cousin's, as usual, and returned about half-past 11. Hatto was ready, and took his horse. He stated, that he had heard a noise about the house about a quarter to 11, and rose up in bed and lay down again; that in another quarter of an hour he again heard a noise, when he got up and called Bunce; they went into the yard and found a colt loose. He added, that he had called at Sturgeon's (the housekeeper's) window, but she did not answer. Mr. Goodwin had entered the house by the back kitchen door, and, on proceeding towards the passage he found that door fastened; he then went to the principal entrance, and got in by a latch-key. Contrary to custom, the light in the shade and the chamber-candle were not placed ready for him. Mr. Goodwin did several matters about the house without going up stairs, during which time Hatto kept going out and returning—an unusual circumstance, for it was his duty to dress the horse. At length, Hatto addressed his master, and asked if there was anything amiss? Immediately after, Mr. Goodwin observed something on the matting, which proved to be candle-grease and blood; there was also blood on the skirting of the door-post, and instantly after he saw a tooth lying two or three feet from the blood. He showed it to Hatto, who said nothing. Mr. Goodwin then went up stairs, when he observed a body of smoke, and immediately returning, gave the alarm and ordered water to be brought. When he came to the housekeeper's room, the door was ajar, and on pushing it open a smouldering fire was observed; the room was full of suffocating smoke, with a horrible stench. When a few pails of water had been dashed around and the room cleared, a most fearful sight was presented. The mangled remains of the unfortunate housekeeper were lying on the floor, her clothes were on fire, and numerous combustible articles were arranged around, especially the fragments of a deal table, which appeared to have been broken up, and some napkins under

her head. The floor beneath the body was consumed, and one of the joists beneath partially.

On examination of the body of the unfortunate woman, it appeared that she had been murdered in a most atrocious manner, and that the place had been set on fire with the intent of concealing the crime, by inducing the supposition that she had set fire to herself, or her room, and perhaps with the hope that the whole premises would be destroyed. The bones of the poor woman's left hand had been smashed, apparently by two blows; the left ear was lacerated by wounds which divided it into three portions, and there were two heavy wounds on the left side of the head; the features of the face were very much flattened, and the root of the nose beaten in and broken; the tongue protruded considerably from the mouth and was very livid. On examining the head, internal injuries were found corresponding to the external wounds, quite sufficient to cause death, and beyond question inflicted on a living person. A great deal of blood was about the room, on the jamb of the mantel-piece, on the wall, and on the window blind, as though it had spurted, not been smeared there. At the entrance of the room there was a very broad smear, as though the body had been dragged across the floor. The blood marks were continued, as though smeared on the hand-rail of the stairs and on the wall to the place in the passage where the blood spots and the tooth had been found. The clothes of the unfortunate woman thus cruelly butchered, had been set on fire, the lower part of the body was burnt up as high as the waistband, the upper part charred, the legs burnt to within four inches of the ankle, and the thighs burnt away, leaving the thigh bones protruding. The body had certainly been burnt after death. The fire must have been very strong, and the time of burning could not have been less than two hours and a half. The instrument with which this barbarous deed had been committed appeared to be a poker, which was found standing in the room, near the fire-place. It had been recently broken at the lower end; on the knob of the handle was a small quantity of blood and hair. The house did not appear to have been plundered, but two days afterwards, Mr. Goodwin discovered that some rings, pencil-cases, and a few articles of small value had disappeared.

Suspicion immediately pointed to Hatto, as the perpetrator of the horrible deed, but certainly at first nothing was discovered which would bring it close to him: he was, therefore, notwithstanding some circumstances of strong presumption, allowed to be at liberty and about the place, a degree of remissness which probably rendered the subsequent investigation more difficult; but as the coroner's inquest proceeded, with repeated adjournments, Hatto had time to betray himself into various contradictory statements, by which suspicion was so much increased that a verdict of murder was found against him, and he was committed. He conducted himself throughout with much bravado.

He was tried at the Spring Assizes at Aylesbury. The evidence against him was entirely circumstantial; but it appeared from this case, as from so many others, that the prescience of the Almighty has fixed a rule that

murder—in most cases committed in the absence of all witness—shall "out," by the very acts of the murderer; he seems from the moment of his commission of the deed of blood, to be smitten by mental blindness, and that which he cunningly devises as the means of concealing his guilt, becomes the means of his conviction. In this dreadful case, nothing was left to indicate the murderer; but the circumstance which brought conviction to the minds of all was, the perpetrator's ill-devised calmness and unconsciousness. He slept, by his own account, in the same house, and within a few feet of the room in which a terrible murder was being perpetrated, by means of violence, and accompanied, from its nature, by noise—in which violence was used in the subsequent proceedings, in the breaking up of furniture—where the corpse of the murdered woman was set on fire and partially consumed, the house filled with a dense and suffocating smoke, accompanied by the nauseating stench of the consumption of a human body,—and yet he affected to know nothing of it. He was indeed disturbed, twice disturbed, by noises exterior to the house; he was aroused; he went out and returned; he was alert to receive his master,—but he knew nothing of the dreadful tragedy that was performing within the dwelling.

A conviction obtained by minute circumstantial evidence of a long series of actions and words of the accused, cannot be traced in a summary; but a few circumstances may be stated which led to the presumption of Hatto's guilt, as being entirely inconsistent with his assumed ignorance that something was occurring in the house. On the evening of the murder, the deceased was at the house of Bunce, the ground-keeper, which she left about a quarter past 8. This was the last time she was seen alive. At about half-past 10, Hatto called Bunce's attention to the noise he had heard; they then secured the colt. At this time, Hatto called several times at the window of the deceased, and threw some gravel at it, but she made no answer; there was then a light (a candle) in her chamber. He then returned to the house, and received his master at half-past eleven. It may here be stated, that Hatto, while seeking the colt, fell, or pretended to fall, into a pool of dung water in the yard, by which his clothes were much soiled. By experiments that were made, it was found that very moderate noises made in the front part of the house or in the deceased's bedroom could be distinctly heard in Hatto's bedroom; for Bunce, who formerly slept in the same room, declared that, when in this bedroom, he could hear folks going along the passage as far as from the kitchen door, and that he could hear the servant-maids, who at that time occupied the same chamber as that afterwards used by the deceased and in which she was murdered, talking in the room.

Among other statements made by Hatto, he declared that the deceased had given him his supper between 8 and 9 o'clock, and had afterwards come in and asked him if he had had enough. This circumstance pointed to the hour of the murder, and rendered the prisoner's ignorance of what was going on almost impossible. As the deceased did not leave Bunce's

until a quarter past 8, it was not probable that the prisoner's supper was finished before 9. The housekeeper was accustomed, after performing all her duties, to go to bed about 10. These duties were all unperformed. Hatto's supper things were not cleared away—a point on which she was very particular — the light and chamber-candle were not placed in the hall for her master's accommodation, nor was the plate removed to her bedroom, but remained in the drawer in the front sitting-room. These circumstances indicated strongly that the murder was perpetrated between 9 and 10 o'clock, and probably in the earlier portion of that time. The prisoner after eating his supper, went to bed, as he said, and before half-past 10 was awakened by a noise outside the house; he got up, and with Bunce searched the yard, secured the colt, and did other things occupying time; he called and threw gravel at the window of the deceased, who did not answer; and he was on the alert to receive his master at half-past 11. Within these periods a most dreadful deed of violence was being perpetrated within a few feet of him, in a house perfectly permeable to sounds; and a combustion, producing dense smoke and a horrible fetid smell, succeeded. Of all this the prisoner pretended to be perfectly unconscious. Another circumstance, which strongly pointed to Hatto as the guilty person, was the disappearance of the rings, pencil-cases, &c. It was strongly impressed on Mr. Goodwin's mind that these articles were not absent until the second day after the murder, and while Hatto was about the house. Late in the evening of that day, Hatto told his companions, Bunce and others, that he had to go to the railway station for a parcel, and that on his way back he would bring some beer. He accordingly saddled a horse for that purpose, although the distance is small. He did go to the railway station and ask for a parcel; but he entered the station-yard by the gate furthest from the farm, as though he had come from Maidenhead or the Thames. He asked for a parcel, but there was none. He then called at the public-house, but the people were gone to bed, and refused to rise; in fact, it was long past the lawful hour. It was sought to be inferred from these circumstances, that Hatto, in order to give a colouring of robbery to the murder, had himself stolen the missing articles, and had made this message to the railway station as a blind for disposing of them, and that he had thrown them into the Thames.

The circumstantial evidence adduced on the part of the Crown was certainly far from conclusive; but, after a long and anxious deliberation, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged.

The same night he confessed his guilt. The murdered woman and himself had for some time been upon bad terms. On the evening of the murder he had overheard her, at Bunce's, make some disparaging remarks upon him; "that throwed me at once—I was drove into an agony by it. It drove vengeance upon me, to hear her running me down to all eternity." Then at supper, "to throw more madness upon me, instead of bringing me a pint of beer as usual, she brought me the pint half full. She looked so

evil upon me, and I was so throwed that I hardly knew—indeed I did not know—where I was or what I did." She left the kitchen; Hatto then took the lard-beater, thinking to strike her down as she returned, but he could not do it. He went out, but returned immediately. The poor woman had gone into the lard-house; he took the beater and knocked her down in the passage. She struggled hard and screamed loudly. She got up and ran up stairs. He followed her and caught her at her bedroom door, and tripped her up in the passage. He caught hold of her and pulled her into the bedroom, struck her on the head with the poker two or three times, and broke the poker. He pushed her clothes against the grate, and they caught fire from the fire in the fire-place. He then went to his own bedroom and changed his trousers, shirt, and stockings, because they were bloody. He then went back to her bedroom, "and looked how the body was going on." He next took various articles from Mr. Goodwin's room, for a blind, and buried them under a tree. He cut up his shoes and clothes into fragments. Some of these he buried in various places, and some he strewed along the road and hedges, on his ride to the railway station on the sham message for the parcel. Some he threw into the Thames; he was about to throw his shirt in, but reflecting that it would swim, he took it back, and buried it in the stable, where it was found. Other portions of his clothes were found in the places indicated. He was executed.

2. Fatal Boiler Explosion at Blackburn. — While the hands employed at the extensive weaving mills of Mr. William Hesketh, at Blackburn, were, fortunately for them, gone to breakfast, the boiler of the steam-engine which drove the machinery exploded with terrific violence. The further end of the boiler was carried with tremendous force through the engine-house, and, clearing away walls, roof, and everything before it, was finally landed in a candle-maker's yard, on the opposite side of the building. The boiler itself and the other flat end were also torn from the sides and bottom, and projected in an opposite direction, over numerous obstructions, and were driven into the very centre of a dwelling-house on the opposite side of the street. By the force of the explosion the upper portion of the building (which was two stories high) was partially destroyed, and the engine-house, cotton-mill, and weaving-shed were reduced to a heap of ruins. Unfortunately, the destruction was not confined to property; five of the work-people, who were loitering about, were killed, and 15 or 16 wounded. Among the latter was the engineer, whose misconduct had caused the calamity; he had one arm and leg broken, the other arm scalded, and was otherwise burnt and bruised. This man and the stoker died of the injuries they had received.

The cause of the explosion appears to have been, that the engineer had allowed the steam to accumulate, with the purpose of starting the machinery rapidly when the people should have returned from their meals. The engine, which was an old one, was quite inadequate to the duties it had to perform, and was frequently worked at a pressure beyond what it was calculated to bear.

4. Ship burnt in the Clyde.—A fine American barque, the *Victoria*, has been destroyed by fire in the Clyde, under circumstances which give rise to a suspicion of incendiarism.

The *Victoria* was of upwards of 600 tons burden; and left the Broomielaw, Glasgow, for New York, on the 4th instant, about 2 P.M., under the charge of two steam-tugs, with a cargo consisting principally of iron, but partly of box and bale goods, and a small number of passengers. While the barque was passing down the river, and when nearly opposite Whiteinch, some persons on a river steamer noticed smoke arising from the stern of the *Victoria*, and gave the alarm.

It was immediately seen that the ship was on fire between decks. The mate boldly penetrated to the seat of the danger, but was driven back by the heat and smoke, but not before he had discovered that a pile of old wood and other materials had been so arranged as to give material aid to the fire. In the meanwhile the negro cook had affected to be greatly excited, declaring that he knew the ship would be burnt, and would never reach her destination. His manner excited suspicion, and he was put in irons; he then gave some information against a negro steward who had been discharged in consequence of a dispute, but who had been on board a short time before the fire was seen.

The flames spread rapidly over the vessel, and as she was run aground, all attempts to extinguish the flames by scuttling were, of course, useless. The cargo was therefore totally destroyed, and the hull burnt down to the water's edge; but the masts having been cut away, the spars, cordage, and sails, of considerable value, were saved. The total loss is estimated to exceed 10,000*l*. The crew, consisting chiefly of foreign seamen, treated the disaster with great indifference.

8. Murder in Somersetshire.—A shocking murder has been committed in a solitary hamlet called Lype, in the parish of Cutcombe, Somersetshire. In a cottage there dwelt a widow named Coles; her son, aged 18; and her daughter, aged 12. Near the cottage was a barn, which had not been used for many years, and consequently it is in a very dilapidated state, the wooden floor being gone, and only some stone sleepers remaining.

In the morning the mother and son went to their work, the deceased being left at home to attend to the affairs of the house. About 10 o'clock an aged neighbour observed that the door of Coles's house was open, and saw the deceased sitting on one side of the fireplace, while a man named Bayley, who lived at a short distance, was seated on the other.

In the course of the day the man Bayley went to the quarries where young Coles worked, and took part of the dinner of the quarrymen. At 4 o'clock Bayley left the quarry, and soon afterwards called at the cottage at Lype, and inquired if "the old woman (Coles) or any of them" had returned. His mother replied in the negative, and he then went away. About 7 o'clock the boy Coles returned, and, missing his sister, he went to meet his mother, who returned with him, and made inquiries for the poor girl at some neighbouring cottages. Failing to

obtain any information respecting her, they searched their own premises, and ultimately the barn, the door of which they found closed. The mother went in; and, on going to a dark part of the barn, discovered the body of her child, whose clothes had been thrown up over her person as far as the stays would admit. She carried the body to her house, and then it was seen that her throat had been cut in a most horrible manner.

The alarm being given, the constables went to Bayley's residence. They found him in bed; and on their stating that they were come to take him into custody on a charge of murder, he exclaimed, "I didn't murder her;" but he admitted that he had been at the house on his way from work, and stated that on leaving she accompanied him a short distance, and then returned.

On examining the barn, blood was found on some ashes near the door, and also part of a buckle-strap, which was identified as belonging to the prisoner.

Near the barn, is a stream of water, and a little beyond this, from the barn, was discovered a footprint, which corresponded with one of the prisoner's boots. On examining the prisoner's clothes, blood was found in different parts.

The poor child had been very cruelly murdered; there was an extensive cut on her throat, extending from the right ear nearly across the throat, severing the carotid artery and jugular vein; there were also two punctured wounds on the throat, and some bruises on the forehead and cheek. Bayley was tried at the spring assizes, and convicted of the murder; but was recommended to mercy, being apparently of weak intellect, and his sentence was subsequently commuted on that account.

18. Murder in Norfolk. — Another murder has been perpetrated in Norfolk, within a short distance of Holkham, where Ayton, the Earl of Leicester's servant, was shot and plundered, in 1851 (see Chronicle, 1851, p. 103). The victim was a German Jew, named Lorenzo Beha, residing in St. Stephens, Norwich, where he carried on a trade as watchmaker and silversmith. It was his practice to travel through the country to obtain orders and to sell his jewellery. On his journeys he usually carried a box of jewellery, gold and silver watches, &c., in a bag suspended from a stick on his shoulders. He sold his goods to country people, and took payment in small instalments. Among other places which he visited at regular intervals, were Wellingham and Tittleshall, villages two miles apart, situate near Fakenham, in West Norfolk. He was last seen by two labourers, who were at work in a field, walking on the road between Wellingham and Tittleshall. He is supposed to have had, at that time, about 30*l.* in money, which he usually carried in a double purse, besides his box of jewellery and a few watches which he was accustomed to carry in his pockets. Midway between Wellingham and Tittleshall there is a plantation on each side of the road. Between 1 and 3 o'clock, p.m., several persons passed along the road on their way to Dereham market, and at this spot observed a quantity of blood in the middle of the road, but the circumstance gave rise to no suspicion. Soon after, however, John Robinson, a butcher residing at Tittleshall, who had

walked over to Wellingham, reached this spot on his way back, and, his attention being arrested by the great quantity of blood on the road, he stopped to look at it. He observed that some portion of the blood had been partially covered by dirt and sand scraped from the road. Some other parties then came up, one of whom observed that there was a trail of blood from the road to the hedge, and Robinson, standing on the hedge, saw that the trail was continued through the fence into the ditch of Tittleshall Common, on the other side, where a horrible spectacle was presented. The body of Mr. Beha was found with his legs towards the hedge, and the coat collar up, as if his corpse had been dragged by his coat collar through the fence. Beside the body lay his box of jewellery unopened, but taken out of the bag; his stick and umbrella, and also a large hatchet, such as is used for felling timber. The blade of the hatchet was covered with blood and hair, and it was evidently the weapon by which the unfortunate man had been murdered. The pockets of his trousers had been turned inside out, and rifled; but an account book was found in his pocket, and in his waistcoat pocket a watch, still going. His head had been nearly severed from his body by a blow at the back of the neck, and there were four deeply-cut wounds across the temples and face, any one of which would have caused death; the poor man, indeed, appeared to have been felled like an ox, and dragged into the ditch. Information was given to the police, and the body examined and removed, but nothing appeared to indicate who was the murderer. In the evening, however, Webster, a butcher, stated that as he was driving along that road, about 1 P.M., he saw a man in the plantation adjoining the ditch where the body was found, and he observed that, on his approach, the man stooped down to hide himself. Webster mentioned this circumstance at Wellingham, as soon as he heard of the murder, but, very unaccountably, he did not state that he knew who the man was. The same night, however, he told the police, that the man he had seen in the plantation was William Thompson, a labourer residing with his father at Tittleshall. The officers arrested Thompson in bed. They found on the bed a pair of trousers, the legs of which, and the left pocket, were soaked with blood. In the lower room they found a pair of high-lows, which appeared to have been recently washed, but which still retained traces of blood between the tongue and the lace-holes. As it was known that Beha was about to take a particular watch to Tittleshall, which had not been found, further search was made in Thompson's house, and in an oven the watch was discovered; in the chimney another watch; and in the water-closet, the bag or purse containing a watch, some notes, and money; also, some watch-keys, &c., which were identified as having belonged to the murdered man. They asked Thompson for his hatchet, but he could not produce it, and he made no statement in explanation. On his trial at the spring assizes, Thompson made an extraordinary statement of his having witnessed the murder of Beha by a stranger, who swore him to secrecy under threat of instant death. He was found "Guilty," confessed his crime, and was executed.

20. Death of the Queen of Portugal.—The following telegraphic message, from the Portuguese Minister at Paris, announcing the mournful fact of the death of the Queen of Portugal, has been received at the Portuguese Legation:—

"Paris, Saturday Evening.

"I have the honour to inform you, with the most profound regret, that her Majesty the Queen of Portugal died in childbirth on the 15th, at noon. The King is declared Regent.

"Lisbon is tranquil."

The melancholy event caused much regret in this country, where her Majesty was well known, having resided for some time here as the guest of our Sovereign. The personal virtues of her Majesty—whatever her political errors may have been—and the sorrowful circumstances of her decease, rendered this regret more general.

22. Dense Fog.—For many years, so much confusion has not prevailed in the metropolis as during the 22nd and 23rd inst., when one of the densest fogs ever witnessed completely enveloped the whole of London and suburban districts, causing a complete stagnation to the general traffic throughout the thoroughfares. The streets leading to the railway stations were completely blocked by cabs, omnibuses, vans, and trucks, unable to force a clear passage. The omnibuses were for some time preceded on their routes by men carrying lighted links, and, at length, ceased running altogether. The greatest confusion prevailed, and great danger attended the crossing the streets; but, as the vehicles were obliged to go at a slow pace, few casualties happened. The carriages of the gentry and foot passengers were beset by link-boys, and the streets of London seemed to be thrown back two centuries as regards lighting. The barges were unable to navigate the river, and some collisions occurred; the small steamboats ceased running. Great confusion prevailed among the shipping below bridge, particularly in the upper and lower pools, and in Greenwich and Blackwall reaches. Several of the large foreign, Scotch, and Irish steam-vessels, unwilling to run the risk of passing through the pool to their customary moorings, brought up at Blackwall, where they landed their passengers and cattle. The river steam-boats, above Blackwall, discontinued running altogether, and very few left Blackwall for places down the river, the obscurity of the atmosphere rendering the passage extremely hazardous. Numerous collisions took place, and the damage to spars, rigging, and bulwarks was considerable; the day was made hideous by the constant tolling of bells and the glare of lights and fires on the passing shipping.

This dense fog was not confined to the metropolis and its environs, but extended, in more or less density, over the kingdom. The local journals give dismal accounts of the state of the atmosphere, and record numerous fatal accidents. At Stourbridge, two sisters walked into a canal and were both drowned; and two other sisters into a dock, but one was saved. Two young men and two boys were also drowned.

25. Murder in Bedfordshire.—A shocking murder was committed at the village of Reach, near Leighton-Buzzard, by a fanatical reprobate.

Heath and Reach is a long and

lonely village; many of its inhabitants are unusually ignorant, and wild and fanatical religious opinions distinguish many of them. In the village lived a labouring man named Abel Burrows, who professed to belong to the Primitive Methodists; but for some years he seems to have forsaken practical religion for the most disorderly kind of life, mixing up, however, his religious predilections with his numerous dissipations. For some days his demeanour had been that of a frenzied men; he was, in fact, in a state of madness from incessant drink. He exhibited much violence to those about him. On the morning of the 25th instant he seized a road-maker's hammer, threatening the life of an old woman named Charity Glenister, who lived with him and his wife. The poor woman rushed into the next house, the prisoner following her. The door was shut against him; but, after a brief struggle, he burst in and murdered the poor creature by repeated blows on the head. A police constable named Fowler lived in the next house, and, alarmed by the occurrence, rushed to the scene, and secured the murderer, but too late to prevent the fatal consequence of his conduct, for though the poor victim breathed for an hour or two, she never recovered her consciousness, or rallied for a single moment. When the surgeons arrived and examined the poor old woman, they found that her skull was completely battered to pieces. While this process was going on, Burrows, handcuffed, and in the custody of the constable, continued to stamp his feet upon the ground, and to make use of such words as "Hallelujah!" "Praise the Lord!" "Glory! Glory to the Lord! Hallelujah!" and similar expressions to which he was accustomed in what may be termed his religious experiences. The murderer was conveyed to Bedford Gaol. He was tried and found guilty of wilful murder at the ensuing Spring assizes, and received his sentence with the same outbursts of fanatical enthusiasm; but this sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, on the ground that at the time he committed the act he was not altogether a responsible agent.

While the inhabitants of Leighton-Buzzard were in a state of great excitement at this shocking occurrence, it was discovered that the principal jeweller's shop in their little town had been broken into and plundered of its valuable contents. The robbery had been most systematically planned; the thieves had got in by the window of the only unoccupied room in the house; and two dogs which were on the premises, one loose, the other chained up, had given no alarm, but were found stupified as by some drug. The thieves had deliberately packed up all the portable property, with which they got clear off, without disturbing any of the family, all of whom slept upon the premises. Four men were arrested as the perpetrators, of whom three were convicted.

28. Collision and Dreadful Loss of Life.—A dreadful catastrophe has occurred off the mouth of the Humber, the particulars of which must ever be left to conjecture.

On Thursday afternoon, the 1st of December, a rumour became current in Hull that the *Marshall*, a steam screw-ship of 300 tons, belonging to the Elbe and Hum-

ber Steam Navigation Company, and trading between Hull and Hamburg, was lost, with a large number of souls on board. From the information that could be collected it appeared that the *Marshall* left Hamburg on Saturday evening, the 26th instant, and the Elbe on Sunday. She had on board a large and valuable cargo, and upwards of 150 emigrants, besides her crew, about 18 in number. She should, in the ordinary course of events, have arrived in Hull on Monday evening, but did not make her appearance. On Wednesday one of her boats was picked up in the North Sea by a fishing-smack, and brought to Hull.

It was then stated by the crew of the barque *Woodhouse*, Captain Gatgens, from Stockholm, that between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday night last, the weather at the time being very thick and the night very dark, a screw-steamer came in collision with their vessel near the Newsand Float, just as she was making for the Humber. They further stated that they hailed the steamer and asked her name, but no reply was given, and therefore they supposed that she must have gone down head foremost, and that the passengers, who would be in their berths below at the time of the collision, had all met with a watery grave. The steamer first struck the *Woodhouse* on the bow, and then, swinging round, caught her on the stern.

Shortly after this some fishing-boats came in and reported that they had seen the mast-heads of the *Marshall* above low-water mark, near Kilnsea, about 5 miles from the Newsand Float, or very near where the collision had occurred.

The deposition of the master of the *Woodhouse* states that as their vessel was off the Newsand Floating Light, carrying a light at the bowsprit, and two flash-lights over the starboard side, they perceived a steamer approaching. They hailed her, but received no answer. "Notwithstanding the precautions we took, and the endeavours of myself and crew to make those in charge of the steamer hear, the steamer ported her helm and ran into us on the starboard side, striking between the breach hooks, thereby starting the ship's stern, breaking several planks in the bow and the forecastle floor, besides starting the bows at both sides and otherwise shaking her very much. Her jib-boom, jibs, foretopgallant mast, and all the rigging relating thereto, were all carried away, and the vessel was quite unmanageable. Immediately after the accident I hailed the steamer, and begged of them to stay by us, as I was apprehensive the ship would go down, as she was heavily laden. I received a reply from the steamer, stating they would do so. The steamer, on getting clear from our wreck, got round into my starboard quarter, and in a very short period again came into collision with us by running into the starboard side of our stern, carrying away the rudder, starting the stern-post, breaking the wheel standard, and otherwise cutting the ship nearly down to the water's edge. Before this second collision I hailed the persons on board the steamer to reverse her engines, but received no answer. It was almost immediately afterwards that the accident followed. I again begged they would not leave us, as I expected nothing but that the vessel must go down. I received, however, no answer, and the instant the steamer

got clear she bore away in a southerly direction. One of my apprentices, named Robert Burns, fell through the aperture made by the steamer's stem in our stern, and was, unfortunately, drowned, although every attempt was made to save him. The night was extremely dark and hazy, and the wind increasing from south-west to south to a gale. The steamer remained in sight but a few minutes. I was unable to get a sight of her afterwards. On both occasions when she ran into us I inquired several times for her name, but received no answer."

Nothing certain seems to have been learnt respecting the persons on board at the time of the catastrophe. The number stated is probably an exaggeration, arising from the sense of the totality of the loss. Another account, probably below the truth, reduces the number of passengers to 38.

30. Consecration of Colonial Bishops.—The great extent and rising importance of our Cape Colony has rendered it desirable to extend the supervision of the clergy of the Established Church. Hitherto, the colony has had but one bishop—the Bishop of Cape Town—with two archdeacons, at Graham's Town and George Town. A diocese has been formed of a large district, including the former archdeaconry, having its see at Graham's Town; and another of the district of Natal, which being separated from the colony by a great extent of savage country, has hitherto been without spiritual superintendence.

The ceremony of consecrating the first occupants of these missionary sees—of Dr. Colenso to the Bishopric of Natal, and of Dr. Armstrong to that of Graham's Town — was performed in the Church of St. Mary, Lambeth, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Lincoln. There was a great company of distinguished persons present at this interesting ceremony.

The colonial prelates who had assembled to assist in the consecration of their reverend brethren were the Bishops of Cape Town, Adelaide, and Guiana; and of the Mother Church, those of Lincoln, Oxford, and London, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

These prelates, accompanied by the Bishops elect, and by the officials of the Archbishop, a body of clergy, and the officers of the parish, entered the church from the palace, in a procession.

The Archbishop and the assisting Bishops took their stand at the communion table, and the Morning Service of the Church was read with unusual solemnity. The service was followed by an eloquent sermon, preached by the Bishop of Oxford, the text selected being Acts xiii. 2, 3: "As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away." Then the new Bishops were, by the Bishops of Oxford and Cape Town, presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who sat within the chancel. Standing without the rails, the Queen's mandate appointing them to their respective sees was read, and the usual oaths were administered; then retiring to put on their robes of office, the act of consecration was completed by the laying on of

hands. The Bishop of Guiana read the offertory sentences while a collection was made, which amounted to upwards of 1300*l*. The Archbishop offered up the prayer for the Church militant. The communion was then administered, the Bishop of London reading the exhortation and the confession, while the rest of the service was read by the Archbishop. The Bishop of London, followed by the Bishop of Adelaide, and the Bishop of Oxford, followed by the Bishop of Cape Town, administered the sacrament within the altar-rails; the Bishop of Lincoln, followed by the Bishop of Graham's Town, standing on the north side, and the Bishop of Guiana, followed by the Bishop of Natal, on the south side, administered it outside on benches arranged from east to west. This portion of the service being concluded, the ceremonial terminated.

Railway Accidents. — Numerous railway accidents, not attended with such disastrous results as those which require a special notice, have been recorded.

On the 28th of October, a man employed at the locomotive depôt on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, after taking his supper at the Gorton Station, left for the purpose of going to the depôt, to do which it is necessary to pass through a tunnel 120 yards long. Shortly after he had left, two trains passed through. The next person who passed found the man's corpse, with the head completely severed into two portions. He had evidently been struck down by one or other of the trains.

On the 16th of November a serious collision took place on the Great Northern Railway. A goods' train from York to Leeds broke down near the Rossington Station. Shortly afterwards the London express train dashed into it at full speed. The express engine was upset, the break-van crushed, and three passenger carriages thrown off the line. Fortunately, the injury done was not so great as might have been expected from such a collision. The guard and engine-driver were seriously injured, and some of the passengers were much bruised.

On the 22nd of November, during a dense fog, a parliamentary train of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line was on its passage from Leeds. While crossing the junction of the Goole line at Knottingly, a goods' train came upon it, and severed it in twain about the middle, knocking over a passenger carriage. Singular to say, only one passenger was much hurt, and a few were bruised.

On the 23rd, during the prevalent fog, a mail train ran into a coal train, near the Syston Station of the Midland Railway. Five of the passengers were injured, but considerable damage was done to the carriages.

On the 28th, two passengers, a man and woman, alighted from a train at the station of the East Lancashire Railway at Liverpool, and were crossing the line, when the engine unexpectedly returned upon the other line, and killed them both.

On the 29th an accident occurred at the Naas Cutting, near Gatcombe, on the South Wales Railway. A large mass of red marl had fallen in the night into the cutting, which is 30 feet deep. The next passenger train that arrived run into the mass; the engine was overturned, the driver killed, and the passengers bruised.

The engine was so deeply imbedded in the earth, that it took six hours' labour to extricate the man's corpse.

DECEMBER.

1. Singular Case of Suffocation. — An inquest has been held at Elsecar, to inquire into the deaths of Phœbe Sadler, aged 53, her daughter and son, Ann Sadler, aged 19, John Sadler, 15, and a lodger named Warrick, aged 48; who were suffocated in their bedrooms during the night of the 1–2nd instant. Elsecar is a populous village situate between Rotherham and Barnsley. The most northern of a short row of houses abuts upon one of the blast furnaces at the Elsecar iron-works. This house was occupied by the four deceased persons and Benjamin Sadler, aged 12, son of Phœbe Sadler. Benjamin Sadler is employed at the Milton iron-works, and, being on the "night shift," left home to go to his work a little after 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. The rest of the family retired to rest about 10 o'clock, being then in their usual health. Mrs. Sadler, and her daughter, and son, occupied a bed in the front bedroom, and Warrick, the lodger, slept alone in the back bedroom. Benjamin Sadler returned from his work at half-past 7 o'clock on Friday morning. His knocks for admittance received no answer, and after alarming some of the neighbours, he entered the house through the kitchen window, and went up stairs. A fearful sight presented itself; mother, sister, brother, and lodger — all were corpses. The lodger was lying upon his back on the floor at the foot of his bed; Mrs. Sadler and her son John were lying at the foot of their bed, clasped in each other's arms; the sister lay on the bed, having, to all appearance, passed undisturbedly from the slumber of repose to that of death. All the rooms were filled with white vapour, and the air was strongly impregnated with sulphur. Several persons who entered the house shortly after the boy, observed white vapour issuing from crevices in the wall just above the floor, both of the house and kitchen. The bodies appeared to have been dead five or six hours. Mr. James Haywood, professional chemist, Sheffield, gave the following evidence:—

"I have examined the premises where the dead bodies are lying. The house consists of two lower rooms and two bedrooms, the north wall of the lower rooms being built against the side of the stack of the blast furnace, and the same wall of the upper rooms being connected with the furnace by an arch and a quantity of brickwork three feet thick. The level of the ground is about 20 feet from the bottom of the furnace. At this point, immediately connected with the house wall, there is a large crack, discharging vapour, in which I could recognise the odour of cyanide of potassium. There is another crack in the brickwork of the house wall, through which also this vapour is passing. The brickwork of the wall is so loose that any discharge of vapour or gas from the furnace might find its way, not only through this crack, but through many others. I have no doubt, from the evidence I have heard, as well as from having detected cyanide of potassium, that the deaths of these persons have

resulted from inhaling the vapour of cyanide of potassium. There is always a large quantity of vapour of cyanide of potassium in the lower part of a smelting furnace, which vapour is highly poisonous. A very small quantity—I should say one ounce—of cyanide of potassium, converted into vapour, would kill the deceased."

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this opinion.

3. GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.—A great fire occurred in Upper Thames Street, between Blackfriars and Southwark Bridge, in an extensive pile of warehouses, tenanted by several merchants, among whom were Messrs. Selby and Co., the proprietors of the Birmingham Brass and Iron Tubing Company; Messrs. Gosnell and Co., hairbrush manufacturers and perfumers; and Mr. Saunders, paper box and bag manufacturer.

The building was between 80 and 90 feet high; it contained seven spacious floors, used as manufactories or warehouses. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the fire brigade, aided by the powerful steam-floating engine, which threw four immense streams of water on to the conflagration, the fire spread from floor to floor, which successively fell in with a loud noise, throwing burning fragments high into the air. The whole of the premises, with their contents, valued at many thousand pounds, were destroyed.

10. GREAT FIRE AT NEW YORK.—A very extensive fire has occurred at New York, by which the immense premises of Messrs. Harper, Brothers, the celebrated American publishers, were destroyed. The fire originated in the carelessness of a workman, who, after lighting his pipe, threw the burning paper into a vessel of camphine, which he mistook for water. The consequence necessarily was, that the fire spread around instantaneously. A large number of workpeople were on the premises, who had much difficulty in escaping from the flames, and some were much burnt and scorched. The premises were utterly destroyed, and the larger portion of the materials, to the value of 1,250,000 dollars; and between 3000 and 4000 persons were thrown out of employment, of whom more than 2000 worked on the premises.

The fire was not confined to the premises of Messrs. Harper; the Walton Hotel, a very extensive edifice, was also consumed.

16. GAROTTE ROBBERY. — At York Winter Assizes, Charles Connor, William Stockdale, and James Barker, were charged with having, on the 19th of November, committed a most violent garotte robbery on Richard Boumbles Edmonds at Leeds, at the same time wounding him.

Mr. Edmonds is the manager of the old company's gashouse in York Street, Leeds, and lives about half-a-mile from the works, at the top of Pontefract Lane, which is on the eastern verge of that town. He left his counting-house, about a quarter past 5 o'clock on the 19th November, and having spoken to the lamplighter, a man named Wright, when he got to Pontefract Lane end, he went up the lane alone. He had just arrived within about 20 yards of his own house when he was attacked from behind, pinioned, thrown backwards, and his throat seized. He was then struck in the eye and on the back of the head, and while his assail-

ants were rifling his pockets, he felt himself becoming insensible. In that state he was found some minutes after the attack by the lamplighter, who had followed the prosecutor along the lane, and who, after getting assistance, went and gave information to the police. For several hours after he was taken home the prosecutor vomited blood. In order to connect the prisoners with the robbery, they were shown to have been together close in the neighbourhood of the place directly before the attack. Connor was distinctly sworn to, not only by the prosecutor, but by several of the witnesses who afterwards met him with two other men running down the lane; and all three were further shown to have been in company at a beer-shop within half-an-hour of the robbery—Connor changing a half-sovereign piece, the kind of coin which Mr. Edmonds lost, to pay for half-a-pint of beer. When the prisoners were taken into custody, they seemed to admit their guilt. The surgeon who had been in attendance on the prosecutor detailed the nature of the injuries inflicted on him, and said that, after being confined to his bed for three weeks, he was not even now, by any means, out of danger.

The jury found a verdict of "Guilty" against Connor, and of "Not Guilty" against the other two prisoners, with an expression of their opinion that they were concerned in the robbery, but there was not evidence enough to convict them. Sentence of death was recorded against the convicted prisoner.

17. Disasters at Sea.—Some disastrous wrecks have occurred to American vessels running between the ports of the United States and British harbours. An American ship from Baltimore has brought to London the master, first and second mates, and a seaman, of the American barque *Hyperion*, which foundered in bad weather on her voyage from New York for Jamaica, when a hundred miles from Cape Hatteras. The master got hold of one piece of wreck, and the other three men clung to another fragment; the rest of the crew, eight in number, perished when the ship went down. For fifty-seven hours the poor fellows were battling for life; having a hard task to retain their positions on the bits of wreck, constantly washed over by the sea, without a portion of sustenance, and attended by hungry sharks. The master attracted the attention of the people of the *Edward Everett* as she passed, and a boat was sent to him; then the three other sufferers were discovered three-quarters of a mile off—They knew not of the master's having survived, nor he of their existence.

The New York packet *E. Z.* from Liverpool met with a terrible misfortune. She had encountered very bad weather; suddenly a large wave struck the vessel, washed away the deck-house and galley, with thirteen passengers, nine of the crew, and a young man who had hidden himself in the ship. Only four of these were rescued.

Wreck of the Meridian.—Intelligence has been received of the wreck of the barque *Meridian*, of Glasgow, on the solitary and desolate island of Amsterdam, in the middle of the Atlantic ocean. The *Meridian* sailed from Gravesend on the 4th June, with 26 chief cabin passengers, 58 steerage passengers, and a valuable cargo. Her voyage was at first prosperous;

but heavy gales sprung up, and the captain became uncertain of his position, and bore up for the purpose of sighting the island of Amsterdam, in order to correct his chronometer. On the evening of the 23rd August, he run right upon the isle he was looking for. For some time the fate of the miserable crew and passengers appeared inevitable, for the vessel filled with water and drove them to the rigging and the sides of the ship, where they stood some hours up to their waists in water, the sea breaking fearfully over them. Fortunately the masts fell over on to the rocks, and thus formed a kind of bridge, over which they were with great difficulty passed to the shore; but the captain, one of his crew, and a passenger were drowned. The island of Amsterdam is a volcanic rock rising perpendicularly from the sea, and no means appeared for scaling the cliffs. The poor people therefore (of whom 41 were children) lay for two nights upon the rocks. Fortunately some bales of clothing were washed ashore, which afforded covering, and some provisions, which, by good husbandry, might last ten days. On the third day, a place was found where it was practicable to ascend the cliff. This was done, an encampment formed, and a signal post erected. The following morning, a whaler appeared in sight, and perceiving the situation of the wrecked men, proceeded to give assistance. Before, however, anything could be done, a gale arose and the ship was blown off! The brave captain, however, an American, brought up in the lee of the island, and sent round a boat, to tell the sufferers that he would await them there. A dreadful journey of three days through a dense jungle, and round the cliffs, and with scant food, was added to their sufferings; and when, at length, they arrived at the appointed place, the ship was not there. For two miserable days they subsisted on raw cabbage and a few limpets. At the end of that time the vessel reappeared, and took them off. The benevolent reception they received from this humane man were in strong contrast to the suffering from shipwreck, cold and starvation they had endured for 14 miserable days.

Dreadful Wreck. — Intelligence has been received of the wreck, on the 22nd July last, of the *Lady Evelyn*, a barque of 875 tons, from Amoy to San Francisco. She had on board 240 Chinese passengers, of whom 40 were women. She left Amoy on the 15th of July, keeping north of Formosa, and had a gale on the 19th, which lasted until the 22nd, in which the mainmast and mizenmast were lost, which caused the ship to roll fearfully. She leaked in consequence, and could not be kept free. Proximity to danger was feared, but no observation had been possible since leaving Amoy. Breakers were seen at 2 P.M. on the 22nd of July, the gale then moderating, but a tremendous sea running. Endeavours were made to set sail, but enough could not be set aft to keep the ship to the wind, she being two miles from the outer reef. There were three lines of reefs; she cleared the outer one, but, as there was no hope of clearing the second, at past 3 P.M. the anchors were let go. The ship struck, and broke in two. The anchors held the bow part until dashed to pieces in detail. The afterpart was washed away, and

all on it were drowned. The chief mate and several seamen clung for some time to the bowsprit, but were washed off one by one and drowned. The foremast stood, owing to the granite in the hold supporting it, and the second mate, four of the crew, and a passenger held on to it till next day and swam ashore. All the others were washed away and were drowned, or killed by loose pieces of the wreck, except 22 male and two female passengers (Chinese), who escaped they do not know how. The natives, Loochooans, enclosed a field, and put up a house for them, gave them clothes and food, and treated them with great kindness. They remained on the island two months and three days, when H.M.S. *Hermes* arrived, and took them to Amoy. The place where the vessel was wrecked was called Tai-ping. The natives were very numerous, a mandarin having supreme authority. They would accept no money from Captain Fishbourne, but he gave them flannel, duck, sugar, and such other things from the *Hermes* as they would accept.

19. WIFE-MURDER AT LEITH. —At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, William Cumming, seaman, was convicted of the murder of his wife, by repeated assaults and barbarous treatment.

The evidence in this case disclosed a long series of most shocking brutalities, which appeared to have been witnessed, if not without sympathy, certainly without interference on the part of the neighbours.

Jane Selkirk, who lived next door to the prisoner and the deceased, deposed, that on Tuesday night, the 22nd October, she was awakened by cries of murder from the deceased. She went to see her the next day. She found her marked all about the face. One of her ears were sore swelled, and blood was oozing from it. Witness asked what was the matter with her. She said that she had been very sorely beaten by her husband. She said her husband had done it all. On the Monday the deceased was very weak and ill, but the prisoner was going about furious with drink. She was worse on the Tuesday, and all day he was going about drinking and quarrelling. On Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning, witness was again startled from her sleep in the middle of the night with the cries of "Murder." She knew it was Mrs. Cumming's voice. The cries were "Murder, murder, murder!" in loud screams, thrice over. In the morning she went to Mrs. Cumming, between 9 and 10 o'clock. She found her lying across the bed, with her head to the back and her feet lying in the front. She was not able to speak. She assisted her out of bed, and took off her day clothes, and put her to bed again. She did not seem conscious of what was done to her. On the Wednesday afternoon, witness saw Cumming at the mouth of the close carrying a bundle in his hand, as if going away on his journey. He gave three hurrahs, and waved his hat on going away. The deceased was a quiet and sober woman.

Another witness deposed to the same circumstances, and added that on Wednesday she found deceased unable to speak, and apparently insensible, from the injuries she had sustained.

Marion Danskin said, that on the Tuesday afternoon, while she

was washing Mrs. Cumming's tea-things, and doing little household services, the prisoner, who after tea had gone to bed, where his wife was, suddenly wakened, after sleeping some time, and rose on his knees in the bed, and knocked her out of it. He cursed and swore, and said he would do for her. She said, "William, do not 'hash' me the way you are doing, for you 'll be hanged, and I would not wish you to be hanged for me." On her getting up off the floor, he took the pillow and slapped her on the head; her head came against the floor with the blow. He next took her by the ankles and dragged her across the floor, and then trampled and "brizzed" (pressed) on her breast with his knees. He also took a stick and struck her twice on her shoulder and side. Witness was afraid he would strike her too, and ran out. Outside the door, she heard sounds as if he was beating her again. She went back the next morning at 9 o'clock. The prisoner opened the door to her. The deceased was then lying across the bed, with her head over the deal board at the foot, and her feet hanging in front. She had more clothes on than she had the night before. She was lying above the bed-clothes, and he went to bed again under the bed-clothes. She was lying very quiet. Prisoner told witness to ask her if she had any money. She shook her head. He then rose and took 10*s*. from her pocket, and gave witness half a crown to get a pint of ale and some spirits. When she came back, he wanted his wife to take a glass of spirits, and he said if she would not take it he would knock her brains out. She flung the whisky behind her, but she had to tell him that she took it, for fright. He asked witness if she took it, and she had to say "Yes." He left her a shilling, and said that was to keep her all her days. He said he was going home to his wife and his three children in India.

It appeared that on the Monday evening the brute made the poor creature get out of bed, put on her clothes, and prepare to go out with him for a walk! She had then a very wild appearance, delirious and "raised-like."

Between that and the 6th November his ill-usage continued. On that day he committed a fresh assault with terrible violence. She had fresh wounds on her body, one on her cheek, one on her forehead, and another on her arm. Her neighbours were unable to recognise her.

The medical men gave a frightful catalogue of the injuries they found on the person of the deceased. The immediate cause of death was oppression of the brain, caused by external violence.

In his defence, the prisoner admitted having struck the deceased, but said he knew nothing of the more serious injuries, which must have occurred while the deceased was out on Tuesday night; and it was attempted to be shown that the deceased was addicted to drink.

The Lord Justice Clerk, after reviewing the evidence, said, that the deceased appeared to be a quiet, gentle, and industrious woman; and that there was no evidence of her having been drinking during the period to which the evidence related; but whether she had been given to drink or not, it was high time that a jury should sternly lay aside such considerations when

they found women beaten to death in the shocking manner that had of late been disclosed in several cases in Scotland.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Guilty" of murder, as libelled; and he was sentenced to death, which was afterwards respited.

20. MURDER IN GUERNSEY.—On the 18th October a murder was committed in Guernsey, which, besides being in itself of a very atrocious character, caused great excitement in the Channel Islands; those beautiful spots being remarkably free from crimes of this kind.

The victim of this shocking act was a widow named Saujon, who resided by herself in a cottage in the Relte Road. On the evening of the 18th October, a female friend had called upon her, and left her about 9 o'clock. On the following morning, a neighbour observed that her shutters had not been opened. He called assistance, and they got in at an upper window by means of a ladder. On entering the bed room of the widow, they perceived a strong suffocating smell, and much smoke. On the floor was stretched the body of the poor woman; her legs were uncovered, her clothes had been on fire, and a deal table, with the drawers taken out, and the contents in confusion, had been placed over the corpse; they had been on fire; the skirting boards were charred. At the other side of the room the bed was still burning, and the bedstead and corner cupboard had been burnt. There was no communication between these two fires, nor any between them and the fire under the body of the deceased. The clock had stopped at 17 minutes past 11, the weights having been removed and placed outside the case. Numerous articles in the room had been set on fire and partially burnt, and it was evident that they had been saturated with turpentine for the purpose of more speedy ignition.

On examining the body of the deceased, it was found that she had been murdered by repeated blows on the head; that her clothes had been set on fire while she was still alive, and that she had herself convulsively drawn up her clothes in her agony. Her arms were uplifted; the left arm was burnt to the bone. The body near the loins was completely burnt, the liver and intestines were completely roasted; the fire was still smouldering beneath the corpse. The house had been plundered of a great quantity of valuable articles, and of a sum in Guernsey 1*l.* notes.

Suspicion immediately attached to a man named John Charles Tapner, a clerk in the Ordnance Office, who was an acquaintance of the murdered woman. He had been seen near the house by the friend who had last seen the deceased, when she left her on the night of the murder. He was dressed in a glazed hat and a round pea-jacket. About 11 o'clock, he was seen by some policemen going across a field near his own house. On the 22nd October a clover stack in this field was searched, and concealed in it were found 11 tea spoons, 3 table spoons, and numerous other articles, all of which were identified as the property of the murdered Mrs. Saujon. Tapner had also paid several debts with 1*l.* Guernsey notes, all of which were proved to have been those paid to the de-

ceased woman. In the prisoner's house were found a glazed hat and pea-jacket, and a bottle which had contained turpentine; it was labelled "Godfrey's Cordial," and had been supplied to Tapner's wife with that compound.

On the 20th December Tapner was put on his trial before the Royal Court. The investigation was protracted to the 13th day. The proof of the prisoner's guilt was superabundant, and he was found "Guilty," and sentenced to be hanged.

This sentence was carried into execution on the 10th of February, with some shocking circumstances; but singular to say, notwithstanding the atrocity of the murder and the subsequent horrible proceedings, the greatest efforts were made by the inhabitants of the island to save his life.

20. Dreadful Fire in New York.—A most destructive conflagration occurred at New York, by which property valued at upwards of a million dollars was destroyed. The fire broke out in Front Street, which runs parallel to the East River, and spread along both sides of the street, covering the quays, docks and shipping with sparks and burning material. About half-past 1, A.M., the stupendous ship the *Great Republic* (of which an account was given at page 130 of this Chronicle) caught fire in her rigging, and as, from the great height of her masts, any assistance was out of the question, the whole of her masts, yards, cordage and sails soon became a tree of fire. The burning spars and cordage fell upon her decks and set fire to her hull. She was soon in flames from stem to stern, and as the wind blew strongly, she threw sheets of flame upon the adjoining vessels. Her masts fell one after another, as they were burnt through, and dispersed burning masses in all directions. A fine merchantman, the *Joseph Walker*, of Liverpool, next caught, and was speedily burnt down to the water's edge. The flames from the *Great Republic* set fire to a very celebrated clipper ship, the *White Squall*, and spread over her tracery of masts, spars, and rigging in an incredibly short time. She was cut adrift and allowed to run before the wind. She flew up the river in one astonishing blaze; the heat was so great that no one could approach to scuttle her, and she proceeded upon her fiery course, spreading dismay among the numerous shipping that crowd the East River, until she ran aground at Brooklyn, and some attempt was then made to extinguish the flames. The wind was so powerful that it seemed to drive the fire away from her hull, and she burnt internally, until nothing but her shell was left. Many other vessels caught fire, but escaped without material damage. The value of the *Great Republic* was estimated at 300,000 dollars, her cargo at the same sum; the *Joseph Walker* 95,000 dollars, her cargo at 45,000 dollars; the *White Squall* at 100,000 dollars; and the buildings destroyed at 100,000 dollars.

23. Dreadful Murders in Ireland.—A double murder has been committed in the county of Wexford, a district that has hitherto been comparatively quiet and orderly. The victims of this atrocity were Thomas Ball and his wife, who resided in a small cabin on the roadside at Rylands, near Clohamon, in the barony of Scarawalsh. They were dealers in apples, oats, and other small com-

modities, and invariably kept a stand in Newtownbarry on Saturdays. On the day following the murder they did not appear at the market as usual, and Curran, brother to the woman, missing them from their usual stand, went to the house about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He found the door shut, and all silent. He then went to another relative, and both returned to the cabin and raised the door off its hinges, when the apalling spectacle of the lifeless bodies of the man and wife met their sight, their heads being literally beaten to atoms! The weapons used by the murderers (for there were evidently more than one engaged in the horrid brutality) were a spade, a pair of tongs, and a blunt billhook, which belonged to the house, and were found in it covered with blood. The spade appears to have been the instrument with which the man's skull was first cloven, and that breaking, the handle was often used. The woman was found dreadfully battered about the head; and the floor was covered with clotted gore. The object of the murderers was to possess themselves of money, about 70*l.*, which Ball was known to have, and which his wife was in the habit of carrying in a kind of purse with a string round her neck; the broken string was still round her neck, and the purse gone. The murderers had also rummaged the house; for in a broken box in the bedroom, the only one in the cabin, a shirt stained by a bloody hand was found. The murders appear to have been perpetrated at an early hour, before the couple had retired to bed, perhaps just as they were preparing, for Ball had his shoes, and his wife her cap, off.

23. Great Fire at Esher.—The celebrated Royal Paper Mills, at Esher, have been destroyed by a fire. These very extensive works, which are close to the South Western Railway, cover several acres of ground. The fire was first discovered by a workman, who perceived a small body of fire in the second floor rag warehouse. He threw some water on the fire, and supposing that he had extinguished it, he left the place; but immediately afterwards the flooring of the story above gave way, and it became apparent that a very extensive mass of fire existed. The alarm was given; but, before anything could be done, the whole of the rag warehouse, containing many thousand tons of linen and other rags, became a mass of flames, which rushed from 30 windows, with a deafening roar. From the rag warehouses the conflagration spread to another range of buildings used as the engine and the heating houses, the hydraulic press houses and weighing departments—the rooms in which the rags undergo the last process before being made into paper—in which eight steam-engines were employed. From thence the work of destruction extended to the millwrights' and engineers' shops. At this time the scene was of awful grandeur; the flames issued from numberless windows, and shooting high into the air, spread around a fiery illumination and showers of sparks and blazing fragments of paper, over a wide expanse of country. The flames having destroyed these buildings, next caught an immense pile which had 80 windows, and which contained many thousand tons' weight of paper, and this also was destroyed. The value of the

premises, machinery, and stock destroyed, is estimated not under 100,000*l*.

24. Murderous Attack by Burglars.—A very daring burglary has been committed at the house occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, a butcher, at Pencoose, near Penryn, Cornwall, accompanied by treatment of a most brutal and savage nature towards the inmates. At the time of the robbery, Mr. Thomas being from home, the only persons on the premises were his wife and daughter. Between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of the 24th inst., while Mrs. Thomas was sitting alone in the kitchen, she heard the front door open, and immediately three men, having masks over their faces and sacks over their clothes, walked into the kitchen and surrounded her. The foremost of the villains told her not to be alarmed, as they only wanted money, and would not hurt her if she delivered up the keys. Mrs. Thomas hesitated to comply with the request, when one of the men threw a handful of pepper in her eyes, and then bound her, a third giving her several kicks, and telling her that if she stirred hand or foot, or made the slightest noise, they would return and murder her. Miss Thomas, who was in an adjoining room, on hearing the voices, began to scream for help, whereupon one of the burglars rushed into the room, and, having felled the young lady by a tremendous blow on the head, he knelt upon her, and drawing forth a large knife, wounded her severely, at the same time threatening that he would have her life if she did not keep quiet. Two of the men then kept guard over Mrs. Thomas and her daughter, while the third proceeded upstairs, and, having obtained the keys, he took from an escritoir a bag containing between 500*l*. and 600*l*. He then came down stairs, and, giving a shrill whistle as he passed through the room where his two companions were stationed, got clear off with his rich booty, speedily followed by his accomplices.

26. Disastrous Fire. — Another destructive fire occurred in Thames Street, near Queenhithe Dock, and near to the premises which were consumed on the 3rd of the present month. The building, which was eight floors high, had been a sugar-house, but at the present time was occupied by Mr. Dunster, wholesale stationer and rag-merchant. In a short time ten powerful engines of the brigade and the steam floating-engine were at the scene of the fire, and threw immense quantities of water upon the flames. Notwithstanding this, the flames caught the house on the other side of Bread Street Hill, a house behind, and finally St. Michael's Church. The sacred edifice was, however, saved. The warehouse was burnt down and some other houses much injured.

28. Wreck of a Steamer in the Channel.—A very heavy gale blew in the Irish Channel for some days, during which a fine steamer foundered, with the loss of 11 lives. The *Eva*, of Glasgow, had been built for plying on the river Clyde, and she was consequently of great length and comparatively light construction. Her owner proposed to send her to ply on the Australian shores. For the purpose of the passage she was rigged as a sailing vessel, her paddles were unshipped, but her boilers

and machinery left in their places. When the *Eva* left Glasgow, she had on board the captain, his wife, and his sister-in-law, with a crew of 14 persons. She was seen on the morning of the 28th, near the Kish Light, near the entrance to Dublin harbour, disabled and labouring heavily, her great length being evidently a cause of much danger. She had a signal of distress flying. While the crew of the *Prince*, a fine Dublin steamer, were looking at her, she broke in two and instantly sunk. When the *Prince* arrived at the spot, some 12 or 14 persons were seen struggling in the waves, clinging to spars and shrieking for aid. The captain of the *Prince* says he made every exertion to assist these unfortunates, but that from the heavy sea running, and the form of the *Prince*, it was impossible to launch her five boats, and he was compelled to stand by and see the poor creatures perish before his eyes without moving a hand to assist them. Some poor fishermen were more humane or more fortunate. They—their names are John Dunne, master, E. Dunne, Carroll, and Collins—sailed a fishing trawler called the *Emerald Isle;* these men saw the disaster and hastened to the spot with their small boat, manned by two men; they steered into a mass of spars and timbers furiously agitated by the waves, and with great difficulty saved five men, who had bound themselves so tightly to pieces of timber, that some of them were dragged into the boat, timber and all. On their way to Kingston, with all they could rescue, they perceived a small speck at a great distance. They instantly returned, and had the pleasure of saving a sixth man, who was fast drifting to the sea. One of these six died of exhaustion. The master, his wife, sister-in-law, and eight seamen perished.

29. Destructive Fire at Bradford, Yorkshire.—About 10 P.M., a warehouse occupied by Messrs. Berwick Brothers, and Gillies, and Messrs. Broadbent and M'Crobin, stuff merchants, Swaine Street, Bradford, was discovered to be on fire. The building was a new erection and was five stories high, and contained merchandize valued at 30,000*l.* The flames were first seen issuing from the roof of Messrs. Berwick's premises. A large body of police, with the police engine, and the engines of the Insurance Companies in the town, were speedily on the spot, and the barrack engines with a body of soldiers, also attended. On their arrival, it was seen that the fire would speedily spread to a valuable warehouse adjoining, and it required their united exertions to prevent this. In the meanwhile, the flames had gained so complete a hold on the main premises, that all attempts to save them were evidently useless, and the firemen directed their attention to the neighbouring buildings. Fortunately they succeeded, and thus prevented a much greater calamity; but Messrs. Berwick's loss is estimated at 23,000*l.*; that of Messrs. Broadbent at 10,000*l.*; and the buildings were valued at 5000*l.*

29. Extensive Forgeries.—William Anderson, a very extensive merchant in Billiter Street, was placed at the bar of the Mansion-house Police Court, on re-examination, on the charge of having committed some extensive forgeries.

The charge first entered into was that of having feloniously uttered a forged acceptance for 2250*l.*, with intent to defraud

Messrs. Womersley and Burt. The instrument purported to be drawn by J. Le Brun, of Calcutta, and to be accepted by Van Notten and Co., of Lime Street Square. The prisoner took the bill to Messrs. Womersley and Burt, who are bill brokers. This firm made inquiries, and having ascertained that the acceptance was forged, gave the prisoner into custody.

The prisoner was next charged with having feloniously uttered a forged acceptance for the sum of 2480*l.*, with intent to defraud Mr. P. C. Preece, an insurance and discount broker. In this case, the prisoner had sent the bill to the brokers through a Mr. Ryder; Mr. Preece discounted it at Messrs. Overend, Gurney and Co's., and gave the prisoner 1600*l.*—the balance was to be paid to Mr. Ryder, but the forgery was detected before the money was paid.

The prisoner was committed, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, convicted, and transported.

31. GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.—The most extensive fire that has occurred in the city of London for some years past, broke out about half-past 10, P. M., in the most populous part of the city, comprising Bread Street, Friday Street, Watling Street, and Cheapside, whereon were erected some of the most spacious warehouses to be found in the metropolis.

The fire was first discovered by one of the city police, who perceived an unusual glare of light in the first floor of the premises belonging to Messrs. William and Frederick Townend, hat manufacturers, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Spiller, carpet warehousemen, No. 5, Bread Street, Cheapside. These premises were of considerable extent, being five floors high, and stretching backwards nearly 100 feet, and as far as the rear of the large warehouses in Friday Street. The engines and fire-escapes promptly attended; but before they could reach the scene of the conflagration, the flames were issuing fiercely from the various floors of the building, threatening destruction to every house near.

The conflagration continued to run along the back warehouses, firing in succession the premises of Messrs. Liddiard and Co., 61, Friday Street; those of Messrs. E. Willett and Co., No. 63 in the same street; and those of Messrs. Mair and Son, No. 60, all warehousemen. At the same time the flames were driven into the warehouses of Messrs. Mackerron and Sons, manufacturers, No. 5½, Bread Street, and into those of Messrs. Douglas and Co., likewise manufacturers, No. 6 in the same street. The firemen of the brigade and the West of England office made a vigorous attempt to confine the fire to the scene of its present operations, but without the least success, the flames extending to the warehouses of Mr. W. May, jun., silk and mohair manufacturer, No. 4, Bread Street; of Mr. Thomas Greenless, warehouseman; and of Messrs. Broughton, Son and Co., hardware and button warehousemen.

The scene at that time was of a fearful nature, it appearing probable that the flames would make a clean sweep through Friday Street and Cheapside, for the back portion of the premises belonging to Messrs. Fowne, Brothers, patent sewn kid-glove makers, 41, in Cheapside, had already taken fire, and the flames from the other houses were rising a considerable distance, illuminating Bow Church,

and bringing out in bold relief the beautiful tracery round the gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral. The firemen, however, kept to their posts, and, extra lengths of hose having been conveyed through and over the adjoining houses, the water was distributed so as to fall upon each point of the conflagration, which prevented it from extending further; but so great was the main body of fire, that for hours all the men could do was to cut off the flames when they threatened to seize upon the contiguous houses.

From the immense extent of these several warehouses and the valuable nature of their contents, the destruction by fire and water was immense. Nothing could be ascertained of the origin of the disaster.

Price of Food.—Two causes have combined to induce a very considerable rise in the price of provisions—the first, the deficiency and bad quality of the harvest in England, France, and Germany; and the second, the general prosperity of all classes, and particularly of the labouring class, in this country.

Wheat, which in June was at 45*s.* a quarter, rose in July to 49*s.* 8*d.*; in August, to 51*s.* 1*d.*; on the 23rd of September, to 56*s.* 7*d.*; and by the 21st of October, had risen to 68*s.* 4*d.*; by the 25th of November, the average price was 72*s.* 9*d.*, but receded by the 23rd of December, to 70*s.* 9*d.* It must be borne in mind, that these are the London *averages* of corn of all qualities, good and bad, and of prices *below* and *above* the general result; consequently, the highest price of the best qualities were much above these quotations. Thus, on the 21st of October the best new wheat brought 80*s.* per quarter; on the 25th of November, 78*s.*; and on the 23rd of December, 84*s.* Bread, of course, rose proportionately—to 10½*d.*, 11*d.*, and, finally, to 1*s.* the 4 lb. loaf, beyond which, the bakers generally did not go. During the month of October, there were imported into England, 425,366 quarters of wheat and 302,355 cwts. of flour. High as these prices were, they were exceeded by the prices in France, whose Government took some extraordinary measures both for securing large supplies of foreign corn, and for keeping down the price of bread at home. The French agents intercepted corn-laden ships on the way from the Black Sea, and purchased their cargoes at prices higher than the English rates; they also found a considerable advantage in their greater proximity to the corn-exporting provinces, in that the wonderful general prosperity of commerce had raised the rate of freight so enormously, that the difference of the voyage between the Mediterranean ports of France and those of England, was immensely in their favour.

The price of meat and potatoes also rose in proportion. The great activity of our manufactures enabled the greater portion of our population to bear this great advance in provisions without murmuring, but there can be no doubt that the *very* poor suffered great and bitter privations.

The Weather.—England has this year been visited by an old-fashioned Christmas—an anomaly following on other anomalies. The weather at the beginning of October, was cold and ungenial; but from the 20th of October to the 8th of November, it was not less than 5·3° above the average. This

unseasonable state of things suddenly changed, and the thermometer rapidly descended, until it indicated the severest winter we have had for many years. On some days it was from 10° to 12° below the average. The maximum of cold for the season was indicated on the night of the 28-29th December, and extended over the whole of Great Britain; the thermometer marked from 6° to 23° in different localities. A great deal of snow fell all over the kingdom in the end of December. Fogs were very prevalent.

The high price of food during the last six months must have afflicted the poor with great privations. At this latter part of the year, there was added to their sufferings intense cold, and a very high price of fuel. On the 25th of November, coals were quoted as high as 32*s.* per ton, for the best Walls Ends, and from 16*s* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* for other sorts; on the 23rd of December, Walls Ends rose to 37*s.* per ton, and other sorts to 26*s.* and 27*s.* Before the 20th of January, they had risen respectively to 44*s.* and 30*s.*–40*s.* per ton. This immense advance in so great a necessary of life, was due to a combination of causes—the colliers' strike, the high rate of freights, the scarcity of shipping, and the large demand for manufacturing purposes.

Railway Accidents.—The accidents on railways during the month of December, were numerous, but not of a very disastrous character.

On the 1st of December, when the fast Scotch train which leaves London at 9 A.M. had reached Berkhampstead, an axle of the leading wheels of the engine broke; one of the wheels dashed up an embankment 30 feet high, through a quickset hedge into a meadow, where it buried itself in the soil. The engine and tender turned over and became embedded in the embankment. The carriages immediately behind were turned round on the line, and much broken. An "up" and a "down" train were expected at this moment, and the passengers, therefore, scrambled from their seats and took refuge on the embankment. Some were engaged in extricating from the ruined carriages those who had been buried, when the "up" train was seen approaching. Happily, an intelligent peasant had made such signals as attracted the attention of the guard, and the train, which could not be stopped, ran into the disabled carriages with a slight shock. The guard of the first train was killed, a servant girl much injured, and others hurt; some persons in the second train were injured. The "down" train was stopped in time to avert injury.

On the 2nd inst., an accident occurred on the Liverpool and Manchester line. A goods train of 50 waggons left Manchester about 5 P.M., drawn by two engines. While passing over Chatmoss, about a mile beyond Patricroft, the train broke into two parts, in consequence of the axletree of one of the waggons giving way. The first portion of the train, consisting of two engines and about 16 waggons went forward towards Liverpool, the engine-drivers, owing to a thick fog, not perceiving the severance, had left upwards of 30 waggons behind. The waggons left behind soon presented a scene of strange confusion. Those in the rear ran upon those in front with such force,

that the wreck presented a pile more than 40 feet high, and blocked up both lines of rails. Soon after, a Liverpool train came up, and ran into the wreck with such force as to cause the engine and carriages to turn over on their sides. Eighteen waggons were smashed to pieces, and their goods scattered about the line. Though the Company will sustain a great loss by the accident, fortunately no personal injury was sustained.

Three other accidents occurred on the same line within a few days, but none causing loss of life.

Another accident with rather singular results occurred at Workington, on the Whitehaven Junction Railway. Some points, instead of closing after a train had passed through, remained open; a luggage-train which followed passed through the points, ran into a siding, smashed a wooden bulkhead, mounted the station platform, entered the station, and went almost through it before it came to a stand. Booking-office, porter's office, and two waiting-rooms, were completely filled by the train, which smashed to pieces everything in its way. Fortunately no one was in the place at the time, the station-master having escaped. The engine-driver and stoker leaped off in time; the guard was slightly bruised.

On the 28th inst., a frightful disaster occurred on the Taff Vale Railway. The branch from Merthyr to Dowlais has an incline of 400 feet in one mile, which is worked by a stationary engine. The officials neglected to attach the rope to the mid-day passenger-train before starting it. It consequently dashed down the incline with prodigiously increasing velocity as it neared the bottom. The guard leaped off the break soon after the carriages commenced their descent, and was unhurt. None of the passengers were, however, enabled thus to escape, as they were all locked in the compartments; and their shrieks while passing along the bridges over the roads near the town were most appalling. The branch joins on to the main line at the bottom of the incline, by a sharp curve. The train abandoned the rails at this spot, leaped clear up into the air a great height; the carriages were broken up, the passengers thrown out, and, with the *débris* of the train, fell like a shower into the Taff river and on the adjoining cinder-tips. Notwithstanding this extraordinary violence, some of the passengers were enabled to walk away comparatively unhurt. One poor woman was killed, another was injured—it is supposed mortally, one having her back broken and the other a fracture of the skull, besides which they were frightfully lacerated and torn almost to pieces. Others were much hurt.

A more serious catastrophe occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, on the 29th inst., to a train which left Manchester for Rochdale and Yorkshire, at 9.40. There was much snow on the ground, and a heavy fog prevailed. When the train had reached the Newton-heath Station, and was stopping for passengers, an Oldham train ran into it behind. The last carriage was completely broken up and its passengers strewn about the line. A young lady named Sykes, from Huddersfield, was seriously hurt; she sighed two or three times and expired—her spine had been broken. Her grandmother, Mrs. Lord, was taken to the station in a condition that

precluded hope of recovery; Tidy, the guard, was so much injured that his recovery was thought doubtful; Mr. Michaels and Mr. Cremon, both of Manchester, seriously injured, and some others much hurt.

Return of the number of Persons of every description killed and injured on all the Passenger Railways open for public traffic in Great Britain and Ireland during the Year 1853.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	36	280
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	28	20
Servants of companies or contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	62	89
Servants of companies or contractors killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	97	43
Trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants of companies, killed or injured by crossing or walking on the railway	81	17
Suicide	1	...
Total killed or injured from all causes	305	449

Number of passengers conveyed during the half-year sending the 30th June	45,080,316
Ditto for half-year ending 31st Dec. (*not given in the return*).	

	Miles.
Length of railway open on the 31st December, 1852	7336
Ditto open on the 31st December, 1853	7686
Increase of mileage during the year	350

Total collisions between passenger trains or between passenger trains and other trains, from all causes	85
Total collisions between goods and mineral trains, from all causes	18

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Meeting of the Parliament on the 10th of February, 1853.

IN THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Cranworth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
Colonial Secretary	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. James Robert George Graham, bt.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
Secretary at War	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, bt.
	Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge.
Master General of the Ordnance	Right Hon. Lord Raglan.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Edward Strutt.
Postmaster-General	Right Hon. Viscount Canning.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq.
Attorney-General	Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir Richard Bethell, Knt.
Judge-Advocate General	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Chief Poor-Law Commissioner	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	Robert Handyside, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of St Germans.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Sir John Young, bt.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. Abraham Brewster.
Solicitor-General	William Keogh, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
Lord Chamberlain	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR.

IN THE CABINET.—The Earl of Clarendon, *Foreign Secretary, vice* Lord John Russell, *a Seat in the Cabinet without Office.*

NOT IN THE CABINET.—James Crauford, Esq., *Solicitor-General for Scotland, vice* Robert Handyside, Esq., *a Lord of Session.*

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1853.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire	Henry Littledale, of Kempston Grange, esq.
Berks	Head Pottinger Best, of Donnington Castle, esq.
Bucks	Abraham Darby, of Stoke Court, esq.
Camb. and Hunts	Wm. Whitting, of Manea and Thorney Abbey, esq.
Cheshire	John Hurleston Leche, of Carden Park, esq.
Cornwall	Richard Foster, esq.
Cumberland	Francis Baring Atkinson, of Rampsbeck Lodge, esq.
Derbyshire	Sir John Harper Crewe, of Calke Abbey, bt.
Devonshire	Edm. Bastard Hen. Gennys, of Whitleigh Hall, esq.
Dorsetshire	William Bragge, of Sadborow, esq.
Durham	Frederick Acklom Millbank, of Hart, esq.
Essex	John Gurdon Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, esq.
Gloucestershire	John Raym. Raym. Barker, of Fairford Park, esq.
Herefordshire	William Money Kyrle, of Homme House, esq.
Herts	Sir Thos. Gage Saunders Seabright, of Beechwood, bt.
Kent	Francis Colville Hyde, of Lynedale House, esq.
Lancashire	John Talbot Clifton, of Lytham Hall, esq.
Leicestershire	Frederick Wollaston, of Sherton, esq.
Lincolnshire	Joseph Livesay, of Stourton Hall, esq.
Monmouthshire	Henry Bailey, of Nanty Glo, esq.
Norfolk	Daniel Gurney, of North Runcton, esq.
Northamptonshire	Cary Charles Elwes, of Great Billing, esq.
Northumberland	Walter Selby, of Biddleston, esq.
Nottinghamshire	Thomas Spragging Godfrey, of Balderton, esq.
Oxfordshire	James Morrell, jun., of Oxford, esq.
Rutlandshire	John Parker, of Preston, esq.
Shropshire	Algernon Chas. Heber Percy, of Hodnet Hall, esq.
Somersetshire	Francis Henry Dickenson, of Kingweston, esq.
Staffordshire	Edward Buller, of Delhorne Hall, esq.
Southampton, Co. of	John Shelley, of Avington House, esq.
Suffolk	Lord Henniker, of Thornham Hall.
Surrey	Thomas Grissell, of Norbury Park, esq.
Sussex	Francis Barchard, of Horsted Place, esq.
Warwickshire	Sir Wm. Edmund Cradock Hartopp, of Four Oaks Hall, bt.
Westmoreland	John Wakefield, of Sedgwick House, esq.
Wiltshire	Francis Leybourne Popham, of Chilton, esq.
Worcestershire	Charles Noell, of Bell Hall, esq.
Yorkshire	Andrew Montagu, of Melton Park, esq.

ELECTED BY THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

London and Middlesex	D. Williams Wire, esq., Alderman. George Appleton Wallis, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey	Richard Williams Prichard, of Erianell, esq.
Breconshire	Wyndham Wm. Lewis, of Llanthetty Hall, esq.
Carmarthenshire	Hon. Wm. Hen. Yelverton, of Whitland Abbey.
Carnarvonshire	Rob. Vaughan Wynne Williams, of Llandudno, esq.
Cardiganshire	Lewis Pugh, of Aberystwith, esq.
Denbighshire	Pierce Wynne Yorke, of Dyffrin Aled, esq.
Flintshire	Whitehall Dodd, of Llanerch, esq.
Glamorganshire	Richard Hill Miers, of Ynispenllwch, esq.

Montgomeryshire . . .	John Naylor, of Leighton Hall, esq.
Merionethshire . . .	Thomas Arthur Bertie Mostyn, of Kylan, esq.
Pembrokeshire . . .	Adrial Nicholas John Stokes, of St. Botolph's, esq.
Radnorshire	Jonathan Field, of Esqairdrainllwyn, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	R. Shafto Adair, of Ballymena, esq.
Armagh	Count Fano De Salis, of Tanderagee.
Carlow	John B. Brady, of Myshall Lodge, Myshall, esq.
Carrickfergus Town . .	James Barnett, of Carrickfergus, esq.
Cavan	Joseph Storey, of Bingfield, Cavan, esq.
Clare	William Armstrong, of Newhall, Ennis, esq.
Cork	Richard Tonson Rye, of Ryecourt, Crookstown, esq.
Cork City	Andrew J. Wood, of Woodlands, Cork, esq.
Donegal	Alex. Jno. Rob. Stewart, of Ards House, Creslough, esq.
Down	William B. Forde, of Seaforde, Clough, esq.
Drogheda Town . . .	Patrick Mathews, of Annagor, Duleek, esq.
Dublin	Viscount St. Lawrence, of Howth Castle, Howth.
Dublin City	Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, of Sackville-street, esq.
Fermanagh	James Haire, of Armagh Manor, Lisnaskea, esq.
Galway	James Daly, of Castle Daly Loughrea, esq.
Galway Town	Edmund O'Flaherty, of Knockbane, Moycullen, esq.
Kerry	Richard Mahoney, of Dromore Castle, Kenmare, esq.
Kildare	Charles Colthurst, of Lucan House, Lucan, esq.
Kilkenny	Rob. Hen. Langrishe, of Ballyduff, Knocktopher, esq.
Kilkenny City	Henry Potter, of Drakeland House, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County . . .	John Wakeley, of Ballyburley, Edenderry, esq.
Leitrim	William Arthur Lawder, of Bonnybeg, Drumsna, esq.
Limerick	Hugh Massy, of Riversdale, Galbally, esq.
Limerick City	James Spaight, of George-street, Limerick, esq.
Londonderry City and County	James Murray, of Clooney, Londonderry, esq.
Longford	John Hardwood Jessop, of Carrickmona, esq.
Louth	Richd. Macann, of Greenmount, Castlebellingham, esq.
Mayo	John C. Garvey, of Murrisk Abbey, Westport, esq.
Meath	James L. Naper, of Loughcrew, Oldcastle, esq.
Monaghan	* * *
Queen's County . . .	Robert Staples, of Dunmore, Durrow, esq.
Roscommon	Charles French, of Caher, Frenchpark, esq.
Sligo	J. A. Holmes, of Clogher House, Ballaghadereen, esq.
Tipperary	The Hon. C. O'Callaghan, of Shanbally Castle, Clogheen.
Tyrone	Alexander George Stuart, of Dromespil, esq.
Waterford	George B. Poer, of Belleville Park, Cappoquin, esq.
Waterford City . . .	Michael D. Hassard, of Gleantle, Waterford, esq.
Westmeath	* * *
Wexford	John Maher, of Ballinkeel, Enniscorthy, esq.
Wicklow	Sir Ralph Howard, of Bushy, Enniskerry, bt.

BIRTHS.

1853.

JANUARY.

1. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Hewitt, a son.

— At Forest Hill, the lady of H. Vansittart, esq., a son.

2. At Glen Stuart, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, prematurely, a son.

— At Richmond, the lady of Bransby H. Cooper, esq., a daughter.

3. At the Rectory, Westall, Oxon, the lady of the Rev. J. E. Bode, a son.

6–7. At Elgin, the wife of Mr. E. C. Pratt, of the *Elgin Courant*, two sons and a daughter.

8. At the Rectory, Barnes, the lady of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, a daughter.

9. At Strathallan Castle, Perthshire, the Viscountess Strathallan, a son, still-born.

— At Hampton Court Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, a daughter.

— At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, the lady of D. Robertson, esq., Com. R.N., a daughter.

10. At Fallapit, Devon, the lady of W. B. Fortescue, esq., a daughter.

11. In Chesham-street, the Countess of Desart, a son.

14. At East Bergholt Lodge, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Poole, a son.

17. At Garboldisham, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald Foley, a son.

18. At Clifton, the lady of Vincent Eyre, esq., a son.

19. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the lady of Col. the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, a son.

— At Bletchley, Bucks, the lady of Richard Selby Lowndes, esq., a son.

— At Turin, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Erskine, a daughter.

— At the Vicarage, Mapledurham, Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, a son.

20. At Nice, the lady of Sir William Miller, bart., of Glenlee, a son.

— The lady of Edmund Law Lushington, esq., of Park House, Maidstone, a daughter.

21. The lady of F. Newton Dickenson, esq., Liston Court, Gloucestershire, a daughter.

— At West Hill House, Bury St. Edmunds, the lady of W. H. Rushbrooke, esq., R.N., a daughter.

22. At Wimbledon, the Countess of Kerry, a son.

24. At Hitcham Rectory, Suffolk, the lady of Dr. Hooker, a son.

25. At Thorneycroft Hall, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. John Thorneycroft, a daughter.

— The Hon. Mrs. Caulfield Pratt, a son.

27. In Carlton Gardens, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, a son.

— At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, a daughter.

29. At Bulmershe Court, Berks, Lady Catherine Wheble, a son and heir.

— In Brook-street, the Marchioness of Blandford, a daughter.

FEBRUARY.

2. At Wolterton Park, Norfolk, the seat of the Earl of Orford, the Hon. Mrs. Frederic Walpole, a daughter.

— At May Place, Crayford, Kent, the lady of James Macgregor, esq., M.P., a daughter.

3. At Marston House, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Boyle, a son.

— In Mansfield-street, Lady Charles Russell, a son.

— At Rockingham Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Watson, a daughter.

4. At Madeley, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stanley, a daughter.

— In Eaton-place, the Countess of Enniskillen, a daughter.

6. At Narford Hall, Norfolk, the lady of Andrew Fountaine, esq., a daughter.

7. At Malmaison, county of Cork, Lady Coghill, a son.

8. At Ashbourne, Derbyshire, the lady of Sir George Gervis, bart., a daughter.

— At Marchington, Staffordshire, the Lady Harriet Vernon, a daughter.

9. In Carlton-gardens, the Lady Brooke, a son and heir.

— At the Chateau de Middachten, in Holland, the lady of Major-Gen. Charles Bentinck, a son.

10. At Ardington House, Berkshire, the lady of Douglas Viney Vernon, esq., a son and heir.

11. At Sunderlandwick, Yorkshire, E. R., the lady of Edward Horner Reynard, esq., a daughter.

13. In Audley-square, the Lady Rodney, a daughter, still-born.

— In Grosvenor-street, Mrs. R. Capel Cure, a son.

BIRTHS.

16. In Eccleston-square, the lady of Capt. H. J. Codrington, R.N., a daughter.

— In Warwick-terrace, Belgrave-road, the lady of John Brady, esq., M.P., a son, still-born.

17. In Hyde Park-place, Cumberland-gate, the Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a son.

— At Bournemouth, the lady of Col. Charles Bagot, a daughter.

— At Milford Lodge, Lymington, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, a daughter.

18. In Upper Seymour-street, the Lady Caroline Lister Kaye, a son.

— At Clarendon Park, Wilts, Lady Hervey Bathurst, a son.

— At Rochester, the lady of Capt. G. W. Poulett Bingham, 64th Regt., a daughter.

19. At Balgownie Lodge, Aberdeen, the lady of Alexander Robertson, esq., a son and heir.

— At Bedgebury Park, Kent, Lady Mildred Hope, prematurely, a daughter.

20. In Belgrave-square, the lady of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, a son.

— At Park-crescent, Mrs. Onley Savill Onley, a daughter.

21. At Woolwich Common, Lady Louisa Spencer, a son.

— At Corwar, the lady of Rigby Wason, esq., a daughter.

22. At Brighton, the lady of S. Laing, esq., M.P., a daughter.

23. At Agra, the lady of Major E. Kaye, a daughter.

— At Bildeston Rectory, the lady of Capt. J. Horsford Cockburn, R.N., a daughter.

— At the Manor House, Holt, Wilts, the lady of John Neeld, esq., M.P., a son.

27. At Hereford, the lady of the Rev. W. P. Musgrave, M.A., Canon Residentiary, a daughter.

— At Weymouth, the lady of Sir William Thomas, bart., a son.

— At Hazelby, Lady Louisa Howard, a son.

— At Stafford, the lady of Capt. Fulford, a daughter.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Henry Hippisley, esq., of Lambourne Place, Berks, a daughter.

28. At Calstock Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Charles Leigh Pemberton, a daughter.

MARCH.

2. At Adderbury, Oxon, the lady of H. N. Goddard, esq., of Clyffe Manor House, Wilts, a daughter.

— In George-street, Edinburgh, the lady of Col. Moncrieff, Scots' Fusilier Guards, a son.

3. In Cavendish-square, the Viscountess Stopford, a son.

— At Upton, the lady of H. F. Barclay, esq., of Leytonstone, a daughter.

4. At Hope Hall, the Viscountess Neville, a son.

— At Bramham House, Yorkshire, the lady of T. H. Preston, esq., a daughter.

5. In Hyde Park, the lady of Edward Leigh Kindersley, esq., a daughter.

6. In Eaton-square, the Lady Gilbert Kennedy, a daughter.

— At Haldon House, Devon, the lady of Lawrence Palk, esq., a daughter.

7. At Plâs, Llanfair, Anglesea, the lady of Capt. Iremonger, a daughter.

8. At Bilborough Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Childers Thompson, esq., a son.

9. At St. John's Wood, the lady of Philip Antrobus, esq., Royal Scots Greys, a daughter.

— At Stafford House, the Duchess of Argyll, a son.

10. In Curzon-street, Lady Guernsey, a daughter.

— At Stornoway, N.B., the lady of Capt. R. Burnaby, R.E., a daughter.

11. At Quernmore Park, Lancaster, the lady of William James Garnett, esq., a son.

— At Tyndall Park, Kent, the lady of F. Colville Hyde, esq., a son and heir.

12. At Hursley Park, the lady of Sir William Heathcote, bart., a daughter.

13. At Dunedin, Edinburgh, Mrs. Wolfe Murray, of Cringletie, a son and heir.

— In Portland-place, the lady of Henry Tritton, esq., a daughter.

— At Nottington, Dorset, the lady of Charles W. Gordon, esq., of Wincombe Park, Wilts, a son.

14. At Corby Castle, Cumberland, the lady of Philip Henry Howard, esq., a son and heir.

— At Addiscombe, the lady of Col. Jacob, a son.

15. At the Giltons, Pembroke, the lady of R. J. Phillips, esq., a son.

16. At the Admiralty, the lady of Capt. Milne, R.N., a daughter.

BIRTHS.

16. In Tilney-street, the Viscountess Newark, a daughter.

— At Windmill Hill, Sussex, the lady of Herbert Mascall Curteis, esq., a daughter.

17. At Ardglass, Ireland, the lady of Ernest Thellusson, esq., a daughter.

18. In Gloucester-place, the Hon. Mrs. Seton, a son.

19. At Burlington House, Mrs. William Cavendish, a daughter.

— In Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, the lady of Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E., a daughter.

— At Exton Park, Rutland, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Noel, a daughter.

21. In Arlington-street, the Marchioness of Salisbury, a son.

24. At the residence of her father, Major-Gen. Staveley, C.B., commanding Poonah division, the lady of Capt. Talavera Vernon Anson, R.N., a son.

— At Thickthorne, Kenilworth, the Hon. Mrs. G. H. Holland, a daughter.

25. At the Manor House, Durrington, the lady of Thos. E. Fowler, a son.

26. At Avening Court, Gloucestershire, the lady of J. G. Kentish, esq., a daughter.

27. At Wiseton Hall, Notts, the lady of the Rev. Robert Sutton, a son.

28. In Upper Belgrave-street, the Duchess of Marlborough, a son.

— At Pembroke Lodge, Lady John Russell, a daughter.

30. At Ardess Glebe, Lady Adam Loftus, a son.

31. At Corsham Court, Chippenham, Lady Methuen, a son, deceased.

— At Conisborough, Yorkshire, the lady of Charles Hornby, esq., a son.

APRIL.

1. In Devonshire-place, the lady of Sir John W. H. Anson, bart., a daughter.

— At Kernick, Cornwall, the lady of Major Rose Wynter, a son.

2. At Blacklands, Suffolk, the lady of S. B. Ruggles-Brise, esq., of Spains Hall, Essex, a son and heir.

— At Farthinghoe Lodge, the lady of Thos. Tyrrwhit Drake, esq., of Shardeloes, a daughter.

3. At Simla, the lady of Col. J. Bloomfield Gough, C.B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and Quartermaster-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, a son.

3. At Wimborne, the lady of R. A. Long Phillips, esq., a son.

4. In South-street, Park-lane, the Hon. Mrs. Vesey Dawson, a son.

5. At Hoby Rectory, Leicestershire, the lady of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, a daughter.

7. The Lady Frances Lindsay, a son.

8. In Guildford-street, Lady Pollock, a daughter.

9. In Queen-street, Edinburgh, the Lady Blanche Balfour, a son.

— In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Passy, a son.

11. At Oakley Hall, the lady of Major J. W. Wallington, a son.

— At Wickham-place, Essex, Lady Champion de Crespigny, a daughter.

12. At Hopton Hall, the lady of Rear-Admiral Plumridge, a son.

— At Tickton Grange, the lady of Major Harrison, 10th Hussars, a son.

15. In Rutland-square, Dublin, the Countess of Courtown, a son.

16. At Nice, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a son, deceased.

17. At Stirford House, Corsley, the lady of F. W. Curteis, esq., a son.

19. At Brook Hall, Londonderry, the lady of Capt. Leach, R.E., a son.

— At Holne Chase, the lady of Major Coker, a daughter.

20. At Lichfield, the lady of Capt. Alfred P. Ryder, R.N., a son.

— In Bryanston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Byron, a daughter.

— The Hon. Mrs. Edward Upton, a son and heir.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Major Stransham, a daughter.

21. At Bombay, Lady Yardley, a daughter.

22. At Bromham Hall, Bedfordshire, the lady of Basil Cochrane, esq., a son.

— In Tavistock-square, the lady of Gerard W. Lydekker, esq., a son.

23. In Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. Proctor Beauchamp, a son.

24. At Bromley, Kent, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Chase Parr, of the Bombay Army, a son.

— In Brunswick-square, Brighton, the lady of Beaumont Hankey, esq., a daughter.

— At Wood Court, Ilminster, the lady of R. W. Palmer, esq., a daughter.

25. At Bruges, the lady of Baron Elphege Van Zuylen, a son.

— In Wilton-crescent, the lady of Eric Carrington Smith, esq., a daughter.

BIRTHS.

26. At Windlestone Hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a daughter.

— At Spencer Wood, Upper Canada, the Countess of Elgin, a son.

— In 39, Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of Capt. Arthur John Pack, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, a daughter.

27. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, Lady Charlotte Neville, prematurely, a daughter.

— In Wilton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Dutton, a daughter.

— At Lochnaw Castle, N.B., the Lady Louisa Agnew, a daughter.

— In Westbourne-terrace, the lady of Charles Lyall, esq., a daughter.

28. In Eaton-square, the lady of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart., a son.

— At Stafford House, St. James's, Lady Constance Grosvenor, a son.

29. At Overbury Court, Tewkesbury, the lady of Robert Berkeley, esq., a son.

30. At Ruddington Manor, Notts, the lady of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart., of twins, a son and a daughter.

MAY.

1. In Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, Lady Walker, a son.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of C. G. Du Pré, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— In Great Cumberland-place, the lady of the Hon. H. Brand, a son.

2. In South-street, the lady of the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P., a daughter.

— At Warthill House, Aberdeen, the lady of William Leslie, esq., of Drumrossie, and Warthill, a daughter.

3. At Guildford, the lady of Henry Weston, esq., of West Horsley Place, a son.

4. In Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, the lady of Col. M. E. Bagnold, a son, still-born.

— At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. William M. Maule, a daughter.

— At Olton Hall, Warwickshire, the lady of the Rev. B. Jones Bateman, a son.

7. In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the lady of Capt. Bruce, Grenadier Guards, a daughter.

8. At Waldon Castle, Torquay, the lady of Henry Carew Hunt, esq., a daughter.

— In Albany-terrace, Regent's Park, the widow of F. M. Medhurst, esq., late of Kippax Hall, Yorkshire, a son.

10. At Leamington, the lady of Hampden Clement, esq., of Snareston Lodge, Leicestershire, a son.

13. In Carlton House Terrace, the Lady Londesborough, a daughter.

14. In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, the lady of Lieut. H. W. Tyler, R.E., prematurely, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Joseph Dundas, esq., younger, of Carron Hall, a son and heir.

— In Portland-place, Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, a son and heir.

— At Ponty Pool Park, Monmouthshire, the lady of Capel Hanbury Leigh, esq., a son and heir.

15. At Northowram Hall, near Halifax, Yorkshire, the lady of William Moore, esq., a son.

— Lady Charles Wellesley, a daughter.

16. In Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess Chewton, a daughter.

— At Park House, Selby, the lady of J. H. Harrison, esq., of Brandsburton Hall, a daughter.

17. In Chester-square, the lady of John George Phillimore, Q.C., M.P., a son, still-born.

19. At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, a daughter.

20. At Greenwich Hospital, the lady of Rear-Admiral Sir Watkin Owen Pell, a son.

21. In Whitehall-place, the lady of J. Tollemache, esq., M.P., a son.

— In Nottingham-place, Marylebone, the lady of Launcelot Shadwell, esq., a daughter.

23. In Belgrave-square, the lady Isabella Stewart, a son.

— At Greystoke Castle, Mrs. Howard, a son, still-born.

— At Holderness House, East Yorkshire, the lady of B. M. Jalland, esq., a son.

24. In Portman-square, Lady Leigh, a daughter.

— In Berkeley-square, the lady Alfred Paget, a son.

25. In Charles-street, St. James's, Mrs. Dunbar, a son.

26. At Beech House, Loughton, Essex, the lady of George Brackenbury Berkeley, esq., a daughter.

— At Clewer Lodge, near Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Granthan Scott, a son.

— At Northallerton, Lady Chaytor, a son.

27. In Great Cumberland-street, Hyde Park, the lady of Thomas Chambers, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond, a daughter.

— At Bycroft, Herefordshire, the lady of Henry Oakley, esq., R.N., a son and heir.

— In George-street, Edinburgh, Lady Scott Douglas, a son.

— Lady Sebright, a son.

28. In Westbourne-street, Hyde Park Gardens, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Everest, a son.

29. In Hamilton-terrace, the Lady Blanche Dupplin, a son.

— At Stoke College, Suffolk, the lady of J. H. E. Elwes, esq., a son and heir.

30. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Olivia Ossulston, a son.

JUNE.

1. In Cavendish-square, the lady of Col. Thomas Wood, a son.

3. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of William Plowden, esq., of Plowden, a son and heir.

— At Broughton Hall, Flints., the lady of Robert Howard, esq., a son.

5. In Gloucester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Ker, a son.

— In Eccleston-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Cotton, a daughter.

— At Earlswood House, near Reigate, the lady of Major E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., of the Bombay Army, a daughter.

7. At Halnaher, Sussex, the lady of W. M. Bridger, esq., a daughter.

8. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of E. Holmes Baldock, esq., M.P., a son.

— In Upper Brook-street, the Lady Sarah Lindsay, a son.

9. The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Byron, a daughter.

— In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Macdonald, a son.

— At Saltmarshe, Yorkshire, the lady of Philip Saltmarsh, esq., a son and heir.

10. At Glencorse, near Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, of Ochterlony, bart., a son.

11. At Standen Hall, Lancashire, the wife of John T. W. Aspinall, esq., M.P., a daughter.

12. In Eaton-square, the Countess of Galloway, a son.

12. At Woolmers Park, Hertfordshire, the lady of William Herbert Wodehouse, esq., a son.

— At Streatham, the lady of Capt. Drinkwater Bethune, R.N., a son.

— At Bellarena, county of Londonderry, the lady of Sir Frederick William Heygate, bart., a daughter.

— At Yately Hall, Hants, the lady of Henry Parker Collett, esq., a son.

13. At Paris, Lady Abdy, a son.

— At Abbey Lodge, Regent's Park Mrs. Earnest Bunsen, a daughter.

14. At Everingham Park, the lady of William Constable Maxwell, esq., a daughter.

— At Prideaux Place, Padslow, the Hon. Mrs. C. G. Prideaux Brand, a son.

15. At Churston Court, Devon, the lady of J. B. Y. Buller, esq., a daughter.

16. At Hillhampton House, Worcestershire, the lady of N. Griffiths Buchanan, esq., of Knockshinnock, a son.

— At Sydenham, the lady of James Brotherton, esq., Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, a son.

17. In Cavendish-square, the Viccountess Mandeville, a son and heir.

— At the Rectory, Wakes Colne, the Hon. Mrs. F. Grimston, a daughter.

18. At Wheatfield, Oxon, the lady of the Rev. C. V. Spencer, a son and heir.

— In Hyde Park Gate South, Kensington Gore, the lady of Gilbert Abbot à Beckett, esq., a daughter.

— In Russell-square, the lady of James Russell, Q.C., a daughter.

— At St. Paul's College, Victoria, Hongkong, the lady of the Bishop of Victoria, a son.

— At Haseley Hall, the lady of Arthur Annesley, esq., a son.

19. At Gaddesdon Park, the lady of Capt. L. G. Paget, R.H.A., a son.

21. At Shenton Hall, Leicester, the lady of Fred. Wollaston, esq., a son.

22. At the Deanery, Westminster, the lady of Edward C. Buckland, esq., a son.

23. At Edinburgh, the Lady Louisa Wardlaw Ramsay, a daughter.

— At Northwood House, the lady of Mr. Sergeant Bellasis, a son.

— At the Holt, Bishop's Waltham, the lady of Walter Jervis Long, esq., a daughter.

24. In Ebury-street, the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, a son.

BIRTHS.

24. At Abernant House, Aberdare, the lady of Richard Fothergill, esq., a daughter.

25. At Frittenden, Lady Harriet Moore, a son.

26. In Whitehall-place, the lady of W. Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, esq., M.P., a son.

27. At Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, the lady of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, bart., a daughter.

— At Atterington House, Northallerton, the lady of M. S. Dodsworth, esq., a son and heir.

— At the Glen, Walmer, the lady of Capt. Fred. Byng Montresor, R.N., a son.

28. At St. James's Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, a daughter.

— At the Priory, Waddon, the lady of John Melhuish, esq., a son.

30. At Dublin, the lady of Edmund Burke Roche, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Milliken, Renfrewshire, Lady Milliken Napier, a daughter.

JULY.

1. At the Bedfords, West Ham, Essex, the lady of Captain Pelly, R.N., a daughter.

— At Evercreech House, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. Charles W. A. Napier, a daughter.

3. At Balsdon Lodge, Torquay, the lady of Capt. T. H. Lee, a daughter.

4. At Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, the lady of W. Wemyss Ker, a daughter.

6. At the Phœnix Park, Dublin, the lady of Henry Cust, esq., a daughter.

7. At Crowsley Park, Oxfordshire, the lady of Henry Baskerville, esq., a daughter.

— At Coburg, Canada West, the lady of Sir Edw. Poore, bart., a son and heir.

8. At Lichfield, the lady of the Rev. W. E. Jelf, a son.

— At Wolverton Park, Bucks, the lady of J. E. McConnell, esq., a daughter.

9. At Chester Villa, Lansdowne Road, the lady of Major-Gen. George Paris Bradshawe, K.H., a son.

— At Packolet, county of Down, the lady of Col. Chesney, R.A., a son.

10. In Eccleston-square, the lady of Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N., a son.

— At Buckland, Dover, the lady of Capt. Morier, R.N., a son.

— In Lansdowne-place, Brighton, the Baroness de Linden, a daughter.

— At Montreal, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hogarth, C.B., 26th Cameronians, a son.

11. At Mark Hall, Essex, the lady of George Granville Randolph, esq., Com. R.N., a daughter.

— At Beeston Hall, Norfolk, Lady Preston, a daughter.

— At Liverpool, the lady of T. Stamford Raffles, esq., a son.

12. At the Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. J. Blomefield, a daughter.

13. At Dinnington Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of J. C. Athorpe, esq., a daughter.

15. At Westover, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. William a'Court Holmes, a daughter.

16. At Staunton Harold, the Countess Ferrers, a son.

17. In Maida Hill West, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Stopford, C.B., 64th Regt., a son.

— At Oak Hill, Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. John Pelham, a daughter.

18. At Aynhoe, Lady Fanny Cartwright, a daughter.

— At Doneraile, co. Cork, the Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, a daughter.

20. At Attleburg, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. Alfred Bowyer Smyth, a son.

21. In Thurloe-square, the Countess de Zuylen de Nyevelt, a son.

— At Ickworth, Lady Arthur Hervey, a daughter.

— At Northchurch, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Sir John H. Culme Seymour, bart., a son.

22. At Blythfield, the Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a daughter.

— At Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Moreton, a daughter.

23. At Cranley Rectory, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Sapte, a son.

— In Berkeley-square, the lady of John Martin, esq., M.P., a son.

24. At Harwich, the lady of Francis Beaufort, esq., C.E., a son.

25. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Anna Gore Langton, a daughter.

29. At Thorndon, the Lady Petre, a daughter.

— At the Mount, York, the lady of Capt. Richard Quin, R.N., a daughter.

— In Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, the lady of William Atherton, esq., M.P., a daughter.

30. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Boscawen, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

31. Mrs. Gordon Cumming, of Altyre, a son.

— At Croston Park, the Lady Adelaide de Trafford, a son and heir.

AUGUST.

1. In Grosvenor-crescent, Mrs. Antrobus, a daughter.

2. At Purley, Berks, Lady Hope, a son.

— In Grosvenor-square, the Lady Charles Lennox FitzRoy, a daughter.

— At Guernsey, the widow of Lieut.-Col. Hunter Ward, late of the 48th Regt., a son.

3. At Wootton, Somersetshire, the lady of George Fownes Luttrell, esq., a daughter.

4. At Chalfont Lodge, Bucks, the lady of Leicester Hibbert, esq., a son.

5. At the Admiralty, Lady Hermione Graham, a daughter.

— In Euston-square, the wife of the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., a daughter.

— At Dublin, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, a daughter.

7. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the Lady Jane Walker, a son.

— At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, R.A., Director of the Royal Laboratory, a son.

8. At the Rectory, St. George's, Hanover-square, Mrs. Howarth, a son.

— At Wellington, the Hon. Mrs. Walrond, a daughter.

10. At Earlham Lodge, near Norwich, the lady of the Rev. William Hay Gurney, a daughter.

12. In Upper Brook-street, the Lady Frances Lloyd, a son.

13. In Princes-terrace, the Lady Clarence Paget, a son.

— In Oxford-square, Hyde Park, the lady of Major Beare, a daughter.

14. At Hemingford House, Stratford-on-Avon, the lady of Henry W. Allfrey, esq., a daughter.

15. At Victoria, Hong-Kong, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Griffin, commanding Royal Artillery in China, a son.

— At Sketton Hall, the Lady Burghley, a daughter.

16. At Knowlmere Manor, Yorkshire, the lady of Jonathan Peel, esq., a daughter.

18. In Lowndes-square, the Lady Mary Egerton, a daughter.

18. In Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Birch Reynardson, Grenadier Guards, a daughter.

20. At Hilton Park, the seat of Lieut.-Gen. Vernon, C.B., Mrs. George Vernon, a daughter.

21. At Richmond Hill, the lady of Arthur J. Otway, esq., M.P., a daughter, stillborn.

22. At Tythegston Court, Glamorganshire, the lady of the Rev. William Somerset, a son.

— At Cobham Hall, the Countess of Darnley, a daughter.

— At Cromore, Lady Robert Montagu, a daughter.

29. At Stoke House, Chichester, Lady Roper, a daughter.

— At Shute House, Devon, the lady of Temple West, esq., late Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards, a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.

4. At Stackpole Court, Viscountess Emlyn, a daughter.

— At Eglesfield House, Yatton, Somersetshire, the lady of George Lewis Norman, esq., a son.

5. At Mount Craig, Ross, the lady of Bellingham Barnard Hankey, esq., a daughter.

8. At the Vicarage, Canford, Dorsetshire, the Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a son.

— At Milton, Kent, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Monkland, 74th Highlanders, a son.

9. In Great Cumberland-place, Lady Doyle, a daughter.

10. At Stretton Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Philip William Godsal, esq., a son.

— At Bookham, the Hon. Mrs. Toler, a daughter.

— At Ashfold, the lady of Capt. Gilbert, R.H.A., a daughter.

11. At Rochester, the lady of Col. Sir John Campbell, bart., a son.

— At Hill Lodge, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the lady of Andrew Snape Hamond, esq., Capt. R.N., a daughter.

12. At Great Barton, the lady of Major H. Bunbury, a daughter.

— At Windlesham, the lady of Capt. R. Hallowell Carew, a son.

13. At Stoke Rochford, the Lady Caroline Turnor, a son.

— In Albyn-place, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Elibank, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

13. At Eastwood, Dunkeld, N.B., the Lady James Murray, a daughter.

15. At Elderton Lodge, the Hon. Mrs. Randall Burroughes, a daughter.

17. At Woolwich, the lady of Capt. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., a son.

18. At Pleasington Hall, Lancashire, the lady of John Butler Bowdon, esq., a son.

19. At Cheltenham, Lady Thompson, a son.

20. At Coston Rectory, Melton Mowbray, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, a daughter.

— At Burton Joyce, Nottinghamshire, the lady of C. C. Rolleston, esq., 84th Regt., a daughter.

— At Ryde, the lady of Capt. Belgrave, R.N., a daughter.

— At Goring, Oxon, the lady of Capt. Butler Fellowes, a son.

21. At Holywell Hall, near Stamford, the lady of Henry Birch Reynardson, esq., a son.

— At Twyford Hall, Norfolk, the lady of Robert Elwes, esq., a daughter.

22. At Dublin, the Countess of Donoughmore, a daughter.

23. At Larden Hall, Shropshire, the lady of C. H. Rouse Boughton, esq., a son and heir.

25. In Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Sir Charles Isham, bart., a daughter.

26. At St. Audries, Lady Acland Hood, a son.

27. At Millichope Park, Shropshire, the lady of C. O. Childe Pemberton, esq., a son and heir.

28. At Foulmire Rectory, Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a daughter.

29. At Warley Barracks, Essex, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Leslie, a son.

— In Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a daughter.

30. At Dunskey, N.B., Mrs. Hunter Blair, a son and heir.

OCTOBER.

2. At Goldsborough Hall, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, a daughter.

3. At Harbledown, Canterbury, the lady of Fras. Halhed, esq., a son.

4. At Wilderness Park, the Marchioness Camden, a daughter.

— At the Hirsel, the Countess of Home, a son.

6. In Grosvenor-street, the Lady Mary Clive, a daughter.

6. At Culzean Castle, Ayrshire, the Marchioness of Ailsa, a son.

— At Handsworth Rectory, Staffordshire, the lady of the Rev. George W. Murray, a daughter.

— At Sufton Court, Herefordshire, the lady of Thomas Evans, esq., a son, still-born.

7. At Henbury House, Dorsetshire, the lady of Charles J. Parke, esq., a son.

— At Denton Court, Canterbury, the lady of G. A. Brine, esq., R.N., a daughter.

8. At Muree, Punjab, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wellesley, 10th Regt., a daughter.

— At Boughton, Northamptonshire, the lady of the Rev. G. Howard Vyse, a son.

13. In Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, the lady of Capt. George Elliott, R.N., a daughter.

— At Glenorchard, near Glasgow, the lady of Colonel Slade, Inspecting Field Officer, a daughter.

14. At Old Alresford Rectory, Hants, the lady of the Rev. George Henry Sumner, of a son.

— In Chesham-street, the lady of Capt. Gladstone, R.N., M.P., a daughter.

15. At Sutton Rectory, the lady of Capt. Thring, R.A., a son.

16. The lady of John Hammond, esq., of Ashley Hall, Cambridgeshire, a son.

17. At Brookwood Park, Hampshire, the lady of Col. Greenwood, a daughter.

— At Ashbourn, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland, a son.

— In Albemarle-street, the Hon. Mrs. Silvertop, a son and heir.

18. At Brighton, Lady Henley, a daughter.

19. At Sylhet, Bengal, the lady of Col. Finnis, 38th Light Infantry, a daughter.

20. In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe, a son.

21. At Polesden, the Lady Mary Farquhar, a daughter.

— At Lambeth Palace, Mrs. Thomas, a daughter.

22. At Philorth, Aberdeenshire, the Lady Saltoun, a son.

23. At Shrigley Hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Brabazon Lowther, a daughter.

— At Weybridge, the lady of W. H. Martineau, esq., a daughter.

24. At Edinburgh, the lady of Alex. Mitchell Innes, esq., younger, of Aytoun Castle, Berwickshire, a son.

BIRTHS.

25. At Brockley Court, Som., the lady of Henry Smyth Pigott, esq., a daughter.

— At Langley Park, the Marchioness of Chandos, a daughter.

— At North Mimms Place, Herts, the Lady Rosa Greville, a son.

— At Brighton, the lady of Thomas Barrett Leman, esq., jun., a son.

— At Highnam Court, the lady of Gambier Parry, esq., a son.

26. At Bucknowle House, Dorset, the lady of Henry Dennett Cole, esq., a son.

— At the Havannah, the lady of G. Canning Backhouse, esq., a son.

27. At Bayswater Hill, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, a daughter.

28. At Wilton Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mr. Edward Thornton Wodehouse, a daughter.

29. At Fourah Bay, West Africa, the lady of the Bishop of Sierra Leone, a daughter.

31. In Tilney-street, the Viscountess Dalrymple, a son.

— At Langton Lodge, Dorset, the lady of G. P. Mansell, esq., a son.

NOVEMBER.

2. At Rawul Pindee, in the Punjab, the lady of W. S. R. Hodson, esq., Commandant of the Corps of Guides, and Assistant-Commissioner, a daughter.

3. At Castle Freke, Cork, the Lady Carberry, a daughter.

— At Hodroyd, the Hon. Mrs. E. Monckton, a son.

4. At Corbally, Limerick, the Hon. Mrs. Robinson. a son.

— At Bellbroughton House, Worc., the lady of Thomas Aston Waldron, esq., a daughter.

5. At Cranborne Lodge, Dorset, the lady of John Tregonwell, esq., a daughter.

6. In Belgrave-square, the lady of Charles William Grenfell, esq., M.P., a daughter.

7. At Petersfield, the lady of J. Bonham Carter, esq., M.P., a son.

— In Princes Gate, Hyde Park, the Lady Fanny Howard, a son.

9. At Old Hall House, near Ware, the lady of William George Ward, esq., a son and heir,

— At Nettleworth Hall, the lady of Major Fitz-Herbert, a son.

10. At St. John's Wood, the lady of Professor Creasy, a son.

10. At the Deanery, Windsor, the lady of Ralphe Neville, esq., a daughter.

11. At Charlton Barrow, Dorset, the lady of Lieut-Col. Dillon Browne, a daughter.

13. At Ipswich, the lady of T. Hervey Elwes, esq., a daughter.

14. At Killing Hall, Harrowgate, Mrs. Anderson, of twins.

16. At Hodnet Rectory, Salop, the lady of the Rev. S. H. Macauley, a son.

— In Carlton Terrace, the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, a son.

17. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Cunynghame, a son.

19. At Hawswell Hall, the lady of Major Wade, C.B., a son.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Alicia Hay, a posthumous son.

20. The lady of Henry P. Chomeley, esq., Brandsby Lodge, York, a daughter.

21. At the Manor, Loughall, Armagh, the lady of Robert Cope, esq., a son.

— At East Hall, Middleton Tyas, Richmond, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Amias Charles Orde Powlett, a daughter.

— At Kilkenny, the lady of the Bishop of Ossory, a son.

23. In Brunswick Terrace, Brighton, the lady of the Hon. Mark Kerr, Com. R.N., a daughter.

— At Gracedieu Manor, Leic., the lady of Ambrose Lisle Phillips, esq., a son.

24. At Chorley Wood, Herts, the lady of William Longman, esq., a daughter.

26. At Barnes, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Grove, a son.

— At Cape Town, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Barrington, a daughter.

27. At Hollybank, Hants, the lady of Major R. M. Mundy, a daughter.

28. At Fornham Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, the Lady Manners, a daughter.

— At Bath, the lady of Capt. J. F. Stirling, R.N., a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Welwyn, Herts, Lady Boothby, a daughter.

29. In Hyde Park Gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, a daughter.

DECEMBER.

1. The lady of Lieut-Col. Clark, Commandant Royal Military Asylum, a son.

2. In Grosvenor-square, the lady of William Brougham, esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

2. At Marsham Hall, Darlington, the lady of James Cookson, esq., a son.

4. The lady of John Bourne, esq., of Hilderstone Hall, Staff., a daughter.

5. The Viscountess Cranley, a daughter.

6. The Hon. Mrs. Parnell, a daughter.

7. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. G. Bridgeman, a daughter.

— In St. James's-square, the lady of the Rev. G. T. Bloomfield, a son.

8. At Walwyns Castle, Pembrokeshire, the lady of William Webb Follett Synge, esq., a son.

— At Methven Castle, the lady of William Smyth, esq., of Methven, a son.

— At Canon Froome Court, the lady of Charles Guy Trafford, esq., a son.

9. At Gibraltar, the lady of Capt. R. Peel, 13th Light Infantry, a son.

10. In Upper Grosvenor-street, lady Buxton, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of F. L. S. Wedderburn, esq., of Wedderburn and Birtchill, a daughter.

— At Wimbledon, the lady of G. F. Pollock, esq., a daughter.

— At Freckley Hall, Doncaster, the lady of W. Aldam, jun., esq., a son.

11. At Brighton, the Viscountess Downe, a son.

— In Grosvenor-place, the lady of R. B. Sheridan, esq., M.P., of a son.

— In Ennismore-place, Princes Gate, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Turnor, a daughter.

12. At Kilkea Castle, Kildare, the Marchioness of Kildare, a daughter.

— At Bottisham Hall, Cambs., the lady of J. Dunn Gardner, esq., a son.

13. At Caldecote Hall, Warw., the lady of Kirkley Fenton, esq., a daughter.

— At Chawton House, Hants, the lady of Edw. Knight, esq., a daughter.

14. At Asfordby Grange, Melton Mowbray, the lady of Capt. Cheslyn, a son.

16. At Ashling House, Hants, the lady of Capt. Henry Lavie, a son.

18. In St. James's-square, the Lady Alfred Hervey, a daughter.

— At Torquay, the lady of Sir Paul Hunter, bart., a son.

— At 15, Hereford-street, the lady of Thomas Somers Cocks, jun., esq., M.P., a daughter.

20. In Torrington-place, Plymouth, the lady of B. H. Bunce, esq., Com. R.N., a daughter.

20. At Sheffington Hall, Leic., the lady of R. Sutton, esq., a son.

— At Hythe, the lady of Lieut-Col. Hay, a daughter.

22. At Plymouth, the lady of Capt. Mends, a daughter.

— In Dublin, the Lady Naas, a son.

23. At Hythe, Kent, the lady of Lt.-Col. Hay, a daughter.

26. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Parsons, a daughter.

— At Anthony, Cornwall, the lady of W. H. Pole Carew, esq., a daughter.

27. At New Alresford, Hants, Lady Maria Brodie, lady of the Rev. W. Brodie, a daughter.

29. At Court House, Cannington, Som., the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a daughter.

— At Kirkby Mallory, Leic., the Hon. Mrs. Russell, a daughter.

31. In Green-street, Lady Adelaide Cadogan, a daughter.

— At Passy, near Paris, the lady of Lieut.-Col. McMurdo, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1852.

JAN. 15. At Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Henry, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Jeffreys, Archdeacon of Bombay, to Ellen Penelope, eldest daughter of W. H. Valpy, esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service.

1853.

JANUARY.

1. At St. Marylebone Church, James John Lonsdale, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Jessica Matilda, daughter of the late Samuel James Arnold Esq., and widow of the late Dr. Herbert Mayo, F.R.S.

— At St. James's Church, Hyde Park, Thomas Lloyd Esq., to Ann Cowper, only child of James Cheese, Esq., of Huntington Court, Herefordshire.

— At Dawlish, Capt. Bickford, R.N., to Harriet, only daughter of Codrington Parr, Esq., of Stonelands, Devon.

4. At Risby, near Bury St. Edmund's, Robert Woodhouse, esq., of Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, to Ellen Hurry, daughter of the Rev. S. H. Alderson.

MARRIAGES.

4. Christopher Harison, late Capt. 73rd Regiment, to Louisa-Marie-Millett, youngest daughter of the late Commander Moorman, R.N., K.F.M.

5. At Bassaleg Church, David Robertson Williamson, esq., of Lawers, Perthshire, to Selina Maria, daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, bart., Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire.

— At Christ Church, Virginia Water, Richard Fort, esq., of Read Hall, Lancashire, to Margaret-Ellen, daughter of the late Major-Gen. J. N. Smith, Hon. E.I.C.S., and widow of Capt. M. Smith, E.I.C.S.

6. At Madras, Edward D'Arcy Evezard, esq., to Mary Juliana, daughter of the late Thomas Haviland Burke, esq., and grandniece of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

8. Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth, to Rosetta-Wheeler, daughter of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, bart., of Lyroth, Kilkenny, and niece of the late Earl of Mayo.

11. At Uske, Monmouthshire, M. Digby Wyatt, Esq., of Guildford-street, London, to Mary, daughter of Iltyd Nicholl, Esq., of Uske, Monm., and the Ham, Glam.

— At Mawley Hall, Salop, the seat of Sir Edward Blount, bart., Henry William Pownall, esq., to Fanny, daughter of the late Edward Blount, esq., M.P., of Bellamore, Staffordshire.

— At Falmouth, George T. S. Winthrop, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Charlotte, daughter of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Wood, C.B., Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

13. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Peché Hart Dyke, esq., Commander R.N., to Annette Augusta, daughter of the late Frederick Richard Coore, esq., of Devonshire-place.

— At Allesley, Warwickshire, Charles W. Goode, esq., B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, and of Norton Hall, Glouc., to Helen, daughter of John Ratliff, esq., of Allesley.

— At Plymouth, James Duncan, esq., 58th Regt., to Fanny Mary, daughter of the late Major H. J. Close, 9th Lancers.

15. At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Capt. Louis Symonds Tindal, R.N., to Henrietta Maria O'Donel Whyte, ward of John Bishop Culpeper, esq.

18. At St. George's, Southwark, Joseph Robert Whitgreave, esq., of Heron Court, Rugeley, to Rosina, daughter of the late Benjamin George Hodges, esq., of Lambeth.

18. At St. Mary, Islington, the Rev. Conyngham Ellis, M.A., to Sophia Isabella, daughter of the late Matthew Babington, esq., of Rothley Temple, Leic.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Birchfield Swabey, esq., of Great Cumberland-place, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir Robert Baker, of Montague-place, Russell-square.

— At St. Paul's, Wilton-place, the Rev. H. Sandham, to Sophy, daughter of R. Bernal, esq.

— At St. Nicholas, Lincoln, the Rev. Charles Wing, Rector of Staunton, Notts, to Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. W. J. C. Staunton, of Staunton Hall, Notts.

— At St. John's, Paddington, Thomas Barrett-Lennard, jun., esq., to Emma, daughter of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, bart.

— At Manchester, Francis Jeffrey Bell, esq., of Calcutta, son of the late George Joseph Bell, esq., Professor of the Law of Scotland in the University of Edinburgh, to Barbara-Ann, eldest daughter of the late William Dalrymple Shaw, esq., Calcutta.

— At Claines, Oliver Mason, esq., of Reginald's Tower, Great Malvern, to Emma-Susannah, daughter of the late John Hyde, esq., of Worcester.

19. At Kidderminster, Thomas Aston Waldron, esq., of Bellbroughton House, Worc., to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bradley, esq.

20. At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. John Acland James, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, son of the late Bishop of Calcutta, to Clarissa Catherine, daughter of the Baron de Hochepied Larpent, of Bath.

— At St. John's Church, Notting-hill, the Rev. William Holdsworth, M.A., to the Hon. Augusta Matilda Irby, sister of Lord Boston.

— At Claines, Worcester, Capt. Charles Henry Morse, Bombay Army, to Mary-Martha, youngest daughter of Major Baker, Worcester.

22. At the Consulate, Leghorn, Henry Drummond Wolff, Attaché to her Majesty's Legation in Tuscany, only son of the Rev. Dr. and Lady Georgiana Wolff, to Adeline, daughter of the late Walter Sholto Douglas, esq.

MARRIAGES.

25. At Eccles, Arthur Henry, third son of Sir Benjamin Heywood, bart., of Claremont, to Alice, daughter of William Langton, esq., of the Rookery, Manchester.

— At Cawnpore, W. S. Pierson, esq., 54th Bengal N. I., to Louisa Mary, daughter of Colonel Pettingall.

— At Hauxwell, the Rev. Frederick William Mann, to Eleanor Mary, daughter of the Rev. M. J. Pattison, Rector of Hauxwell.

26. At Myddleton Lodge, Yorkshire, George Manley, esq., to Charlotte, daughter of Peter Middleton, esq., of Stockeld Park, and Myddleton Lodge.

— At Dorking, John William Roper, esq., to Mary Katharine Chaldecott, of Cotmandene, Dorking, daughter of the late J. G. Chaldecott, esq., of Leyton, Essex.

— At Douglas, Isle of Man, Capt. W. H. Stone, 44th Regt. M. N. I., to Lucy Bond, daughter of the late Capt. Arscott, R.N., of Chudleigh.

27. At Belmaduttry House, Rossshire, Major James Wardlaw, to Jane, daughter of the late Sir Colin Mackenzie, bart., of Kilroy.

— At St. Paul's, Halifax, Henry, second son of William Eccles, esq., M.P., Spring Mount, Blackburn, to Mary Jane, daughter of George Whiteley, esq., May Field House, Halifax.

— At Stoke Damerel, Alexander Meadows Rendel, esq., to Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. William Hobson, R.N., Governor of New Zealand.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Henry Hotchkys, esq., of Clevedon House, Devon, to Gertrude Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Gresham, esq., late of Cheltenham, and of Barnby Dun, Yorkshire.

— At Monkstown, co. Cork, Lucius Henry Spooner, esq., son of the Ven. Archdeacon Spooner, to Margaret Skottowe, daughter of R. N. Parker, esq., Passage West, co. of Cork.

— At Her Majesty's Legation, Washington, William Webb Follett Synge, esq., Attaché to the Legation, to Henrietta Mary, daughter of the late Col. Wainwright.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, D'Monte Arbuthnot, esq., to Esther Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Sir William Murray, bart., of Hillhead and Claremont, N.B.

31. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Frederick George Harcourt, esq., of Addlestone, Surrey, to Francis Elizabeth Josephine, daughter of the Rev. W. Hickey.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Poonah, East Indies, Frederick Conybeare, esq., Bombay Horse Artillery, to Fanny, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hallett, C.B.

2. At Woodlands St. Mary, John Rocke, esq., Clungunford House, Salop, to Constance Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Cuyler, bart.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Thomas Montague Carrington Wilde, son of Lord Truro, to Emily, daughter of Charles Chapman, esq., of Balham Hill, Surrey.

— At Lyndhurst Church, the Rev. Paulet Mildmay Compton, to Mary Catherine Powell, daughter of the late Henry Weyland Powell, esq., of Foxlease Park, Hants.

— At Jaulnah, Richard Godfrey Jones, esq., 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to Caroline Diana Marion, daughter of the late Major Campbell, Bengal Artillery.

— At St. George's Church, Captain Augustus Lane Fox, to Alice Stanley, daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley).

5. At St. James's Church, the Marquis of Headfort, K.P., to Frances, widow of Sir William Hay Macnaghten, bart., late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Shah Soojah.

7. At the Cathedral, Madras, St. Leger Murray, son of P. St. Leger Grenfell, esq., to Georgina, daughter of the late Capt. Campbell, of the 71st Highlanders.

10. At Melbourne, Australia, William Ravenscroft Stephen, esq., second son of Sir George Stephen, to Mary Anne Sarah, daughter of Richard Walkden, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Brompton, Capt. H. Wilson, of Hereford-square, to Catherine Jane, only child of Capt. John Cook.

— At St. Marylebone Church, Sir James Meek, C.B., of Ilfracombe, Devon, to Miss Grant, daughter of the late Dr. Grant, M.D., of Kingston, Jamaica.

— At Freystrop, Pemb., Peregrine Lort Phillips, esq., of East Hook, Pemb., to Annah Jane, daughter of the late John Davis, esq., of Mullock.

14. At Limerick, John Jervis Palmer, esq., Commander R.N., to Henrietta Fitzgerald, daughter of James Bannatyne, esq.

MARRIAGES.

15. At 4, Whitehall-yard, William Tomline, esq., grandson of the late Bishop of Winchester, to the Hon. Fanny Charlotte Gage, daughter of Viscount Gage.

— At South Witham, the Rev. R. W. L. Tollemache, to Caroline, daughter of the late Hon. Felix Thomas Tollemache, of Tongswood, Kent, and niece of the Earl of Desart.

17. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William Hammond, Solly, esq., to Katherine Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B., of Upper Wimpole-street.

22. At Kensington Church, Capt. Frederick Maude, to Catherine, daughter of the late Very Rev. Sir George Bisshopp, bart., Dean of Lismore.

— At Hildenborough, Tunbridge, Richard Philpott, esq., of West Farleigh, Kent, to Fanny, daughter of J. H. G. Heath, esq., of Oak Hill Lodge, Tunbridge.

23. At the British Embassy, Berlin, Robert Pashley, esq., Q.C., to Anna Josephine Maria, daughter of the Baron Von Lauer-Muenchhofen.

— At St. James's, Garlick Hythe, W. N. Tanner, esq., of Boscastle, to Clara, daughter of William Coulthard, esq., and niece of Sir George Barlow, Governor-General of India.

24. At Tunbridge Wells, Le Comte Alexandre de Bylandt, son of Gen. Comte de Bylandt, of Mastlandt, Breda, Holland, to Harriette Mary, daughter of James Deane, esq., of Cumberland House, Tunbridge Wells.

— At St. James's Church, Paddington, Capt. Brook John Knight, to Margaret, daughter of Charles Pearson, esq., of Gloucester-square, Hyde-park.

— At Devonport, Willoughby Harcourt Carter, esq., Capt. 7th Royal Fusileers, to Eliza, daughter of the late George Palmes, esq., of Naburn Hall, Yorks.

MARCH.

1. At St. George's, Robert Ellice, esq., to Eglantine Charlotte Louisa, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Balfour, of Balbirnie, N.B.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Francis Horsley Robinson, esq., to Anne, widow of Arthur Raikes, esq.

— At Sidbury, Cape of Good Hope, Henry, son of Lieut. Daniel, R.N., of Sidbury Park, to Ambrosina, youngest daughter of Ambrose Campbell, esq., M.D., and grand-daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, Governor of Newfoundland.

2. At Brighton-crescent, Portobello, James Fawcett, esq., of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland, to Susan Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Wilkie, of Ratho Byres, and Minister of the New Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh.

3. At Corfu, Trophine George Gordon, Wedderburne, esq., 76th Regiment, to Caroline, daughter of William Dixon, esq., late Capt. R.A.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Chichester Knox, esq., to the lady Georgiana Dawson Damer, sister of the Earl of Portarlington.

— At Bath, James T. Craster, esq., 38th Regt., to Emmeline Annie Bradby, daughter of the late James Ede, esq., of Ridgeway Castle, Southampton.

4. At Calais, the Baron von Hoffman, to Anne, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. James Wright, Hon. E.I.C.

5. At the British Embassy, Paris, Alex. Edward Kelso Hamilton, esq., to Jane Harriet, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Lane, C.B.

10. At Woolwich, Capt. N. S. K. Bayly, R.A., to Henrietta Charlotte, daughter of Col. H. W. Gordon, R.A.

— At Crowan, Cornwall, George Gardiner Alexander, esq., Capt. R.M.A., to Marianne Helen, daughter of the late Rev. George Treweeke.

12. At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Arthur Evans, Capt. Bombay Army, to Margaret Eleanor Georgiana, daughter of the late Hon. William Fraser, of Saltoun.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Dunn Gardiner, esq. of Chatteris, Camb., to Ada, eldest daughter of William Pigott, esq., and grand-daughter of the late Gen. Jeafferson and the Viscountess Gormanston, of Dullingham House.

17. At Waltham Abbey, Capt. W. Townsend Barnett, R.A., to Eliza Josephine Ellen, daughter of Joseph Jessop esq., of Waltham Abbey.

— At Corringham, Henry Hickman Bacon, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Beckett, bart., of Somerby Park, Linc.

21. At Madras, Thomas Wolrich Stansfield, esq., Lieut. 51st Regt. N.I., to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of William Beauchamp, esq.. Madras Art., and niece of Lieut.-Col. Cole.

MARRIAGES.

29. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Henry Jerome de Salis, to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., of Waterperry, Oxon.

— At Albury, Surrey, Henry William Eddis, esq., of Stavely, Derbyshire, to Emily Honor, daughter of the Rev. John Hooper.

— At Muston, Leic., William Charles Sargeaunt, esq., to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of the Rev. G. Gordon.

— At Rollstone, Gilbert Heathcote, esq., third son of Sir William Heathcote, bart., of Hursley Park, Hants, to Eliza, daughter of Capt. W. A. Heathcote, of Rollstone, Wilts.

— At Bury St. Edmund's, Lieut.-Col. Curtis, C.B., to Georgiana Conran, daughter of the late Capt. Conran, 17th Light Dragoons.

— At Cawthorne, Percival Andree Pickering, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Anna Maria Wilhelmina, daughter of J. S. Stanhope, esq., and Lady Elizabeth Stanhope.

— At Storrington, William Brooke, esq., Master in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, to Catherine Anne Daschkaw, daughter of the Rev. William Bradford, Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

— At Culham, Capt. Ranquier, J. Cannen, R.A., to Augusta Emma, daughter of the late John Phillips, esq., of Cullam, Oxfordshire.

30. At Goostrey, Cheshire, the Rev. Octavius Luard, to Sarah Maria, daughter of the late William Charles Booth, esq., of Twemlow Hall, Cheshire.

— At Ventnor, I. W., Patrick Johnston, esq., of Edinburgh, to Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. South, of Southlands, Exeter.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Edward Southwell Russell, to Harriet Agnes, daughter of Capt. Charles Elliott, R.N., Governor of Bermuda.

— At. Hurstpierpoint, George Octavius Pollard, esq., to Henrietta, daughter of Nathaniel Borrer, esq., of Pakyns Manor, Sussex.

— At Nursling, Southampton, James Robertson, esq., to Georgiana Antoinette, daughter of William Lichfield, esq., of Upton House, Hants.

— At Leamington, Philip Broke Turnor, esq., to Selina Louisa, daughter of James Saunderson, esq., of St. Hubert, county Fermanagh.

31. At Bath, the Rev. Richard Lane Palmer Samborne, to Ellen, daughter of Thomas Ferguson, esq., of Grenville, county Down.

APRIL.

2. At St George's, Hanover-square, Augustin King George, esq., of Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, to Maria, daughter of the late Allen Hurrell, esq., of Arkesden, Essex.

4. At Florence, Campbell Munro, esq., Lieut. and Capt. Grenadier Guards, to Henrietta Maria, daughter of John Drummond, esq.

— At Stowmarket, Capt. Waller, R.A., to Frances Caroline Kerr, daughter of the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth.

5. At Dinnington, Edward Walter, esq., to Mary Anne Eliza, daughter of John C. Athorpe, esq., of Dinnington Hall, Yorks.

— At Alverstoke Church, the Earl of Lisburne, to the Hon. Elizabeth Augusta Harriet Mitchell, daughter of the Lady Harriet Mitchell, and of the late Col. Mitchell.

— At Hainholz, Hanover, Lieut. Charles Quentin, of the Hanoverian Hussar Guards, to Mary Augusta Sophie Esther, daughter of the late Lieut. Eicke, King's German Legion.

6. At Kensington, Major Ellis, late of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Frederica Ellen, daughter of the late John Ansley, esq., of Houghton Hall, Hunts.

7. At Evercreech Church, Somerset, Henry Hobhouse, esq., to Charlotte Etruria, sister of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

— At the Abbey Church, Romsey, the Rev. George Augustus Seymour, to Elizabeth Welman, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Gerard T. Noel.

— At Stoke Damerel Church, William Wright, esq., 35th Regt., to Catherine Adelaide, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Nooth.

— At Cheltenham, the Rev. George Napleton Treweeke, to Letitia, widow of Capt. the Hon. Charles Butler.

— At Clifton, Wallis O'Bryen Hastings Buchanan, esq., 92nd Highlanders, of Mount Vernon, Lanark, to Anna Henrietta, daughter of the late Albany Savile, esq., of Oaklands, Devon.

12. At Hove, Edward Latham Ormerod, esq., M.D., of Brighton, to Mary Olivia, daughter of Edward Robert Porter, esq., of Upper Brunswick-place, Brighton.

MARRIAGES.

13. At the British Embassy, Dresden, Robert Ward Jackson, esq., of Greatham, Durham, to Maria Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Fourness Wilson, of Burley Hall, Yorkshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. James Grant, second son of the Earl of Seafield, to Constance Helena, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, bart., of Birkenbog and Forglen, Banffshire.

— At Rochester, the Rev. Perceval Laurence, to Isabella Sarah, daughter of Capt. Moorsom, C.E., of Satis House, Rochester.

— At Taney, Capt. G. Harrington Hawes, 9th Regt., to the Hon. Cecilia P. Yelverton, daughter of Viscount Avonmore.

14. At the Queen's Chapel, Gibraltar, Capt. George Frend, 26th Cameronians, to Emily Hester Mary, daughter of His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Governor of Gibraltar.

— At Coulsdon Church, John Hine Hunt, esq., of Birtley Hall, Durham, to Augusta Nona, daughter of Thomas Allen Shuter, esq., of Hooley House, Surrey.

— At Aberdeen, William Stewart James Horne Munro, esq., M.D., of Latheron, Caithness, to Isabella Ogilvy, daughter of Hercules Scott, esq., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in that University.

— At Shrewsbury, George Chance, esq., to Mary, daughter of the Rev. G. R. Downward, of the Castle, Shrewsbury.

— At Exeter, Alex. Cleiland Macdonald, esq., to Elizabeth Ellicombe, daughter of R. C. Campion, esq.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Archibald P. G. Ross, esq., Capt. R.E., to Alethea Emma, daughter of the late John Richmond Seymour, esq., of Crowood, Wilts.

— At St. Stephen's the Martyr, Avenue-road, Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, C.B., to Clara Matilda, daughter of the late W. H. Marriott, esq., of Sussex-place.

— At Henbury, Gloucestershire, Capt. C. W. Miles, of Burton-hill, Malmesbury, to Maria Susanna, only daughter of Sere Hill, esq., of Henbury.

— At Burn's Land, the Rev. G. H. Forbes, B.A., to Eleanor Maria Irby, daughter of the late Major Wemyss, of the Scots Greys.

— At Cape Town, Edward Herbert Nightingale, esq., 23rd M.L.I., to Sophia Carden Bell, daughter of Col. R. Blackall, Bengal Army.

19. At Spennithorne, Yorkshire, the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, to Catherine Mary, daughter of Lieut. Webber, R.N.

— At Minstead Church, Hants, the Rev. William Walton Henningham, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Matilda Anne, daughter of the late Major-Gen. J. B. Parker, C.B., R.A.

— At Barlaston, Andrew George Corbet, esq., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Ralph Adderley, esq., of Barlaston and Coton Halls, Staffordshire.

— At Countess Wear Chapel, Devon, the Hon. Fred. O'Bryen Fitzmaurice, Lieut. R.N., third son of the Earl of Orkney, to Mary Anne Taylor, daughter of the late Robert Taylor S. Abraham, esq.

20. At All Saints' Church, Maidstone, the Rev. G. W. Corker, M.A., to the Lady Charlotte Marsham, sister of the Earl of Romney.

— At Wimbledon, the Rev. Francis F. C. Margetts, M.A., Vicar of Daxford, Cambridgeshire, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of Edward Holroyd, esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.

— At Whittingham, Hugh Robert Hughes, esq., of Kinmell Park and Dinorben, Denbighshire, to Florentia, daughter of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, of Eslington Park, Northumberland.

21. At St. John's Church, Paddington, Herbert Calthorpe Gardner, esq., of the 38th Bengal Light Infantry, to Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick J. Prescott, esq., of Oxford-square.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, John Henry Manners Sutton, esq., M.P., of Kelham Hall, Notts, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Gustavus Burnaby.

— At Butleigh Church, the Rev. J. G. Hickley, Rector of Street and Walton, to Mary Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Hood, bart., of Wootton, Somerset.

— At Trinity Church, Botleys, Leycester Penrhyn, esq., of East Sheen, Surrey, to Vere, daughter of Robert Gosling, esq., of Botleys Park, Surrey.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Henry Charles Watson, Lieut. H.M. 3rd West India Regt., to Jane Blair, daughter of Sir Robert Alexander Chermside, M.D., K.C.H., of Paris.

MARRIAGES.

21. At Twickenham, Thomas Henry Lysaght, Com. R.N., to Caroline Mary, daughter of William Nairn, esq.

— At Leamington, Edward Christian Burckhardt, esq., to Henrietta Isabella Jane, daughter of the late Harry Gough Ord, esq., of Bexley, Capt. R.A.

23. At the British Legation, Florence, Theodore Howard Galton, esq., of Hadzor, Worcestershire, to Frances Amelia, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, bart.

— At Leamington, John Cheshire, esq., of Hartford, Cheshire, to Ellen Maria, daughter of Major Dewes, of Buckingham, and Hadley, Middlesex.

— At Dinapore, Bengal, Wm. Charles Owen, esq., M.D., to Adelaide Anne, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Wake, 44th N.I.

25. At St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, Gustavus T. Smith, esq., of Goldicote, Worcestershire, to Lady Mordaunt, of Walton Court, Warwickshire.

— At the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, Capt. Hugh Hamilton, Queen's Dragoon Guards, of Pinmore and Belleisle, Ayrshire, to Selina Mary, daughter of George L'Estrange, esq., of Kilnacrot, county Cavan.

26. At the District Church of Penwerris, Falmouth, William Wood, esq., Lieut. R.N., son of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Wood, C.B., commanding the Forces in the Windward Islands, to Rose, daughter of Comm. Wentworth Parsons Croke, R.N.

— At Kempsey, near Worcester, Capt. Skipwith, R.N., to Louisa Maria, daughter of Richard Temple, esq., of the Nash, near Worcester.

— At New Brentford, the Rev. Charles Hill, of Staverton, Northamptonshire, to Cecilia Clinton, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Baddeley, R.E.

— At St. George's Hanover-square, Charles Penruddocke, esq., of Compton Park, Wilts, to Flora Henrietta, daughter of Walter Long, esq., M.P., of Rood Ashton, Wilts.

— At Hove Church, Brighton, John, eldest son of John Round, esq., of 15, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, to Laura, youngest daughter of the late Hiren Smith, esq.

— At Cheltenham, William Armstrong, esq., Capt. 15th Regt., to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-General M'Pherson, H.E.I.C.S.

— At Haughton le Skerne, Durham, John Newberry George, esq., of Camberwell, to Sarah, daughter of the late William Gascoigne Shafto, esq., of Carrycoates Hall, Northumberland.

26. At Shapwick, Somersetshire, Henry Thomas Vialls, esq., Capt. 45th Regt., to Helen Maria, daughter of Henry Bull Strangways, esq., of Shapwick House.

27. At Acton, Middlesex, Henry Pering Pellew Crease, esq., to Sarah, daughter of Professor Lindley, of Acton-green.

— At Silchester, Hants, Capt. Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, R.N., to Emily Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, and Rector of Silchester.

28. At Edensor, Derbyshire, G. H. Stokes, esq., to Emily, daughter of Sir Joseph Paxton, of Chatsworth.

— At St. Pancras, Capt. Edw. A. Williams, R.A., to Jessie, daughter of Leonard Foaker, esq., of Upper Woburn-place.

— At York, Richard Hamilton, esq., to Harriet Rachel Gore, daughter of Major Henry Dickson, late 81st Regt.

— At Inverness, the Rev. William Wilson, B.A., to Magdalen Duff, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Arthur Macfarlane.

— At Lingfield, the Rev. C. Harbord Heath, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Tonge, esq., of Sterborough Castle, Surrey.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick C. Clifton, esq., to Lady Edith Maud Hastings, eldest daughter of the Marchioness of Hastings.

MAY.

3. At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Thomas Francis Rolt, esq., late of the Coldstream Guards, to Mary Charlotte, daughter of Capt. George Foot, R.A., of Tor Grove, near Plymouth.

— At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Leonard Graham Clarke, to Lavinia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Horsford.

— At New Romney, George Leigh Lye, esq., Bombay N. Inf., to Ellen Jane, daughter of Thomas Cobb, esq.

— At Mells, Somerset, Frederick Brodie, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Thomas Fussell, esq.

4. At Dedham, the Rev. George I. Taylor, to Christiana Dorothy, daughter of the late Robert Whalley, esq., of Brantham Hall, Suffolk.

MARRIAGES.

5. At the Parish Church, Whickham, Durham, James Paterson Smart, esq., to Eleanor, daughter of the late Thomas Burnett, esq.

7. At St. James's, Westminster, the Right Hon. Lord Ribblesdale, to Ellen, daughter of Col. Mure, M.P., of Caldwell.

10. At Buxhall, Suffolk, William Edward Surtees, esq., D.C.L., to Caroline, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman, C.B., K.C.H.

— At St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, the Rev. Edward Lamb, to Rosa Harriett, daughter of the late Benjamin Pead, esq., of Hacton, Essex.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Jemima Anne Amy, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Edward Bridges, D.D.

— At Bishopwearmouth, Charles Bulmer, esq., of Saltwell Hall, county Durham, to Ellen, daughter of C. Ferguson, esq., of Sunniside.

— At Finchley, Arthur Edmund Taylor, esq., of Crouch-hill and Parliament-street, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of Frederic Greenhill, esq., of Finchley.

— At Sidmouth, South Devon, Richard Radcliff Cary, esq., of Munfin, county Wexford, to Caroline Ursula, daughter of Col. Charles R. W. Lane, C.B., Bengal Army.

11. At Wandsworth, Hamilton Earle Alexander Durnford, Vice-Principal of St. Thomas's College, Colombo, to Eleonora Wingfield, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hatch, Vicar of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

12. At Clapham Church, Edgar Alfred Bowring, esq., fourth son of Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong-Kong, to Sophia, daughter of Thomas Cubitt, esq., of Clapham Park and Denbies.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hugh Francis Lethbridge Astley, esq., to Augusta Ellen, daughter of the late James Cockburn, esq.

— At St. Clement's, Cornwall, Henry Godfrey, esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Polwhele.

— At Paddington, Henry Shirley Curtis, esq., to Harriette, daughter of John Greenwood, esq., of Blomfield-terrace, Paddington.

— At Brompton, Edward C. Hakewill, esq., of Thurloe-square, to Frances Mary, widow of Hugh Cochrane Davidson, esq., of Cantry, Invernesshire.

17. At East Lavant Church, Sussex, Rowland Francis Walbanke Childers, esq., Scots Fusilier Guards, to Susan Anne, daughter of Major-Gen. Bourchier 3rd Dragoon Guards.

— At Great Saxham Church, Sholto James Douglas, esq., to Ann Harriet daughter of William Mills, esq., of Saxham Hall, Suffolk.

18. At St. John's Church, Notting Hill, Frederick Valiant, esq., 1st Bombay Lancers, to Josephine Anne, daughter of Charles Frederick Hardman, esq., of Castledown, Hastings.

— At Lyonshall, Henry Charles Stewart, esq., of Grove-road, St. John's Wood, to Sarah Frances Isabel, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Crosse, K.S.F., of Ovals, St. Crosse, Herefordshire.

19. At Gotha, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, son of the King of Holland, to the Princess Amelia, daughter of Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, and sister of Prince Edward.

— At Mirimichi, New Brunswick, James Charles Edward Carmichael, esq., to Eliza Jane, daughter of John Williston, M.P.

21. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Sir Thomas George Skipwith, bart., of Newbold Hall, Warwickshire, to Jane, daughter of Hubert Butler Moore, esq., of Anaghbeg, Galway.

— At Melbourne, Australia, Arthur Davies, esq., of Strathfillan, to Elizabeth Christianna, daughter of the late Charles Fenwick, esq.

23. At St. James's, Piccadilly, William Graham Dewick, esq., to Mary Anne, daughter of Christopher Richard Preston, esq., of Blackmore Priory, Essex.

— At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. R. N. Duguid Brown, Incumbent of St. James's, Bermondsey, to Louisa Clara, daughter of the late Capt. Reid, R.A.

24. At All Saints', Maidstone, the Rev. Robert Watt, M.A., Rector of Cheadle, Staffordshire, to Janet Eliza, daughter of W. Johnson, esq., of Somerfield-terrace.

25. At Christ Church, Sydney, Montagu Consett Stephen, esq., to Emilie Clara, daughter of the late Rev. John Jennings Smith, M.A.

— William Moore Miller, esq., to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Stoney Swinney, of Balleyredmond House, county of Carlow.

MARRIAGES.

25. At Plymouth, Charles Henry Elphinstone Holloway, esq., late 68th Royal Rifles, to Sarah Bryant Whitchurch, daughter of James Bryant, esq.

— At Llanelly, Sir Godfrey Thomas, bart., of Glamorgan House, Clifton, to Emily, daughter of Wm. Chambers, jun., of Llanelly House, Carmarthenshire.

— At Ardleigh, Vicary Kelly, esq., Capt. R.N., to Ellen, daughter of William Sandford Lambe, esq.

— At Forglen House, Banffshire, Edwin Hare Dashwood, esq., late of H.M. 10th Foot, to Roberta Henrietta, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, bart.

— At Kingston, Portsea, Charles Mainwaring, esq., R.A., to Isabella, daughter of Capt. T. R. Agnew, Tipner.

26. At Wilsford, the Rev. William Bree, M.A., to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Duke, of Lake House, Wiltshire.

— At Widcombe Church, Bath, the Rev. R. Hughes, B.A., to Mary Ann, daughter of Capt. Mainwaring, R.N., of Whitmore Hall, and Biddulph, Staffordshire.

— At Ambleside, Edmund Hugh Clerk, to Eliza Alicia, daughter of the late Col. J. B. Taylor, M.P. for Hythe.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Frederick James Fitzroy, to Catherine Sarah Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Rev. William Wescombe.

— At Loch Gilphead, Clarke Stoughton, esq., of Sparham, Norfolk, to Mary Ann Dora, daughter of William Hallett, esq., Eling Grove, Hants.

— At St. Mark's, Kennington, H. Leopold Nazer, esq., of Wivelescombe, Somersetshire, to Emma, daughter of the late Edward Augustus Gibbons, esq.

— At Newcastle-on-Tyne, George Barras Reed, esq., to Louisa Catherine, daughter of Aubone Surtees, esq.

— At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, William Alex. Cockburn, esq., to Julia Clementina, daughter of the late William Sant, esq., of Botwell, Middlesex.

28. At Geneva, Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, bart., to Frances, daughter of Rev. William Margesson, of Oakhurst.

29. At Trinity Church, Gloucester-gardens, Francis L. Dowling, esq., to Frances Harriet, daughter of G. H. Smart, esq.

31. At Ripon, Henry Haffey Bean, esq., of Long Sandall, to Jane, daughter of the late Gen. Maister, of Littlethorpe.

31. At Ostend, Ynyr Deane Hawtrey Parks, esq., to Emilia, daughter of B. Houghton, esq., of Surbiton Lodge, Surrey.

JUNE.

1. At St. David's, Bermuda, Charles C. Chesney, esq., Lieut. R.E., to Alice Wilby, daughter of John Barr, esq.

— At Mortlake, George Chandler Ravenshaw, esq., to Eliza, daughter of Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., of Castelnau House, Mortlake, Surrey.

— The Hon. F. Leveson Gower, M.P., to Lady Margaret Compton, sister of the Marquis of Northampton.

— At Petersham Church, Richmond, the Rev. William Parsons Warburton, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, to the Hon. Isabel Mary Lister.

— At Moreley, Henry Marshall Sykes, esq., of Headingley-hill, to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Samuel Webster, esq., of Back House, Morley.

— At St. Matthew's, Brixton, John McNeill, esq., Bombay Army, to Hester-Law-Howard, daughter of the late Forbes McNeill, esq., and niece of Lord Colonsay.

— At Laugharne, Capt. Claude C. Lucas, Bombay Army, late of Hill Side, to Harriet, daughter of William Binger, esq.

— At Cirencester, Charles Spooner, esq., son of the Ven. Archdeacon Spooner, to Susan Frances, daughter of the late Daniel Trinder, esq., of Norcot.

— At Reading, George Holme, esq., of Liverpool, to Frances Newberry, daughter of Daniel Glosset, esq., M.D.

2. At St. James's, Westminster, the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, to Lucy Frances Le Marchant, daughter of Le Marchant Thomas, esq., of Billingbear, Berks, and Sea View, Isle of Wight.

— At Bromyard, by the Rev. Canon Huntingford, B.C.L., William Legh Cahusac, esq., 11th Regt. Bombay Army, to Janetta, daughter of the Rev. William Cooke, Vicar of Bromyard.

— At Timoleague Church, Cork, Horace Newman Travers, esq., Commissariat Staff, to Rosamond St. Leger Shirley, relict of the late Jonas Hamilton Travers, esq., and daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B.

— At Eltham, Kent, Robert Courage, esq., to Annie, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. C. C. Michell, R.A., K.H.

MARRIAGES.

2. At Torquay, Arthur John Hughes, esq., to Gertrude Harriot Eularia, daughter of the late Major R. H. Ord, R.A., K.H.

— At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. James Fogo, R.Art., to Sybella Murray, of Kirtleton, only daughter of the late Lieut-Col. M. Murray.

— At Bathwick, Frederick Charles Fitzgerald, esq., to Eliza Francesca, daughter of W. H. Roberts, esq., of Ealing, Middlesex.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Frederick William Springett, esq., to Isabella Grevis, daughter of D. G. James, esq., of Ightham Court.

4. At Hanslope, Charles Edward Leigh, esq., to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Lys Parker, esq., of Hanslope Park.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Thomas Cruse, esq., to Catherine Harriet Frances, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry William Pringle, G.C.B.

— At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Lord Colville, of Culross, to the Hon. Cecile Katherine Mary, daughter of Lord Carrington.

7. At Brighton, Capt. Puleston, eldest son of Sir Richard Puleston, to Catherine Judith, daughter of the late Richard Fountaine Wilson, esq., of Melton Park, Yorkshire.

— At Southbroome Church, John Harvey Astell, esq., to Anne Emelia, daughter of Robert Parry Nisbett, esq., of Southbroome House, Wilts.

— At Peper Harrow, Surrey, the Rev. Henry Bolton Power, Incumbent of Bramley, Surrey, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Lawrence William Eliot.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major McDonnell, 29th Regt., to Ellen, daughter of John Cotter, esq., of Ashton, Cork.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Henry Hall, Madras Cavalry, to Constance Miller, daughter of Capt. Francis Hawkins, of Carinbank, Forfarshire.

— At Hendon, Middlesex, Capt. George Frederick Barry, Her Majesty's 24th Regt., to Frances Mary, daughter of W. M. Browne, esq., of Hendon.

8. At Handsworth, near Birmingham, Chilley Pine, esq., 4th Dragoon Guards, to Agnes, daughter of the late James Gibson, esq., of Heathfield Hall, Staff.

— At Odiham, Hants, the Rev. James Parker Harris, Assistant Chaplain in the Hon. E.I.C.S., to Georgina Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Short, late of the Coldstream Guards.

8. At Lawford, the Rev. Charles C. Southey, son of the late Poet Laureate, and Vicar of Ardleigh, to Henrietta E. Nunn, daughter of Thomas Nunn, esq., of Lawford House.

— At Gilling, George Trotter, esq., of Scarborough House, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Alderson, esq., of Skeeby Grange, Richmond.

9. At Wacquinghen, Pas-de-Calais, Stephen Ronald Woulfe, esq., son of the late Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, to the Hon. Isabella Letitia, daughter of the late Lord Graves.

— At the Garrison Church, Corfu, Robert William Lowry, esq., Capt. of H.M. 47th Regt., to Emily Rohesia, daughter of H. E. Sir H. G. Ward, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

— At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Capt. William Tufton Money, 30th Madras N. I., to Isabella Frances, daughter of the late Capt. G. H. Thomas.

— At Tiberton, Herefordshire, the Rev. Atwill Curties, of Longhills, and Rector of Branston, Lincolnshire, to Ann Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner, of Tiberton-court, and of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk.

— At the Embassy, Brussels, the Rev. H. R. Lateward, to Louisa, daughter of the late W. Hewett, esq., and the present Hon. Mrs. E. Upton.

— At Brighton, the Rev. Fitzgerald Gambier Jenyns, Vicar of Melbourne, Cambridgeshire, to Fanny Alexander, eldest daughter of William Muriel, esq., of Wickham Market.

11. At St. Thomas's Church, Ardwick, Manchester, James Heywood, esq., M.P., to Anne, daughter of John Kennedy, esq., of Ardwick Hall, and widow of G. Albert Escher, esq., of Zurich.

14. Charles Shand esq., to Marion Elizabeth Bertie, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Symonds, R.A.

— At Sandhurst, Berks, Capt. William Boyle, 89th Regt., son of the late Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice General of Scotland, to Louisa Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Henry Parsons.

— At Gilling, — Smithson, esq., of Heighington, Durham, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sheldon Cradock, esq., of Hartforth, Yorkshire.

MARRIAGES.

14. At St. John's, Notting-hill, Augustus J. W. Northey, esq., of Llangwathan, Pembrokeshire, Major 41st Regt., to Louisa Sophia, daughter of the late Joseph Price St. George, esq., of Notting-hill-square.

15. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, John Manners, esq., to Mary Anne French, daughter of Col. Robert Wallace, K.H.

— At Constantine, William Mayn, esq., to Isabella Maria Beazley, daughter of the late Capt. William Boxer, R.N.

16. At Clifton, W. H. Merle, esq., Iwood, Somerset, to Ann, only child of the late Henry Norman, esq., of Portbury, Somerset.

— At Witherslack, Westmoreland, the Rev. William Leonard Williams, to Sarah, daughter of John Bradshaw Wanklyn, esq., of Halecat, Westmoreland.

— At Wavendon, Bucks, Richard Grindall Festing, esq., to Henrietta Anne, daughter of the late Peter R. Hoare, esq., of Clayton Hall, Lancashire, and of Kelsey Park, Kent.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alexander Cunningham Robertson, Capt. 8th Regt., to Mary Anne Jean, daughter of the late Brig.-Gen. Manson, C.B., Bombay Art.

— At Blendworth, Noblet Phillips, esq., to Jessie Philadelphia, daughter of the late Major Jameson, 53rd Regt.

— At Wiveliscombe, Arthur Capel, esq., of Bulland Lodge, Somerset, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Capt. J. S. Keats.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Lurgan, to the Hon. Emily Anne Browne, daughter of Lord Kilmaine.

21. At Exmouth, the Rev. Sudlow Garratt, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Venerable George Barnes, D.D.

— At St. John's, Notting-hill, Henry Membury Wakley, esq., to Catherine Anne, daughter of the late Francis Penkney, esq., of Whitehall, and Swansea, Glamorganshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Fitzpatrick Henry Vernon, esq., son of the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P., to the Lady Albreda Elizabeth Wentworth Fitzwilliam, youngest daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Edmond John Morgan, of Powyke, Worcestershire, to Jemima, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Maling.

21. At Boldre, Hants, Richard Henry Ramus, esq., of Cleve, Gloucestershire, to Adelaide Emma, daughter of the late Newton Wigney, esq., M.P.

— At Bubwith, Francis Blake, esq., eldest son of Sir F. Blake, bart., of Tilmouth Park, Northumberland, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Roddam Douglas, of Thorganby.

22. At Market Bosworth, Evan Herbert Lloyd, esq., of Ferney Hall, Salop, to Emily Juliana Dixie, daughter of Sir Alexander Dixie, bart., of Bosworth Park, Leicestershire.

— At Lewisham, John Hill Williams, esq., to Edwina Anna, daughter of Major-Gen. Edward Nicolls.

— At Dublin Castle, Edward J. Stopford Blair, esq., 13th Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth Lætitia Morgan, daughter of the Very Rev. H. U. Tighe.

23. At Norton Church, Derbyshire, Henry St. John Halford, esq., eldest son of Sir Henry Halford, bart., M.P., to Elizabeth Ursula, daughter of the late William John Bagshawe, esq., of The Oaks, and of Worm Hill Hall, Derbyshire.

— At Barrackpore, Lieut. Clements Thomas Hallett, 72nd Bengal N. I., to Susannah, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Shaw.

28. At Milan, D. P. Watts Russell, esq., to Charlotte, daughter of the late Charles Nevill, esq., and Lady Georgiana Nevill, of Nevill Holt, Northamptonshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Morgan Edwardes Jones, esq., to Harriet, daughter of Sir William Clay, bart., M.P., of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

29. At Calcutta, Jervoise John Grey, esq., C.S., son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Holroyd, esq.

— At the British Legation at the Hague, Robert Fraser Turing, esq., eldest son of Sir James Henry Turing, H.B.M. Consul at Rotterdam, to Catherine Georgiana, daughter of Walter S. Davidson, esq.

— At Sherborne, Dorset, Brook Kay, esq., Capt. 6th Bengal N. I., son of Sir Brook Kay, bart., to Eliza, daughter of John Percival Willmott, esq., of Westbury.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hastings Dent, esq., to the Lady Beaujolois Bury, sister of the Earl of Charleville.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Sir Henry Mervyn Vavasour, bart., of

Spaldington, Yorkshire, to the Hon. Louisa Anne Neville, daughter of Lord Braybrooke.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. George D. Warburton, R.A., to the Hon. Augusta E. B. Hanbury.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe, esq., 12th Regt., to Barbara, daughter of Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B., and G.C.H.

— At Windlesham, Surrey, the Rev. William Stanford Grignon, to Adelaide Wilhelmina Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Edmund Currey, of Erlwood, Bagshot.

— At Hintlesham, the Rev. Maurice William Ferdinand St. John, to Charlotte Lucy Hamilton, daughter of the late John Dalzell, esq., of Lingo, Fife.

JULY.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Edward Thynne, to Cecilia Annie Mary, daughter of the late Charles Arthur Gore, esq., of the 1st Life Guards.

— At Norwich, the Rev. John William Clarke, A.M., Rector of Cattistock, Dorsetshire, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Edward Smyth, esq., of Norwich, and of Hurdsfield, Macclesfield.

6. At Burdwan, Alexander Abercrombie, esq., C.S., to Jane, daughter of Thomas Hastings, esq., of Gresson Hall, Norfolk.

— At Darlington, John Pringle Nichol, LL.D., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph Pease, esq., of Feethams.

— At Chetwynd, Salop, Wm. Washbourne, esq., of Chetwynd House, Newport, to Rosa Fleming, daughter of Robert Fisher, esq., of Chetwynd.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Henry Morgan Vane, esq., to Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Farrer.

7. At Bath, the Rev. Frederick Sowden, A.M., of Dunkerton Rectory, Somerset, to Martha, daughter of Adm. Saumarez, K.L., of the Circus, Bath, and Fern Down, Dorset.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lord Aberdour, son of the Earl of Morton, to Lady Alice Lambton, daughter of the late Earl of Durham.

— At Candy, Ceylon, Major Franklin Lushington, C.B., of H.M.'s 37th Regt., son of Sir Henry Lushington, bart., to Annie, daughter of Gen. Bainbrigge, commanding H.M.'s Forces in Ceylon.

7. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, the Rev. William Wellwood Stoddart, Vicar of Charlbury, to Augusta, daughter of the late Major Baddeley, 7th Hussars.

— At Glendermott, John Barrè Beresford, esq., Learmont, county Londonderry, to Caroline, daughter of William Hamilton, esq., and Lady Elizabeth Hamilton.

— At Ballaugh, Isle of Man, Ernest R. Raith, esq., to Charlotte Emma, younger daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Ellis, 80th Regt.

— At Wavendon, Bucks, Henry Walters, esq., late of the Enniskillen Dragoons, to Caroline, daughter of Frederick Woodbridge, esq.

9. At West Brompton, Capt. Squire, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Emma, daughter of the late John Perfect, esq.

10. At Hawkhurst, Richard Dering Adams, esq., to Margaret, daughter of the late Major Jeffries, of St. Leonards-on-the-Sea.

12. At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Thomas Palmer Hutton, of Felbridge Park, East Grinstead, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Dickenson, of Dost Hill House, Tamworth.

13. At Rotterdam, C. W. Hoyack, esq., to Eliza, daughter of Sir James H. Turing, bart., H.M. Consul in that city.

— At Lowestoft, Daniel Frederick Wilson, esq., to Katherine Reeve, daughter of Edward Leathes, esq., of Normanstone Court.

14. At the British Embassy, Paris, Arthur Prime, esq., son of R. Prime, esq., M.P., of Walberton House, Sussex, to Mary Matilda, daughter of the Rev. Robert Machell.

— At Kelly, Harry Reginald, son of Sir William L. S. Trelawny, bart., to Juliana, daughter of Arthur Kelly, esq., of Kelly, Devon.

— At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Charles John Proby, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Edward Chappell, R.N.

— At St. Peter's, Belgrave-square, Henry Hussey Vivian, esq., M.P., to Miss Cholmeley, daughter of Sir Montague Cholmeley.

— At St. Pancras, Charles F. Baxter Macdonald, esq., 41st Madras N. I., to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late R. P. Sayer, esq.

MARRIAGES.

16. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Keith Edward Abbott, esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Tehran, Persia, to Agnes Anne, daughter of Sir S. Osborne Gibbes, bart.

— At Bathwick Church, Bath, the Rev. William H. Crawford, of Haughley Park, Suffolk, to Laura, daughter of the Rev. C. Taylor, Rector of Biddesham, Somerset.

— At Egg Buckland Church, the Hon. Leonard A. Addington, R.A., son of Viscount Sidmouth, to Lætitia Anne, daughter of Erving Clarke, esq., of Efford Manor, Devonshire.

— At Greenwich, Edward Acheson Domville, esq., to Eliza Frances, daughter of Capt. Mowbray, R.N.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Granville Leveson Proby, 74th Highlanders, nephew of the Earl of Carysfort, to the Lady Augusta Maria Hare, daughter of the Earl of Listowel, K.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alexander Matheson, esq., of Ardross and Lochalsh, M.P., to the Hon. Lavinia Mary Stapleton, sister of Lord Beaumont.

— At St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, Joseph Rushbridger, esq., to Sophia Matilda, daughter of Major-Gen. Wavell, K.F., K.C.S, F.R.S., of Bullingham-place, Kensington.

— At Walcot, the Rev. J. C. W. Tasker, to Elizabeth S. Newton, daughter of Capt. Alex. Makenzie, R.N., of Bath.

— At Edinburgh, John Forster Pratt, esq., to Frances Ligonier, daughter of the late Capt. William Balfour, R.N., of Trenaby.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount Durgarvan, grandson of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., to Lady Emily de Burgh, daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P.

— At St. James's, Paddington, John Noble, esq., to Eliza Ann, daughter of the late Capt. George Ellis, Bengal Artillery.

— At Kew, Thomas Robert Evans, esq., of Coltishall, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Jackson Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew.

21. At the British Legation, Munich, Sir Samuel B. Whalley, to the Hon. Harriett Rose Trench, sister to Lord Ashtown.

26. At Motucka, New Zealand, A. L. G. Campbell, esq., to Hester Anne, daughter of the late Edward B. Copeman, esq., of Coltishall, Norfolk.

27. At. St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, R.N., to Frances Maria, daughter of Charles Harrison, esq., Cambridge-square, Hyde Park.

28. At Baginton, Warwickshire, the Rev. Frederick Gooch, Rector of Baginton, to Matilda, daughter of the Right Hon. William Yates and the late Lady Jane Peel.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Count Hamilton, to Anna, daughter of the late Robert Russell Cruise, esq., of Drynam House, Dublin.

— At Barton, Notts, Blaydes Haworth, esq., to Cordelia, daughter of the Rev. Fitz-Gerald Wintour.

— At St. Salvador's Church, Duisburg-on-the-Rhine, W. T. Crosbie, esq., of Ardfert Abbey, county of Kerry, to Emma, daughter of the late Hon. Lindsey Burrell, of Stoke Park, Suffolk.

AUGUST.

1. At Peterborough, Francis Galton, esq., to Louisa Jane Butler, daughter of the late Dean of Peterborough.

2. Lawrance Shadwell, esq., Capt. 19th Regt. of Foot, to Helen Frances, daughter of the Rev. Edward Coleridge.

— At St. Marylebone Church, John Howard, esq., to Lucy Eleanor, daughter Mr. Serjeant Merewether, of York-terrace, Regent's Park, and Castlefield, Calne.

— At Esher, the Rev. Julian Probyn, to Mary Christiana, daughter of J. W. Spicer, esq., of Esher-place.

— At Yaxley, Hunts, Thomas William Morris, esq., of Bedgrove House, Aylesbury, to Emma, daughter of the late Edward Faux, esq., of Yaxley Lodge, Hunts.

3. At Castle Menzies, Perthshire, Robert Hay, esq., to Sally, daughter of A. Duncan, esq., of Rhode Island.

4. At All Saints, Marylebone, Lord Hobart, to Mary Catherine, daughter of Bishop Carr, late of Bombay.

— At Templecorran Church, the Rev. Alfred T. Lee, to Euphemia, daughter of Marriott Dalway, esq., of Bella Hill, Antrim.

9. At St. Mary's, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Studholme Hodgson, to Caroline, relict of Sir John Palmer Bruce Chi-

chester, bart., of Arlington Court, Devonshire.

9. At Croydon, the Rev. John Page, D.D., Vicar of Gillingham, Kent, to Miss Rowles, of Croydon Common.

— At Bishops-Hull, Somerset, Capt. T. A. Rawlins, H.M. 86th Royal Regt., to Marianne, daughter of the late Col. Sir C. W. Dance, K.H., of Barr House, Somersetshire.

10. Rev. Frederic Fitzpatrick, to the Lady Olivia Taylour, daughter of the Marquis of Headfort.

— At Dalblair House, Ayr, Capt. Barclay Thomas, H.M. 27th Regt., to Catherine Arabella, daughter of the late William Guild, jun., esq.

— At Plymouth, Charles Arthur Aylmer, esq., to the Hon. Sophia Mackay, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Reay.

— At the Chapel of the Spanish Embassy, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Frederic Winterbottom, esq., of East Woodhay, Hants, to Jane Charlotte, Baroness Weld, widow of Baron Weld.

11. At Bermuda, A. W. Twiss, esq., Lieut. R.A., to Ann Eliza, daughter of the Rev. T. D. Winslow.

— At Holywell, Robert Stopford, esq., to Matilda Caroline, daughter of the late Gen. Birch Reynardson, of Holywell Hall, Lincolnshire.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Capt. Hanham, H.M. 9th Regt., to Amy Ursula, daughter of the late Alexander Copland, esq.

— At Staplegrove, John Woodland, esq., to Ellen, daughter of the late Capt. Edward Bewdell Law, of Taunton.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Henry Glazbrook, esq., of Crocker-hill House, Sussex, to Williamina Harriet, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. James Michael, E.I.C.S.

— At Weston-super-Mare, Edward Bourchier Savile, esq., of Barnstaple, Devon, to Cornelia Antonia O'Callaghan, daughter of Lady William Somerset.

13. At Inch, Maziere John Brady, esq., son of the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Longfield, of Castle-Mary, Cloyne.

15. At Florence, in the Episcopal Palace, the Marquis of Ricci Paraccini, of Rome, and Montepulcino, in Tuscany, to Rosalie Eustace, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Henry Eustace.

16. At Coravahn, Cavan, Henry Milner, esq., to Charlotte; and Capt. Heywood, 16th Lancers, of Hope-end, Herefordshire, to Mary Emily, daughters of Archdeacon Beresford, of Coravahn.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles W. Bonham, esq., Comm. R.N., to Isabella Eliza, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Hailes, K.H.

— At Tasburg, Norfolk, Francis G. Foster, esq., to Lucy, daughter of William Gwyn, esq., of Tasburg Lodge.

— At the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, Paris, the Baron Amable de Montaignac De Chauvance, son of the Vicomte de Montaignac De Chauvance, to Mary, daughter of Owen Davies, esq., of Eton House, Kent.

— At Fetcham, Surrey, Windsor Edmund Hambrough, esq., to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Worsley.

17. At Tiverton, the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean, to Caroline Maria Nicholls, daughter of S. Nicholls, esq., of Ashley Court, Tiverton.

18. At Monkstown Church, Capt. Alexander Murray, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of the Right Hon. Lord Cringletie, to Eugenia Grace, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Curtis, C.B., of Innismore.

— At Thoresby Park, Notts, Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, esq., son of the late Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, M.P., to the Lady Annora Charlotte Pierrepont, daughter of Earl Manvers.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Talbot Stanley, esq., of Lattiford, Somersetshire, to Frances Susanna Caroline, daughter of Charles Douglas Halford, esq., of Grosvenor-square, and of West Lodge, Suffolk.

— At St. Mary's, Walthamstow, Alfred R. Cutbill, esq., of Lothbury, to Lucy, daughter of Edmund Collier, esq., of Walthamstow.

— At Torquay, the Rev. John Hughes, M.A., to Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the late Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay.

— Henry Dunning MacLeod, esq., to Elizabeth Mackenzie, daughter of Hugh Innes Cameron, esq., of Hyde Parkgate.

— At Chippenham, Wilts, Capt. Henry Edward Delacombe, R.M., to Harriet, daughter of Broome Pinniger, esq., of Chippenham.

MARRIAGES.

18. At Ramsgate, Joseph John Credland, esq., to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John Hulbert Glover, esq., Her Majesty's Librarian.

20. At Rathfarnham, Dublin, the Rev. B. Hale Puckle, M.A., to Eleanor, daughter of the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

— At Speen, Berks, William Ley, esq., of Queen-street, Mayfair, and Woodlands, Devon, to Rebecca Maria, daughter of the late Lewis George Dive, esq.

23. At Rothley, Archibald Smith, esq., to Susan Emma, daughter of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire.

— At Rydal Chapel, John Wakefield Cropper, esq., to Susanna Elizabeth Lydia, daughter of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.

— At Harborne Church, Staffordshire, the Rev. John Middleton Ware, B.C.L., to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Garbett, M.A.

— At Oldham, the Rev. Joseph Oakden, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Congleton, to Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Scott, R.N.

— At Hertingfordbury, Herts, the Rev. T. W. Weare, to Louisa Mary, daughter of the late Henry Fynes Clinton, esq., of Welwyn, Herts.

— At Reading, the Rev. Henry Curtis Cherry, Rector of Burghfield, Berks, to Emily, relict of Lieut.-Col. Milford Sutherland.

— At Roydon, Norfolk, the Rev. Edward Gurdon, Rector of Barnham Broom, to Catherine Margaret Temple, daughter of the Rev. Temple Frere.

24. At the British Embassy, Paris, James Rennell Rodd, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. A. Todd Thomson.

— At Mayfield, Staffordshire, the Rev. Talbot A. L. Greaves, Vicar of Mayfield, to Catherine Ellen Caroline Colyear, daughter of the late Capt. and Lady Catherine Brecknell, and niece of the last Earl of Portmore.

— At Preston, Sussex, Percy Mansfield Morris, esq., to Maria Christiana, daughter of the late Col. Donald Macdonald, of H.M. 19th Regt.

— At Portishead, Henry Lye, esq., Capt. in the Bombay Army, to Fanny Molyneux, daughter of Molyneux Shuldham, esq., Comm. R.N.

— At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. John Rowlands, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Grimston, Norfolk, to Georgiana, daughter of Sir George Jackson, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Commissary Judge at Loando.

25. At Harewood, Charles Henry Mills, esq., to the Lady Louisa Isabella Lascelles, daughter of the Earl of Harewood.

— At St. James's, Paddington, Charles James Monk, esq., son of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, to Julia, only daughter of Pantia Ralli, esq., Greek Consul-General.

— At Gaddesden, Herts, Edward Heneage, esq., to Rénée, daughter of the late Capt. Richard Hoare, R.N.

27. At Wellington, New Zealand, Charles Daniel de Castro, to Constantia, daughter of E. D. Salisbury, esq., late of Middleton Tower, Lancaster.

— At Charlton Kings, Glouc., the Rev. Charles Walker Molony, to Adelaide, daughter of the late Sir William Russell, bart., of Charlton Park, Gloucestershire.

— At St. John's, Hampstead, David Masson, esq., Professor of English Literature, University College, London, to Emily Rosaline, daughter of Charles Orme, esq., of Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park.

— At the British Embassy in Brussels, Capt. G. N. Broke, R.N., to Albina Maria, daughter of Thomas Evans, esq., of Lyminster, Sussex.

29. At. St. George's, Hanover-square, Le Compte Alexandre de Polignac, to Jessie Anne, daughter of William Ramsay, esq.

30. At Cairnsmore, N.B., Alexander Clarke Forbes, to Lillias Miller, daughter of James Stewart, esq., of Cairnsmore.

— At Sutton-on-the Hill, Nathaniel Charles Curzon, esq., to Emily Frances Anne, daughter of the Rev. German Buckston, of Sutton, Derbyshire.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Richard Babbington, esq., of Stony Stratford, to Maria Mary, daughter of James L. Ridgway, esq., of Piccadilly and Walton-upon-Trent.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Cape Town, John Robert Kindersley, esq., Madras Civil Service, to Emma, daughter of the Hon. Ewan Christian, of Cape Town.

— At Catsfield, Richard Thomas Lee, esq., of Grove Hill, Yorkshire, to

Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Pilkington, of Catsfield Place, Sussex.

1. At Portarlington, the Rev. J. W. Benn, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Portarlington, to Maria Louisa, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Hamilton, C.B., and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton.

— At Sydney Lodge, Edinburgh, John Rutherford Russell, esq., M.D., to Georgina Isabella, daughter of Sir David Maxwell, bart., of Cardoness.

— At Cheltenham, Marcus J. Annesley, esq., to Frances Middleton, of Henor Hall, Herefordshire, and relict of Lambert Middleton, esq.

— At Headford, the Rev. Weldon Aske, M.A., to Katherine Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. the Dean of Tuam.

— At Wollaton, Notts, John Richard Smyth Wallis, esq., of Drishane Castle, county Cork, to Octavia Willoughby, daughter of Lord Middleton, of Wollaton House.

6. At Suckley, Worc., Lieut. Augustus Lavie, R.N., to Eleanor Louisa, daughter of James Best, esq., of Grovehill, Suckley.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. William L. Feilden, to the Hon. Jane Elizabeth St. Clair, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Sinclair.

— At Hartlebury, Herbert Richard Peel, esq., son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, to Georgiana Maria, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Baker.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Arthur Cumming, R.N., to Adelaide, daughter of Charles Stuart, esq.

— At St. Mary's Chapel, Hamilton, John Boyle, esq., to Jane, daughter of Theodore Walrond, esq., of Calder Park, Lanarkshire.

7. At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Elphinstone Aplin, esq., Comm. R.N., to Eliza Fanny, daughter of Capt. James Morgan, R.N., K.H., of Brighton.

— At Bradninch, Newell Connop, esq., to Anne Yarde, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Ball, R.M., and daughter of Mrs. Besley, of Dunmore House.

8. At St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, the Rev. G. B. Moore, Rector of Tunstall, Kent, to Augusta, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Russell.

— At Prince Edward Island, the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, to Frances Ann Dover, daughter of the Hon. Robert Hodgson, Chief Justice of that Island.

10. At St. James's, Paddington, William Stewart, esq., to Fanny Æmelia, daughter of Col. Hogge, of Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, and Emerydown, Hants.

— At Brixton, John Frederick Wieland, esq., to Jane, daughter of the late Col. Thatcher, H.E.I.C.S.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Ambrose Isted, esq., of Ecton, to the Hon. Frances Elizabeth, widow of the Hon. Charles John Murray, and sister to the Earl of Lichfield.

— At. St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Gerard Sturt, esq., M.P., to the Lady Augusta Bingham, daughter of the Earl of Lucan.

12. At Nynee Tal, East Indies, Jocelyn Pickard Cambridge, esq., Lieut. Second Grenadiers, to Adelina Harriet, daughter of the late Capt. J. C. Lumsdaine.

13. At Dringhouses, York, the Rev. Gilbert H. Phillips, M.A., to Georgiana, daughter of Major Henry Dixon.

— At Wembury, Devon, the Rev. Limebear Harding, to Maria Emilia, daughter of N. Barwell, esq., late of Ashford and East Cowes Castle.

— At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. Edwin J. Parker, B.D., Vicar of Waltham, St. Lawrence, Berks, to Anna Rosetta, relict of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Watson, C.B., C.T.S.

— Francis Whitgrave, esq., to Teresa, 7th daughter of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, bart., of Talacre, Flintshire.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Francis Augustus Plunkett Burton, of the Coldstream Guards, to Sarah Charlotte S. Elizabeth Erle Drax, daughter of J. S. W. S. Erle Drax, esq., M.P., of Charborough Park, Dorsetshire.

— At Halifax, Charles Peel, esq., son of John Peel, esq., Middleton Hall, Tamworth, to Frances Emma, daughter of the late William Ellill Hurst, esq.

15. George Sherman Nunn, esq., Royal County Down Regt., to Helen, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Aplin, 86th Regt.

— At Poona, Ingram Francis Chapman, esq., Quartermaster and Interpreter of the 3rd Bombay N. I., to Louisa, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Aplin, 86th Regt.

— At Albury, Guildford, H. R. Burne, esq., to the Hon. Caroline Penelope Addington, daughter of the Rev. Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

MARRIAGES.

15. At St. Bride's, Liverpool, William Jeeves Bowyer, esq., of Almshoebury, Herts, to Anna Sophia Pratt, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Percy Pratt, of Bath.

— At Sheriff Hales Church, Shropshire, Samuel Lewis Horton, Esq., of the Grange, Salop, to Anna Maria Phillips, daughter of Joseph Taylor Phillips, esq., of Sheriff Hales Manor-house.

— At Maidstone, Thomas Heathcoate Stisted, esq., 12th Royal Lancers, to Camilla Sophia, daughter of Edwin Stacey, esq., of Maidstone.

17. At Hove, Edward Cazenove, esq., to Louise, daughter of Capt. Gustavus Evans, R.N., of Brighton.

19. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Charles Poingdestre, esq., to Frances Maria, daughter of Rear-Admi. Le Geyt, C.B.

20. At Onchan, Isle of Man, Capt. W. Douglas Scott, late King's Own Light Infantry, to Rose Ellen, daughter of Henry Harrison, esq.

— At St. Michael's, Pimlico, Arthur Comyn Pigou, Capt. R.A., to Jemima Frederica, daughter of the late Richard Norris, esq., of Basing Park, Hants.

21. At Painswick, Glouc., Henry Cox Goodlake, esq., of Hamfield House, Painswick, to Emma, youngest daughter of Alfred Protheroe, esq., of Castle Godwyn.

— At Sledmere, the Hon. Thomas Alexander Packenham, brother of the Earl of Longford, to Sophia Frances, third daughter of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart.

22. At St. James's, Paddington, Frank Chaplin, esq., Capt. 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Marianne, daughter of W. J. Chaplin, esq., M.P., of Hyde Park Gardens, and Ewhurst Park, Hants.

— At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Walter Francis Baynes, esq., to Amelia Sarah, daughter of the late William Malton, esq., of Wimpole-street.

— At Veryan, Cornwall, Major F. C. Aylmer, 89th Regt., to Maria Anne, youngest daughter of John Gwatkin, esq., of Parc Behan.

23. At Lindridge, Worc., Charles G. Shaw, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir C. S. Smith, bart., of Eardiston, Worcestershire,

27. At Langton Long, Blandford, the Rev. George Wilson Keightley, Rector of Dunsby, Lincolnshire, to Emily Elphinstone, daughter of the late William Donaldson, esq., of Lyttleton House, Blandford.

27. At Danbury, John Jolliffe Tufnell, jun., esq., of Langley Park, Essex, to Eleanor Margaret, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

— At Cocking, Sussex, the Rev Frank Hudson, to Anna Maria, third daughter of the Rev. T. Valentine, Canon of Chichester.

— At Bexley, the Hon. Claud Bowes Lyon, of the 2nd Life Guards, to Frances Dora, daughter of Oswald Smith, esq., of Blendon Hall.

28. At Newton Solney, the Rev. Francis Henry Brett, M.A., to Annie, daughter of Thomas Small, esq., of Blandon Castle, Derbyshire.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Peter Young Black, esq., of Glasgow, to Isabella, daughter of J. R. M'Culloch, esq.

— At Dundas Castle, James Maitland Wardrop, esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of James Dundas, esq., and Lady Mary Dundas.

— At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Robert McLeod Sutherland, esq., Capt. 92nd Highlanders, to Charlotte, younger daughter of the late Major Basil Fisher, of Aberdeen.

29. At. St. George's, Bloomsbury-square, John Matthew, esq., to Janette, daughter of Col. Marsack, late Gren. Guards.

— At Edinburgh, Capt. the Hon. Montague Stopford, R.N., to Lucy, daughter of John Cay, esq., of North Charlton, Sheriff of Linlithgowshire.

— At Donington Church, Salop, the Hon. and Rev. Archibald G. Campbell, Rector of Knipton, Leicestershire, son of the Earl of Cawdor, to Charlotte Henrietta Howard, daughter of the Dean of Lichfield.

— At Milton, Wilts, David Buchanan, esq., of Broomlands, Roxb., to Anna Wyndham, second daughter of the late Charles Penruddocke, esq., of Fyfield Manor House.

OCTOBER.

1. At Longdon, Staffordshire, the Rev. Matthew Anstis, M.A., to Maria Elizabeth, relict of the late Henry Grimes, jun., esq., and daughter of the late Sir George Chetwynd, bart., of Grendon Hall, Warwick.

— At St. Pancras Church, William Olliff Emlyn, esq., to Sarah Ann, daughter of James T. Willmore, esq., A.R.A.

— At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Thomas

MARRIAGES.

Robert Bunbury Isaac, M.D., son of the late Hon. Mrs. Isaac, and cousin of Lord Gough, to Eliza, daughter of Philip Labey, esq., of Longueville.

1. At Tiverton, Sir Robert Augustus Fulford Graves Colleton, bart., to Mary, daughter of William Cousins, esq., of Witheridge.

— At Ozleworth, Gloucestershire, James Howard Rolt, esq., to Katherine Brunsdon, daughter of John Rolt, esq., Q.C.

3. At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Mr. Carlo C. Ricketts, R.N., to Eliza, daughter of Sir Augustus West.

4. At Brixton, John Montague Hayes, esq., Comm. R.N., to Julia, daughter of R. A. Coward, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Anthony Perrier, esq., to Mrs. Charlotte Hickman, of Lotabeg, Cork co., daughter of the late Major-Gen. Henry Roome, H.E.I.C.S.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Roberts, esq., of Dulwich Common, to Louisa Harriet, daughter of Sir William Leeson, of Kingstown, Dublin.

— At Earl's Croome, John Gaspard Fanshawe, esq., to Barbara Frederica Beaujolois, daughter of the Hon. William Coventry, of Earl's Croome Court, Worcester.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard P. Long, esq., to Charlotte Anna, only child of W. W. F. Hume, esq., of Hume Wood, M.P.

— At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Charles Otter, esq., M.A., to Elinor Shirecliffe, daughter of K. S. Parker, esq., Q.C.

— At Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, John Godfrey Phipps, esq., of Cheltenham, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Henry King, esq., of Bottisham.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Dugald Stewart Millar, esq., 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Marianne, daughter of the late Gen. P. Carey.

5. At West Moulsey, Surrey, the Rev. Matthew Woodward, to Rosamond, daughter of Sir George Barrow, bart.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Bradford Ellicombe, esq., of Chester-square, to Emily Grace, daughter of John Wood, esq., Chairman of Inland Revenue.

— At Clifton, Herbert Francis Mackworth, esq., to Julia Henrietta, daughter of the late Col. Sir Digby Mackworth, bart., of Glen Uske, Monmouthshire.

6. At Nettleham, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Watkins Homfray, M.A., to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hood, esq., of Nettleham Hall.

— At St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Josiah Oak, Capt. R.N., to Mary Charlotte Hendry, daughter of the late John Erskine Risk, M.D., R.N.

— At South Hackney, Fleetwood John Richards, esq., Capt. R.M., to Emily Alicia, daughter of the late Major Cameron, R.A.

11. At Merton, John Tebbut Bell, esq., of Rusholme, Manchester, to Isabella Tebbut, daughter of Capt. James Barber, of Merton Abbey, Surrey.

— At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Charles Ironside, esq., to Elizabeth Ann Cossley, daughter of Thomas James Hall, esq., and widow of the late Charles G. Hadfield, esq.

— At Oxford, the Rev. Charles Walter Payne Crawford, M.A., to Mary, fourth daughter of James A. Ogle, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Barnett, esq., of Stoke Newington, to Jaquetta Wright, daughter of Major Sanders, K.C.S., of Chilton.

12. At Prestwich-cum-Oldham, Lancashire, the Hon. Dudley Clarke Fitzgerald De Ros, only son of Lord De Ros, to Lady Elizabeth Grey Egerton, daughter of the Earl of Wilton.

— At Liverpool, George Jevons, esq., of Birkenhead, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John D. Thornely, esq., of Liverpool.

— At Southrepps, Norfolk, Barzillai A. Harling, esq., of Stowmarket, to Caroline, daughter of the Ven. George Glover, Archdeacon of Sudbury.

— At Brighton, George Whitlock Nicholl, esq., to Mary Lewisa, daughter of the late William Nicholl, esq., M.D., of Ryde.

— At Ferbane, the Rev. Sir W. Vesey Ross Mahon, bart., of Castlegan House, county Galway, Ireland, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Henry King, of Ballylinn House, King's County.

13. At Arndilly, N. B., Hamilton Forbes, esq., to the Hon. Elizabeth Fraser, sister of Lord Saltoun.

— At Eastry, Kent, John James Harvey, esq., of Harnden, Eastry, to Roberta, daughter of Capt. George Sayer, R.N., of Statenborough House.

— At Doncaster, Capt. Henry Wil-

MARRIAGES.

iam Barlow, R. Eng., to Harriette Rebecca Elizabeth, daughter of John William Sturges, esq., of Beechfield, Doncaster.

13. At Godstone, the Rev. Arthur M. Hoare, A.M., Rector of Colbourne, in the Isle of Wight, to Maria Faithful, daughter of the Rev. C. B. Fanshawe.

15. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, James A. Dyson, esq., to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Dyson, H.E.I.C.S.

17. At Bletchington, William Linskill, esq., of Tynemouth Lodge, Northumberland, to the Hon. Frances Annesley, daughter of Viscount Valentia.

18. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William Henry Mangles, esq., 50th (Queen's Own) Regt., to Emily Ellen, daughter of Capt. Henry Mangles Denham.

— At Plympton, Devon, Charles Ricketts Carter, Comm. R.N., to Jane, daughter of the late Capt. M'Killop.

— At Edinburgh, William Gwynne Stedman Thomas, esq., of Carmarthen, to Julia Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. John Shafto Vaughan, of Liberton, Midlothian.

19. At Jullundur, India, Capt. G. E. Holmes, 72nd Regt. Bengal N. I., to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Brigadier N. Penny, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alfred Smith, esq., of Kent Villa, Clapham, to Sarah, daughter of William Lee, esq., M.P., of Holborough, Kent.

— At Askam Bryan, Yorkshire, the Rev. T. Eardley Wilmot Blomefield, to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. J. D'Arcy J. Preston, of Askam Bryan Hall.

— At Leamington, the Rev. Francis Wheler Malony, to Harriet, daughter of Capt. George Baker, R.N.

20. At the Episcopal Chapel, Cally, Kirkcudbrightshire, George Hamilton Whately, esq., to Annie, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Levinge, K.H.

— At Monymusk, John Gregson, esq., of Shotton Hall, Durham, to Mary Jane Forbes Grant, daughter of Robert Grant, esq., of Tillyfour.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. George Augustus Browne, son of the late Lord Kilmaine, to Frances Mary, daughter of Charles Prideaux Brune, esq., of Prideaux Place, Cornwall.

— At St. James's, Paddington, Henry Cazenove, esq., to Barbara Constantia, daughter of John Robert Thomson, esq., of Sussex-square, Hyde Park.

20. At All Saints', Prince's-gate, the Rev. Edward Lawson, to Mary, daughter of the late George Maule, esq., Solicitor of the Treasury.

25. At Leigh, Worcestershire, the Hon. and Rev. George Robert Gifford, to Mary Ann Danet, daughter of Thomas Norbury, esq., of Sherridge.

— At Llanelly, Sir Godfrey Thomas, bart., of Glamorgan House, Clifton, to Emily, daughter of William Chambers jun., esq., of Llanelly House.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, William Brodrick, esq., to Augusta Mary, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, bart., of Swanbourne, Bucks.

— At Putney, Capt. George G. Wellesley, R.N., to Elizabeth Doughty, daughter of the late Robert Lukin, esq.

— At Leeds, the Rev. Arthur John Empson, Rector of Eydon, Northamptonshire, to Anna Delicia, daughter of the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D.

— At Forglen House, Banffshire, Edwin Hare Dashwood, esq., late of H.M.'s 10th Foot, now of Nelson, New Zealand, to Roberta Henrietta, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, bart., of Birkenbog and Forglen.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Lord Frederick James Fitzroy, son of the Duke of Grafton, to Catherine Sarah Wilhelmina, third daughter of the late Rev. William Wescomb.

28. At the British Consulate, Geneva Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, bart., to Frances, daughter of the Rev. W. Margesson, of Oakhurst, Surrey.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Montreal, Lieut. Alexander Ross Clarke, R.E., to Frances Maria, daughter of Col. Matthew C. Dixon Commanding R.E., Canada.

3. At St. Michael's, Pimlico, Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwitt, bart., of Stanley Hall, Shropshire, to Emma Harriet, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, Ashwelthorpe Hall, Norfolk.

— At Newport, Rhode Island, Daniel Sargent Curtis, esq., of Boston, U.S., to Ariana Randolph, daughter of the late Adm. R. R. Wormeley.

5. At Stockbury, James d'Esterre Taylor, esq., R.M., to Maria Louisa, daughter of the late Capt. Catty, R.E., of Stockbury Park, Kent.

MARRIAGES.

8. At Weybridge, Albert Vaillant, Capt. Bombay Army, to Giulia Isabella, daughter of the late Col. Maceroni, of Weybridge.

— At Beckenham, H. P. Goodenough, esq., Capt. R.A., to Mary, daughter of J. W. Ogle, esq.

— At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Reading, Henry Bowdon, esq., of Southgate House, Derbyshire, to Henrietta Matilda, daughter of Michael H. Blount, esq., of Mapledurham.

10. At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, the Hon. George Grey Dalrymple, Scots Fusilier Guards, son of the Earl of Stair, to the Hon. Elinor Alice Napier, sister of Lord Napier.

— At Walcot, Bath, Rev. G. D'Arcy Irvine, to Harriet, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Strover, of Bath.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Col. Grantham, R.A., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Jenkin Llewelyn, esq., and relict of Falls Hartt, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

11. At Adbaston, Aston Lewis, esq., M.D., of Fulbeck, to Georgina E. Rose, daughter of Sir George Denys, bart.

14. At Calcutta, Captain H. W. Craufurd, R.N., to Annabella, daughter of the late Very Rev. Edmund Goodenough, of Loughton, Essex.

15. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Capt. James Douglas, 60th Rifles, to Georgiana Agnes, daughter of the late Col. William Beresford, of Stapleford Hall, Nottinghamshire.

16. At Manchester, Sir Thomas Deane, Dundanion Castle, Cork, to Harriet, daughter of the late Major Williams, Cheltenham.

— In Guernsey, Nicholas Dendall, esq., to Dora de Haveland, daughter of Joshua Prianly, esq.

17. At Bombay, Major J. Tait, C.B., Comm. of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, to Catherine Ellis, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hickes, Bombay Army.

— At Christ Church, Hampstead, the Rev. Henry Holme Westmore, M.A., to Fanny, daughter of Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B.

— At Merstham, Granville G. Wells, esq., son of the late William Wells, esq., and Lady Elizabeth Wells, to Allada Harriott, daughter of Sir William G. Hylton Jolliffe, bart.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, G. B. Austin Lefroy, esq., to Emma, daughter of the late Thomas Robert Cracroft, esq., of West Keal Hall, Lincolnshire, and niece of Rear-Adm. Sir John Franklin, K.C.H.

22. At Raintor, Durham, John George Tollemache, only son of Sir George Sinclair, bart., and the lady Camilla Sinclair, of Thurso Castle, Caithness, N.B., to Emma Isabella Harriett Carr, daughter of William Standish Standish, esq., of Duxbury Park, Lancashire, and Cocken Hall, Durham.

— At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, the Hon. Edward Stopford, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Nixon.

— At Chelsea, Edmund Rodney Pollexfen Bastard, esq., of Kitley, Devon, to Florence Mary, daughter of Simon Scrope, esq., of Danby, Yorkshire.

23. At Eileanach, Inverness-shire, Charles Addington Hanbury, esq., to Christine Isabella, daughter of John Mackenzie, esq., M.D.

— At Chipping, Richard Snead Cox, esq., of Broxwood and Eaton Bishop, Heref., and Souldern, Oxon, to Maria Teresa, daughter of G. Weld, esq., Leagram Hall, Lanc.

— At Newton Purcell, Capt. Edward Rowland Forman, Rifle Brigade, to Louisa Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. and Lady Louisa Slater Harrison, of Shelswell Park, Oxfordshire.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Hussey, esq., of Scotney Castle, Sussex, to Henrietta Sarah, daughter of Mr. Clive, and Lady Harriet Clive.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Freeman Heathcote Bishop, to Emily Huskisson, daughter of the Rev. Evan Nepean.

— At Stokenchurch, Oxon, George Stratton, esq., to Ellen, daughter of John W. Fane, esq., Wormsley, Oxon.

— At Duffield, James, son of the late Charles Matthias, esq., of Lamprey Court, Pemb., to Maria Harriet, daughter of the late William Rawstone, esq., of Howick, Lanc.

26. At Rugby, Isaac Spooner, esq., Lincoln's Inn, to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late John Chatfield Tyler, esq., Forelands, Broomsgrove.

— At Mountstuart, Rothesay, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Yarborough, C.B., of the 91st Regt., to Flora Sophia Emma, daughter of David Grant, esq., of Cambridge Villas, Notting Hill.

30. At Donhead, St. Andrew, Wilts, the Rev. Charles Fane Edge, M.A., to Emma Merrick, daughter of the Rev. W. Dansey, M.A.

MARRIAGES.

30. At Forden, Montgomeryshire, George Langford, esq., to Mary, daughter of Richard Morris, esq., of the Fair Hall, Montgomery.

DECEMBER.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, and previously at Glasgow, on the 9th November, A. Jones Williams, esq., of Gelliwig, Carnarvon, to Sarah Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Love P. Jones Parry, of Madryn.

— At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Alfred Stephen Hewlett, to Clara Virginia, daughter of Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice of Sydney, New South Wales.

— At Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, Alfred Eccles, esq., to Maria, daughter of Sir James C. Anderson, bart.

— At East Teignmouth, the Rev. Sydney George Selwyn, to Frances, daughter of Alfred Protheroe, esq., of Castle Godwyn, Gloucestershire.

2. At St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Henry Figg, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Capt. Figg, R.N.

6. At Hereford, the Rev. Edward Nugent Bree, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. James King, of Staunton Park, Herefordshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Walker Skirrow, esq., to Emily, widow of the late Skynner George Woodroffe, esq.

— At Weymouth, the Rev. Robert Hawkesworth Steele Rogers, to Margaret Stewart, daughter of the late W. F. Arnold, esq., Capt. 19th Lancers, of Little Missenden Abbey, Bucks.

7. At Ardwell, James Church, esq., of Calcutta, to Sarah, daughter of Sir John M'Taggart, bart., M.P., of Ardwell, Wigtownshire.

8. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Hindmarsh, esq., son of Capt. Sir John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., Governor of Heligoland, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Long, esq.

— At Leckhampton, the Rev. Joseph Bosworth, D.D. and F.R.S., to Anne Margaret, widow of Col. Hamilton Elrington.

— At Ashbourne, Derbyshire, Thomas Dicken, esq., to Mary Anne, daughter the Rev. Roger Ryland Vaughton, of Yeldersley House, Derbyshire.

8. At the British Embassy, Paris, Charles Drury Hazen, esq., of Ruddington, Notts, to Charlotte, widow of the late Thomas Radcliff Symes, esq., and third daughter of the Right Hon. John Richards, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland.

— At Crosthwaite, Cumberland, Capt. Geo. Seton, Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., to Anne Lucy, daughter of the late Baldwin Wake, esq., M.D.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, his Excellency Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., to the Hon. Jane Sarah Holbech, widow of Hugh Holbech, esq., of Farnborough, Warwickshire, and daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Bridport.

— At the British Embassy, Brussels, Franz Edouard Auguste, Baron de Leykam, Minister from the Emperor of Austria to the Court of Greece, to Agnes, daughter of Capt. Evan Nepean, R.N.

13. At Thurles, Tipperary, Major Gaisford, of the 72nd Highlanders, to Jane Vaughan, daughter of the Ven. H. Cotton, Archdeacon of Cashel, and widow of Major Montizambert.

14. At Wandsworth, William Henry Domville, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Eliza King, daughter of Col. Aspinwall, late Consul-General of the United States at London.

15. At Farnborough, Warwickshire, Lieut.-Col. Henry Cartwright, Grenadier Guards, to Jane, daughter of William Holbech, esq., of Farnborough.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Hon. and Rev. John Venables Vernon, Rector of Nuthall and Kirkby, Nottingham, to Caroline, daughter of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.

— At Sierra Leone, John Richard Alexander, esq., Lieut. H.M.S. *Penelope*, to Jane Lætitia Troubridge, daughter of Rear-Adm. Bruce, Commander-in-chief on the West Coast of Africa.

— At Barnstaple, Major Walter, of Stoke-hill, Bishopstoke, to Caroline Janetta, daughter of J. B. Bignell, esq. M.D.

— At Wells, Capt. Henry Hope Bingham, R.N., to Anne Margaret, daughter of James Young, esq.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Lowther, esq., to Charlotte Alice, daughter of the Right Hon. Baron Parke.

20. At St. Thomas's Church, Ryde, Isle of Wright, Frederick Charles Ashworth, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Frederick, esq.

20. At Dublin, Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, esq., of Colnbrook Park, Monmouthshire, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the late John Pomeroy McRobert, esq., of Ballyclough, county Down.

— At Greenwich, R. F. Morrison, esq., 19th Regt., to Jane, daughter of the late Colquhoun Grant, esq.

21. At Prittlewell, Essex, Lieut. J. Ruggles, 41st Bengal N.I., to Eliza, daughter of Col. Bateman, of Norwood, Surrey.

22. At Bournemouth, Dorset, Harry Richard Parker, esq., Hon. E I.C.S., to Louisa Harriet, daughter of the late Rear-Adm. John Duff Markland, C.B., K.L., of Handley House, Dorsetshire.

— At All Souls', Marylebone, the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, of Wimpole Street, to Harriet, widow of Thomas Le Marchant, esq., late of Aspeden Lodge, Herts.

24. At the British Embassy, Paris, William Montagu Leeds, esq., of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regt., to Emma, daughter of Henry Hildyard, esq.

26. In London, William Rowley, esq., nephew of the late Adm. Rowley, to Rosetta, daughter of the late Richard Goddard, esq.

27. At Chippenham, Wilts, George Hayward, esq., of Headingley Hall, near Leeds, to Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. H. H. Budd, R.N., of Chippenham.

28. At Lurgan, James Thomson, esq., of Belfast, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. J. Hancock, esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

29. At West Charlton, Somersetshire, the Rev. W. T. Caulfeild Browne, M.A., to Jane Catherine Meade, daughter of Thomas Aubrey Gapper, esq., of Touthill House, Wincanton, Somersetshire.

— At Dolgelly, the Rev. E. W. O. Bridgeman, Vicar of Kinnerley, Salop, son of Adm. Bridgeman, to Lilla Frances, daughter of Richard Richards, esq., of Caerynwch, and Park Crescent, London.

— At St. Peter's, Brighton, the Rev. William Edward Buckley, Classical Professor at the East India College, Haileybury, to Georgiana, daughter of the Rev. Charles Webb le Bas, late Principal of the Haileybury College.

31. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Christopher Freer, esq., of Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park, to Juliana Elizabeth, daughter of Anselmo de Arroyave, esq., of Palace-gardens, Kensington.

DEATHS.

1852.

JULY.

15. At her seat, Ashton Court, Somersetshire, aged 83, Mrs. Florence Smyth. This lady was the eldest daughter of Thomas Smyth, esq., of Stapleton, and was heiress of the name and estates of the Smyth family, who have held two baronetcies, both now extinct in default of male heirs. This lady married John Upton, esq., of Ingmire Hall; but on the death of her nephew, Sir John Smyth, the fourth and last baronet of the second creation, resumed her family name; which, with her very large estates, descend to her grandson. It was to the ancestral property of this lady that the impostor Provis laid claim as son of Sir Hugh Smyth; a pretension which gave rise to one of the most extraordinary trials of modern times. [See Law Cases, in this volume.]

SEPTEMBER.

27. Near KuKa, in Central Africa, in his thirtieth year, the enterprising traveller and naturalist Dr. Overweg. He was engaged with Dr. Barth in exploring the central regions of Africa. The expedition had penetrated to the Great Lake Tchad, which large inland water Dr. Overweg was the first European to navigate, and near the shores of which he is buried.

NOVEMBER.

4. At Copswood, co. Limerick, James Caulfeild, esq., Major General in the East Indian Army, a Director of the East India Company, and M.P. for Abingdon. Gen. Caulfeild was descended from the noble family of Char-

lemont, and was the eighth son of John Archdeacon of Kilmone, and his wife Euphenie Gordon, grand-daughter of William, sixth Viscount Kenmure. He was born in Ireland, 1785, received a cadetship in 1798, and arrived in India 1799. In June, 1800, he was posted to the 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, in which he became Lieutenant in 1805. In 1809 he came to England on sick leave, returning to India in 1812, when he was appointed to the Governor-General's Body Guard; he attained the rank of Captain in the 5th Cavalry in 1818, and during the Pindarree war, commanded a detached squadron of his corps which "attacked a body of the enemy more than ten times their number." The "conspicuous gallantry" displayed by this squadron in this almost unparalleled exertion, "was highly eulogised by the Government in a general order, as well as the promptitude and judgment evinced by Captain Caulfeild in the pursuit." This "brilliant exploit" was described by the then Governor-General, the Marquis Hastings, as "fashioned by fortune to show what a small body of troops could do when properly commanded;" Lord Hastings at the same time recommending Capt. Caulfeild to the home authorities for the brevet rank of Major, or the distinction of the Bath, neither of which, however, was conferred. In 1817 he was at the battle of Mahidpore, and for his conduct received the thanks of Sir John Malcolm, commanding a division of the army. In 1818 he was at the attack of the fortified town of Jowd, and received the thanks of Sir Thomas Brown, commanding. In 1819 he was at the siege and fall of Asseerghur, and received the thanks of Sir John Malcolm, who expressed "his gratitude for the valuable aid given him by Capt. Caulfeild on this as on many other occasions." In 1819 he was nominated First Assistant to the Resident at Indore; and in 1822, political agent at Harrowti, upon which occasion the Governor-General commended "the talents, temper, and judgment exhibited by Capt. Caulfeild in all his political charges." In 1825 he became major, and lieutenant-colonel in 1829, when he again revisited Europe on sick leave; the Governor-General (Lord Amherst) in Council conveying to him "his sense of the public benefit derived from his able and zealous discharge of the duties entrusted to his care." In 1832 he was created a C.B., and in 1834 obtained the brevet rank of colonel. In the following year he returned to India. In 1839 he was appointed by Lord Auckland to the high post of Resident at the Court of Oude, "in consideration of the distinguished character he bore in the service." Soon after (1841) he quitted India, having received the recorded approbation of every Government under which he had served throughout an active, arduous, and lengthened period of 40 years. In 1841 he attained the rank of major-general. In April, 1848, he was elected a Director of the East India Company, on that occasion obtaining the highest number of votes ever given to a candidate. In 1845, and again in 1847, he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Abingdon with Sir F. Thesiger, polling, on the last occasion, within one of his antagonist. At the late general election he was returned for that borough. Gen. Caulfeild wrote several pamphlets of a political character. His "Letters on the Affghan War," published in 1838, 1839, 1840, "attracted a good deal of attention," and were thus noticed by the *Morning Herald:* "The sagacity displayed by the writer, in anticipating the great results of the disastrous combinations against which he strenuously protested, are most extrordinary. We know nothing more exact, more clear-sighted, in the history of political prophecy, of that intelligible power which can really project the future from a comprehensive knowledge of the past, than the views which were propounded in India itself by this distinguished officer." Gen. Caulfeild was an accomplished and elegant Oriental scholar, with a profound knowledge of the customs, manners, laws, and history of our Indian subjects; in his character he was firm, ingenuous, and independent.

13. At Calcutta, aged 39, by Asiatic cholera, Comm. James Henry Bridges, R.N. This officer was the third son of Sir Henry Bridges, of Beddington, Surrey. He commenced his career at the age of 12 years, in the *Ariadne*, 28, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, under the immediate patronage of King William IV. As a midshipman and lieutenant he was constantly engaged in various parts of the world,

and as gunnery lieutenant of the *Thunderer*, 84, Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley, in the year 1840, he assisted in all the operations of the Syrian campaign, the bombardment of Beyrout, the storming of Sidon, and the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, and received, with the other officers engaged, an English and Turkish medal. In the *Columbine*, 16, he distinguished himself in 1849 in a successful effort to put down the pirates on the coast of China, particularly on one occasion, when he commanded a boat which gallantly attacked and boarded a Chinese junk. Soon after his return home in 1850 he was promoted to the rank of commander. Upon attaining this step, he devoted himself for a year to the study of steam at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and then, unwilling to be without employment, he accepted the appointment offered to him of Admiralty agent.

25. At Rackley, Portishead, near Bristol, aged 78, Rear-Adm. John Cookesley. He entered the navy in 1791. In 1801, with the rank of lieutenant, he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, where he commanded a gunboat on the Nile, and fought some of the enemy's batteries; for which services he received the Turkish gold medal. In 1803 he was first lieutenant of the *Zebra* bomb, employed in the bombardment of Havre; and in 1805, of the *Constant*, 24, at the blockade of the Elbe. In 1809 he was senior lieutenant of the *Gibraltar*, 80, when Lord Gambier made his attack on the French squadron in the Basque Roads. On that occasion Mr. Cookesley enacted a very conspicuous part as commander of one of the five successful fire-vessels, and behaved with so much gallantry and judgment that he compelled two of the enemy's line-of-battle ships, *la Ville de Varsovie* and *l'Aquilon*, to cut their cables and run on shore, where they were soon afterwards destroyed. In acknowledgment of this success, the First Lord of the Admiralty gave Mr. Cookesley a commander's commission, bearing date the day of the action, and otherwise promoted the whole of his crew, seven in number. He was afterwards much employed.

DECEMBER.

27. At Bengara, New South Wales, aged 42, the Hon. Thomas Montolieu Murray, third son of Alexander, eighth and late Baron Elibank.

31. At Peckham, aged 86, Lieut. Michael Fitton, R.N., one of the lieutenants of Greenwich Hospital. Lieut. Fitton entered the navy in June, 1780, and in the *Vestal*, 28, was present at the capture of the *Phœnix*, a heavy privateer, and of an American packet, which had on board Mr. Laurens, ex-President of Congress, who was proceeding to Holland with a secret treaty of alliance with the Dutch. Mr. Fitton, who was employed in furling the fore-top-gallant sail, observed, shortly before the capture of the ship, what he supposed was a man overboard, and on his reporting it immediately, the object was recovered, which proved to be a bag containing this treaty. A declaration of war against the Dutch, and the immediate sweeping of their vessels from the sea, were the momentous results of Mr. Fitton's quickness of observation. Subsequently, in several ships, he took part in many of the scenes of the American war, and also at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, as aide-de-camp to his captain. While in command of a tender to the *Abergavenny*, 54, he fought more than one gallant action with Spanish and French privateers. On the 23rd of January, 1801, being on a cruise in the Spanish main, in command of a small felucca, carrying only one long 12-pounder and 44 men, he fell in with a Spanish guardacosta, of six long 6-pounders, 10 swivels, and 60 men; which vessel, having driven her ashore on the island of Varus, he boarded and carried, plunging into the sea and swimming to her, with his sword in his mouth, followed by the greater part of his crew, similarly armed. Notwithstanding these valiant exploits, however, the peace of 1802 left him without either promotion or reward. At the recommencement of hostilities Mr. Fitton was again appointed as an acting lieutenant to the *Gipsey*, 10, the tender to the *Hercule* flag-ship at Jamaica. During the operations against Curaçoa in 1804, being the only officer in the squadron who had been at the island before, he was assigned the duty of directing its movements. He joined in the attack upon Fort Piscadero; and, upon the enemy being driven out, he landed with a detachment under Commodore Bligh, taking with him the *Gipsey's* guns,

which were mounted in battery to annoy the town of Amsterdam. At length, having been sent with despatches to the commander-in-chief, he was confirmed in the rank of lieutenant, March 9, 1804. On the 21st of January, 1805, he attacked one of five privateers which pursued him off Cape Antonio; and on the 26th of October, 1806, having removed into the *Pitt*, of 12 guns (towards the purchase of which vessel into the service he himself expended the sum of 400*l.*), he effected the capture, after an arduous chase of 67 hours, of *La Superbe*, of 14 guns, one of the most formidable privateers that then infested the trade of the West Indies. He soon after received the thanks of the Admiralty, and a 50*l.* sword from the Patriotic Society; but was unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain an appointment, and remained on half-pay for nearly four years. From 1811 to 1851 he was occasionally employed. He was admitted into Greenwich Hospital on the 20th of April, 1835.

1853.

JANUARY.

1. In Old Cavendish-street, aged 84, Sir Jonathan Wathen Waller, bart., G.C.H., of Braywick Lodge, Berks, and of Pope's Villa, Twickenham, Middlesex. He was born on the 6th of October, 1769, the only son of Joshua Phipps, esq., of London, by Mary, only daughter and heir of John Allen, esq., of East Acton, Middlesex, whose mother was Anne, daughter of Thomas Waller, esq., and sister and coheir of James Waller, esq., of Farriers, near High Wycombe. He was educated as a surgeon, and for some years was eminent as an oculist. After his second marriage with the Baroness Howe (daughter and heiress of the celebrated Admiral) in 1812, he assumed the name and arms of Waller only, instead of his own, by royal sign-manual, dated March 7, 1814, in order to mark his descent from that family through his maternal grandmother. He was created a baronet by patent dated May 30, 1815. He was Groom of the Bedchamber to King William the Fourth, who nominated him a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1832.

1. At Hastings, John Nesbitt, esq., of Oxford-square, London, and Lismore House, co. Cavan, a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for that county.

2. At Boulogne, aged 73, Dominick Browne, esq., of Browne Hall, co. Mayo, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and Lieut.-Col. of the South Mayo Malitia; sheriff of Mayo in 1821.

3. Aubrey Frederick James Beauclerk, esq., formerly 7th Royal Fusiliers, and youngest son of the late Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, of Winchfield Hants.

— At Gosport, aged 77, Major-Gen. Peter Brown, formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and recently Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

— In Guernsey, aged 22, Mary, fourth daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Octavius Carey, C.B., K.C.H.

— At Bath, aged 83, Frances, relict of Sir James Leighton, physician to the Emperor and Empress of all the Russias.

— At Ballymahon, the Right Rev. William O'Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh.

— At Novington, near Lewes, aged 73, John Marten Cripps, esq., F.S.A. This gentleman travelled in the East with his tutor, the celebrated Dr. Clarke, and the late Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Otter, and at a great expense collected the leading botanical plants indigenous to the lands through which he travelled, and a large collection of statues and antiquities. On his return with these he temporarily fixed his residence at Lewes, at which time he and Dr. Clarke married two sisters, the Misses Rush. Here he invited most of the leading families of Sussex to inspect his extensive museum, and subsequently made munificent presentations from his collection to the University of Cambridge and other public institutions. Although it was not publicly acknowledged, it was to Mr. Cripps, and his personal expense, that we are indebted for the elaborate account of Dr. Clarke's Travels, which, in fact, were the results of Mr. Cripps' personal investigation, aided by the refined experience of his tutor.

4. At Alnwick, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. George Burrell, C.B., Colonel of the 39th Foot. This distinguished officer

was the second son of John Burrell, esq., of Littlehoughton, Northumberland, and entered the army in 1797. He served at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810, and during the war in Canada in 1814 and 1815, having commanded the important post of Fort Major during the winter of that year. He proceeded to the continent of Europe in 1815, but arrived too late for the battle of Waterloo. Having marched to Paris, he remained there until the army of occupation was formed in December, and returned to England in July, 1816. In 1820 he went to the Mediterranean, where he held the civil and military command of Paxo, one of the Ionian Islands, for five years. In 1836 he went to Ceylon, where he remained till 1840, having been Commandant at Colombo and at Trincomalee during his service in the island, and received the local rank of Major-General in 1837. In May that year he proceeded to China, and commanded the troops at the first capture of Chusan. He was appointed to the government of that island, which, with the command of the troops, he held until February, 1841, when the island was restored by the commissioner of the Government (Capt. Elliot), in consequence of a treaty with the Chinese authorities. This not being ratified, hostilities were renewed, and the Major-General commanded a brigade at the attack on the heights above Canton, which brigade carried and destroyed the Tartar camp under the walls of the city. Gen. Burrell continued to command a brigade in China, until peace was made in July, 1842. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services in China; and, in 1844, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to include him in the list of officers receiving rewards for distinguished services. In 1851 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in February, 1852, was appointed colonel of the 39th Regt.

5. At Ardimersey Cottage, Islay (where he was on a visit to Robert Langtrey, esq.), aged 37, Nathaniel Alexander, esq., of Glennone House, co. Antrim, late M.P. for that county.

— At the Manor House, Hampton, Middlesex, the Hon. Maria Catherine, widow of George Francis Barlow, of Wetherby and Sigsworth, esq.

— At Fredville, aged 89, Charlotte, widow of John Plumptre, esq.

6. At Bath, aged 82, Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-General George Conyngham H.E.I.C.S.

8. At Vevay, in Switzerland, aged 43, Lady Augusta Baring, daughter of the late Earl of Cardigan, and sister to the present Earl.

— In Upper Eccleston-street, aged 71, Mrs. Watson Taylor, relict of George Watson Taylor, esq., of Erlestoke Park, Wilts.

— Killed at Pegu, in a night attack by the Burmese, aged 45, Capt. Thomas F. Nicolay, 1st Madras Fusiliers, Brigade Major at Bangalore.

10. At Brighton, aged 84, Major-Gen. Lawrence Bradshaw, K.C., late of the 1st Life Guards, and the senior Major-General in the army. In 1793, Capt. Bradshaw joined the expedition against St. Domingo, where he was engaged in various actions, and commanded at St. Marc's and Tiburon, when those posts were attacked by the enemy. He served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1800 he embarked in the expedition for Ferrol, and afterwards proceeded to Gibraltar, where the troops joined the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and sailed to Cadiz. The 13th landed in Egypt on the 8th of March, 1801, and was engaged in the actions of the 15th and 21st of that month. Col. Bradshaw remained in Egypt until ordered home on account of ill health. In 1806 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, of which he continued a member until its termination in 1812. He received the gold medal for Egypt, and the silver war medal with one clasp.

— Aged 26, Walter Scott Lockhart Scott, esq., of Abbotsford, Roxburghshire, only son of Mr. Lockhart, and grandson of Sir Walter Scott. The only descendant of the great novelist now living is Mr. Lockhart's only surviving child, Mrs. Hope.

— At Oxenfoord Castle, aged 82, the Right Hon. John Hamilton Dalrymple, eighth Earl of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple and Baron Newliston (1703), Viscount Stair, Baron Glenluce and Stranraer (1690), a Baronet (1664 and 1698), Baron Oxenfoord in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1841), K.T., a General in the army, and Colonel of the 46th Foot. This venerable and excellent nobleman was born in Edinburgh in

1771, and was the fourth but eldest surviving son of Sir John Dalrymple, the fourth baronet, of Cousland and Fala, a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland. Having entered the army, he served in Flanders in 1794 and 1795. In 1805 he accompanied the expedition to Hanover. In July, 1807, he went to Zealand, and was present at the siege of Copenhagen. He succeeded to the dignity of a baronet on the death of his father on the 26th of February, 1810. Sir John was a warm liberal in politics, and made two attempts to enter Parliament for Midlothian under the old constituency, but without success; after the Reform Bill, however, he obtained a seat in the Parliament of 1832. Sir John Dalrymple succeeded to the peerage on the death of his kinsman, John William Henry, seventh Earl of Stair, on the 20th of March, 1840. In April of that year he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, which office he held until Sept., 1841, and again from August, 1846, to August, 1852. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Oxenfoord, by patent dated August 16, 1841; and was nominated a Knight of the Thistle in 1847. He attained the rank of general, Jan. 28, 1838. His Lordship was twice married: first, in 1795, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Augustus Johnson, of Kenilworth, co. Warwick, and niece to William, sixth Lord Craven; and secondly, in 1825, to the Hon. Adamina Duncan, fourth daughter of Adam, first Viscount Duncan, and sister to the present Earl of Camperdown. There were no children by either marriage.

11. At Hangle Rock, co. Mayo, aged 38, the Hon. Barry Charles Yelverton, eldest son of Viscount Avonmore.

13. At Cincinnati, aged 57, Madame Fanny Wright Darusmont, once celebrated as a political agitator. Fanny Wright was born at Dundee, in Scotland, and was early initiated in republican principles by her father, who was well known in the literary circles of his time as a scholar and a politician of extreme opinions. The lady received a very learned education, and at the age of 18 wrote a little book called "A Few Days in Athens," in which she defended the opinions and character of Epicurus. She visited America in 1818, and remained nearly three years, and soon after published her observations under the title of "Views on Society and Manners in America." She afterwards visited Paris on the invitation of General Lafayette. On her return to America, about 1825, she purchased about 2000 acres of land at the old Chickasaw Bluffs, now Memphis, and peopled it with a number of slave families whom she had redeemed. In 1833 she appeared as a public lecturer. Her fine voice, commanding figure, and real eloquence, combined with her zealous attacks on slavery and all American abuses, soon made her famous over that vast continent. Her powers of oratory were extraordinary, and thousands flocked to hear her. She was followed and flattered by many men in New York, who formed "Fanny Wright Societies," with notions of "reform" resembling those of the French communists. Elated by her powers, she visited all the principal cities of the Union; but as she too often made the philosophy of her "Few Days in Athens" the groundwork of her discourses, she aroused the hostility of the press and the clergy, and for two years she battled single-handed, by her pen and her tongue, with her powerful foes, and kept the country ringing with her name. Meanwhile she had her redeemed slaves educated in agricultural pursuits and general knowledge, and they promised to make a thriving colony, when, unfortunately, the ill-health of Miss Wright forced her to quit her estate, and to leave the management of it in incompetent and wasteful hands. The establishment was consequently broken up, and the slaves sent to Hayti. She then joined Robert Owen in his communist scheme at New Harmony, editing the *Gazette*, and lecturing in its behalf at the principal cities and towns of the west of America. Mrs. Wright married a M. Darusmont, a gentleman who professed her own philosophy; but the union was, nevertheless, most unhappy.

17. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 36, Major Henry William Paget, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Cork, and late aide-de-camp to his uncle the Marquess of Anglesea, when Master-General of the Ordnance. He was the second son of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.

18. At the residence of the Hon. John Le Gall, Kingstown, St. Vincent's, aged 44, Sir John Campbell, the seventh

baronet, of New Ardnamurchan, co. Argyll (1628). In 1845 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the island of St. Vincent.

19. At his seat, Eywood, near Kington, Herefordshire, aged 44, the Right Hon. Alfred Harley, sixth Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and Baron Harley of Wigmore, co. Hereford (1711). With this nobleman has become extinct in the direct male line the ancient family of Harley, which was raised to the peerage in the person of Sir Robert Harley, the Lord Treasurer to Queen Anne. The representation of the family now rests in the only sister of the late Earl, the widow of the late Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls.

— At Christ's Hospital, aged 57, the Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., Head Master of the school of that establishment, Vicar of Horley, Surrey, and President of the Royal Free Hospital. [See CHRONICLE of this date.]

20. At his residence in Finsbury-square, in his 49th year, Jonathan Pereira, esq., M.D., F.R.S., and F.L.S., Physician to the London Hospital. This distinguished physician received his professional education in London, and passed his examination at Apothecaries' Hall when only 18 years of age. In the same month he was appointed to the Dispensary, and we may date his illustrious career from that time. His salary was only 120*l.* per annum, and, with the view of increasing his income, he formed a class for private medical instruction, which he had but little difficulty in doing, as the lectures at the dispensary were largely attended. His success in this undertaking was very great, and he thought it desirable to publish a few small books on the subjects in which he found his pupils most deficient. These were a translation of the "Pharmacopœia" for 1824, with the chemical decompositions; the "Selecta è Prescriptis," a manual for the use of students; and a "General Table of Atomic Numbers, with an Introduction to the Atomic Theory.' These works were very successful, and greatly extended his reputation. In the year 1825 he passed the College of Surgeons, and in the year following he succeeded Dr. Clutterbuck as a lecturer on chemistry. His lectures were very popular. The experience he acquired in this position induced Mr. Pereira to turn his attention to "materia medica," at that time involved in the greatest confusion and quackery. His industry was amply rewarded by his having developed what was practically a new science. After a short time, he began to give lectures on materia medica, as well as on chemistry, at the dispensary. In the year 1832 he married, resigned his appointment in favour of his brother, and commenced practice as a surgeon in Aldersgate-street. In the year following he was elected to the chair of Chemistry in the London Hospital. For a period of six years he lectured both there and at the new medical school in Aldersgate-street on three subjects—namely, on Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica; and during the whole of each winter session he was accustomed to give two lectures daily. These lectures were published, and greatly added to his reputation; they were translated into the German, and republished in India. In 1839, he reproduced them in another form, viz. in his "Elements on Materia Medica," and this work was so much appreciated, that the whole of the first part was bought up long before the second was ready for delivery. In 1839 he was chosen Examiner in Materia Medica in the University of London; and in 1841 he was elected Assistant-Physician to the London Hospital. He took his degree of M.D. at Erlangen in 1840, and he obtained his licence at the College of Physicians directly afterwards. In 1845 he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1851 he became a Physician of the London Hospital. He had now reached the summit of his ambition: his reputation as an author was established, and the rewards of industry were falling thick about him. In the midst of this happy prospect, however, he was stricken down, and that so suddenly, that he had hardly time to take leave of those who were about him. While referring, some six weeks before his death, to a specimen in the museum of the College of Surgeons, he had the misfortune, by a fall on the staircase, to rupture one of the extensor muscles of the thigh. Though unable to move about without assistance, he was scarcely affected in health by the accident, and it appeared to be comparatively of little moment; but on the night of Thursday the 20th of January, upon being lifted into bed, the patient suddenly raised himself, ex-

claiming, "I have ruptured a vessel of the heart," and died in half an hour. His body was buried at the cemetery of Kensal Green, in the presence of a large number of his pupils.

20. Suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Harper, a celebrated trumpet player, whilst attending the rehearsal of the Harmonic Union Society, at Exeter Hall. A jury returned a verdict that death was caused by a disease of the heart.

— At Bath, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. Sam. Rogers Strover, of the Bombay Art.

22. At his residence in Portman-square, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. John Reginald Pyndar, third Earl Beauchamp and Viscount Elmley (1815), and Baron Beauchamp of Powyke, co. Worcester (1806). By licence under the royal sign manual dated Oct. 22, 1813, he assumed the name and arms of Pyndar, which was the former name of his family, his grandfather Reginald Pyndar, esq., having taken the name of Lygon. On the death of his elder brother William Beauchamp the second Earl, unmarried, on the 12th of May, 1823, he succeeded to the peerage. His Lordship took but a small part in politics, but was highly respected in private circles. His Lordship died possessed of the large sum of 700,000*l.* personal property, nearly the whole of which he has bequeathed to the Hon. Col. Scott, a relative of his first wife, and to a lady who was her early friend. His Lordship was twice married: first, in 1814, to Lady Charlotte Scott, only daughter of John, first Earl of Clonmell; and secondly, in 1850, to the Hon. Catherine Murray, widow of Henry Murray, esq. (brother to the Bishop of Rochester), third daughter of the Baroness Braye by the late Henry Otway, esq. The peerage devolves on his next brother, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and M.P. for West Worcestershire.

23. At Cunningham-place, St John's Wood, aged 41, Henrietta Lavinia, wife of Benj. Cuff Greenhill, esq., of Knowl Hall, Somersetshire, a grand-daughter of the celebrated Flora Macdonald.

25. In Camden-square, George Gregory, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society, Physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, and to the Adult Orphan Hospital.

26. At Kiplin, near Catterick, Yorkshire, in his 63rd year, the Right Hon. John Deleval Carpenter, fourth Earl of Tyrconnel and Viscount Carpenter (1761), and sixth Baron Carpenter of Killaghy, co. Kilkenny (1719), G.C.H. He succeeded to the peerage on the 20th of December, 1812, and was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1830. The deceased Earl was the last member of his family, which was first raised to distinction at the beginning of the last century by Gen. George Carpenter, some time Governor of Minorca, and afterwards Commander in Chief in Scotland, who was created an Irish peer in 1719, and afterwards elected to Parliament for Westminster. The first Earl was his grandson.

— At the Palace, Norwich, aged 76, Mrs. Howell, mother of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

27. At Bromley, Kent, aged 86, Diana, widow of Major-Gen. Irvine, and daughter of the late Sir Alexander Gordon, bart., of Lesmoir, Aberdeenshire.

28. In Cumberland-street, Georgiana, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Quentin, C.B., and K.C.H.

— At Rio de Janeiro, aged 54, Henry Southern, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Minister at the Court of the Brazils. This gentleman was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was the originator and editor of the *Retrospective Review;* he afterwards conducted the *Westminster Review;* he was the proprietor and editor of the second series of the *London Magazine,* and was much engaged in literary pursuits. In 1833 he accompanied Mr. Villiers, now Earl of Clarendon, on his being appointed Minister to Spain, as his private secretary. He was presently placed on the diplomatic staff, and after remaining some years at Madrid was appointed Secretary of Legation at Lisbon. In 1848 he became Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and in 1851 was promoted to the Court of the Brazils, and received the insignia of a Companion of the Bath.

29. At Connaught-place, West, aged 47, the Right Hon. Frances Catherine Lady Muncaster, of Warter Hall, Yorkshire; youngest daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, bart., of Byrom Hall.

— At Nice, aged 43, George Fitzgerald, esq., son of the late Lord Robert

Fitzgerald, and cousin to the Duke of Leinster.

29. At Brockett Hall, Hertfordshire, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick James Lamb, third Viscount Melbourne (1781), and Baron Melbourne of Kilmore, county Cavan (1770), peerages of the Kingdom of Ireland; second Baron Melbourne of Melbourne, county Derby (1815), and Baron Beauvale of Beauvale, county Nottingham (1839), peerages of the United Kingdom; the fourth Baronet of Brockett Hall, Herts (1755); a Privy Councillor, and G.C.B. His lordship was born in London on the 17th April, 1782, the third son of Peniston the first Viscount, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. He entered the diplomatic service in early life, and in 1811 was appointed Secretary of Legation at Palermo. In 1813 he was removed to the same rank at the British Embassy at Vienna, where on the 6th August in that year he became Minister Plenipotentiary *ad interim*, until the arrival of Lord Stewart (now Marquess of Londonderry). On the 12th September, 1815, he was accredited Envoy to Munich, which post he held until 1820. In 1822 he was appointed a Privy Councillor, and in 1827 nominated a Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in consideration of his diplomatic services. On the 18th Feb., 1825, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, where he remained to the close of 1829. On the 13th of May, 1831, he was sent Ambassador to Vienna, and he filled that post until Nov. 1841. He enjoyed a retiring pension of 1700*l*. In 1839 he was created a peer by the title of Baron Beauvale, and on the 24th of November, 1848, on the death of his brother William Viscount Melbourne (sometime First Lord of the Treasury), he succeeded to that title. Lord Beauvale married, at Vienna, on the 25th of February, 1841, the daughter of Count Maltzahn, his Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna. By this lady, who survives him, he had no issue, and his very large estates and personal property have devolved on his only sister the Viscountess Palmerston.

30. At his seat, Bradwall Hall, Cheshire, of hydrothorax, aged 65, John Latham, esq., D.C.L., an acting magistrate of that county.

Lately. Mary Benton, known as "the old woman of Elton," died in that village, in the county of Durham, at a very extraordinary age. On her coffin-plate she is stated to be a hundred and seventeen, but she was generally believed to have attained her hundred and twenty-second year. She was a native of Cockfield, Durham. She was to the last free and lively in her conversation, and did not use spectacles. The old woman was visited by numerous persons, who contributed liberally to her support.

Lately. Aged 85, Lieut.-Gen. George Meyrick, the senior officer of his rank in Her Majesty's service. His first commission, as ensign of the 2nd Foot, bore date in Aug., 1779.

Lately. At Botzen, on the Tyrol, in his 70th year, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Reinier, Joseph John Michael Francis Jerome, late Viceroy of Lombardy, who at the time of his birth was fifth son of the Emperor Leopold II., Grand-Duke of Tuscany. As Colonel of the regiment which bore his name, the Archduke took part in several of the wars with France; and, during the later campaigns, obtained the grade of Field-Marshal. In 1820 the Emperor nominated him to the viceroyalty of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, which had been constituted by the decree in 1816 a kingdom. In the same year he married the Princess Elizabeth of Savoy-Carignan, sister of Charles Albert, afterwards king of Sardinia; by whom he had numerous issue.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Salisbury, in his 74th year, Charles George Brodie, esq., a younger brother of the late William Bird Brodie, esq., M.P. for that city, and of Sir Benjamin Brodie, bart.

3. Slain, when commanding an expedition against the Burmese on the Irawaddy, in his 50th year, Capt. Granville Gower Loch, R.N., Flag-Capt. of the Winchester. This gallant officer entered the navy in 1826. In 1842 he served as a volunteer on the staff of Lord Gough in the war in China. He acted as an extra aide-de-camp at the storming of Chin-Kiang-Foo on the 21st July, 1842; and was present with Sir Henry Pottinger at all the conferences which terminated that war. In 1846 Capt Loch obtained the command

of the *Alarm*, 26, then on the West India station. In this capacity he conducted a very spirited expedition in boats up the river San Juan de Nicaragua (the scene of one of Nelson's early exploits), which enabled him to adjust the differences then existing between the British Government and the Nicaraguan Republic, and to dictate a treaty with that State. For this service he received from Her Majesty the Companionship of the Bath. In 1852 Captain Loch was appointed by the Duke of Northumberland to the command of the *Winchester*, 50, which was ordered to relieve the *Hastings* as flag-ship in the East Indies. Shortly after his arrival at Rangoon, Admiral Austen died of cholera. The Commodore remained with the squadron off the coast, and the command of the river devolved principally on Captain Loch. In spite of an oppressive climate and a harassing enemy, he kept the communications open, and succeeded, against enormous odds, in compelling the Burmese to retire, in great measure, from the stockades and positions they held on the banks of the Irawaddy. A body of freebooters, under a daring chief, had stockaded themselves in a strong position near Donabew, and had repelled an attack with some loss. It was therefore thought necessary to renew the attack on these formidable robbers with a large force, and Captain Loch determined to lead this enterprise in person. The result of the attack proved most unfortunate. It was repulsed by the natives with very severe loss, amounting to no less than 88 killed and wounded out of 300 or 400. Two guns were also lost; and Capt. Loch and Lieut. Kennedy, of the *Fox*, were killed, and several other officers and mates severely wounded.

4. At Shewalton, county Ayr, in his 81st year, the Right Hon. David Boyle, late Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session of Scotland. He was born in 1772, the son of the Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton, by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Dunlop, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. His father was the third son of the second Earl of Glasgow. Mr. David Boyle was admitted a member of the faculty of Advocates in 1793. He was appointed His Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland on the 9th of May, 1807. At the general election which occurred in the following month he was returned to Parliament for his native county of Ayr. On the 23rd of February, 1811, he was elevated to the bench as a Lord of Session and Justiciary, and in the same year he was promoted to the office of Lord Justice Clerk. In 1841 he was appointed to the highest judicial office in the kingdom, that of Lord Justice General of Scotland, and Lord President of the Court of Session. He resigned in May, 1852, after having been a judge for the long period of 41 years. He was appointed a Privy Councillor in 1821.

4. At Funchal, Madeira, aged 21, the Princess Maria Amelia, step-sister to the Queen of Portugal, and daughter of the dowager Empress of Brazils.

— At Richmond, Surrey, in her 90th year, Lady Theresa Dease, relict of James Dease, esq., of Turbotson, county Westmeath, Ireland, and aunt to the Earl of Fingall.

5. Aged 56, Elizabeth Henry, wife of Henry Butterworth, esq., of Fleet-street, London, and Upper Tooting, Surrey, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. Henry Whitehead.

— At Cheltenham, aged 96, Louisa, relict of Capt. John Cooke, of the *Bellerophon*, who fell at the action of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

6. At Chislehampton Lodge, Oxfordshire, aged 77, Charles Peers, esq., D.C.L., for many years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county, and recorder of Henley-on-Thames.

— In Philadelphia, after a short illness, aged 63, William Peter, esq., of Harlyn, in Cornwall, barrister-at-law, Her Majesty's Consul for Pennsylvania, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Cornwall, and deputy warden of the Stanneries. Mr. Peter was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 28th of May, 1813. In 1832 he was returned for Bodmin, to the first reformed Parliament, but did not subsequently seek a seat in the House; but resided abroad in consular employment.

7. In Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 58, Edward John Johnson, esq., Capt. R.N., F.R.S. Capt. Johnson served in the *Nassau*, 64, in the expedition to Copenhagen, and was slightly wounded in March, 1808, at the destruction of the Danish 74, *Prindts Christian Fredric*. While in the

Ethalion, 36, he served in various cutting-out affairs. When in the *Tonnant*, 74, he co-operated on shore in the attacks upon Washington and Baltimore, and in the boats during the expedition against New Orleans. From his scientific acquirements, Capt. Johnson was employed in important surveying service; and in 1835 was appointed by the Admiralty to conduct certain magnetic experiments on iron steam-vessels in the river Shannon. In 1838 he was nominated a member of the Magnetic Compass Committee of the Admiralty; and in 1842, he was invested with the superintendence of the Compass department of the Royal Navy.

8. At Brighton, aged 82, Frances Browne, widow of George Boone Roupell, esq., one of the Masters in Chancery.

10. At Noyadd Trefawr, Cardiganshire, aged 49, William Henry Webley Parry, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. for that county and Pembroke, and Captain in the Cardiganshire militia.

11. At Naples, in his 26th year, the Right Hon. Frederick Richard Chichester, Earl of Belfast, son and heir apparent of the Marquess of Donegall. The Earl was educated at Eton. From boyhood he evinced a taste and passion for literature and art, with the talents and application which lead to eminence in both. He was an ardent and successful cultivator of music, and at once a performer and a composer. He had also written some novels and tales. These liberal acquirements he cultivated with great zeal, although suffering from weak health; and with fervent desire for spreading knowledge among all classes, wisely seeking to exert his influence among his own connections. The Earl of Belfast's recent literary efforts had been dedicated to the benevolent object of cultivating a taste for intellectual pursuits and pleasures amongst the working classes. With this view he brought forward a scheme, shortly before his departure for Italy, for the establishment of an Athenæum in Belfast, which should comprehend within its walls a gallery of paintings and sculpture, and rooms for lectures and reading. To the Working Men's Association, already existing in the town, he delivered last winter a series of Lectures on the Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century, since collected in a volume, the merit of which would have been acknowledged had their author moved in a far humbler sphere. He was preparing another course on the Literature of America; and had resolved to offer to the Association a premium for the best essay written by a working man. His health had been for some years declining; and was still further shattered by an accident which befel him at Nice in December last. From Nice he proceeded to Genoa, which he left on the 10th of January, and after spending some days at Cannes, he reached Naples; where he very kindly but imprudently consented to join in some private theatricals, and at a rehearsal caught a cold, which after two days terminated fatally. The Earl of Belfast was unmarried.

12. At Teignmouth, aged 61, Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, bart.

13. At Liverpool, in his 70th year, Sir Thomas Brancker, knt., a magistrate for Lancashire, and a very eminent merchant for Liverpool, of which town he was Mayor at the coronation of His Majesty William IV. and Queen Adelaide, and the honour of knighthood was conferred on him on the occasion of his presenting congratulatory addresses to their Majesties.

— At Moccas Court, Herefordshire, aged 61, Lady Cornewall, widow of Sir George Cornewall, bart.

14. At Darlesford House, Worcestershire, aged 86, General Sir Charles Imhoff, Knight of St. Joachim. Sir Charles Imhoff, though of German extraction, was a native of this country, and related to the celebrated Warren Hastings. In 1786 he was recommended by Queen Charlotte to the notice of the reigning Prince of Waldeck, and served an apprenticeship to the art of war in Germany. He afterwards obtained a commission in the British army. In 1814 he was Lieut.-Governor of Jersey. He attained the full rank of general in 1846. On the 18th of May, 1807, he received the royal licence to accept the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Order of St. Joachim, and from that period he had enjoyed the titular distinction of a Knight in this country.

— At Rathgan, Dublin, Capt. Godfrey Piercy, late Queen's Royals. He served in the campaign in Affghanistan and Beloochistan, including the storm-

ing and capture of Ghuznee and of Khelat; also the campaign in the Southern Concan and Sawant Warree country, including the storming of several stockades, and the investment and capture of the forts Monohur and Mansuntosh.

15. At Old Ford, Bow, Middlesex, aged 82, William Gandy, esq.

— At Norton Court, Kent, Stephen George Lushington, esq., late one of the Commissioners of Customs, eldest son of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington.

— At Woodford, aged 85, Peter Mallard, esq., a magistrate for Essex and Middlesex.

— At East Sheen, Surrey, aged 51, the Lady Charlotte Penrhyn, sister to the Earl of Derby.

16. At Morley House, near Leeds, aged 73, Norrison Cavendish Scatcherd, esq., barrister-at-law and F.S.A.

17. At Cheltenham, Major-Gen. James Allan, C.B., Colonel of the 50th regiment. Gen. Allan served in 1799 in the Mysore campaign, where he was present in the battle of Mallivelly on the 26th March, the battle of Stockadee on the 26th and 27th of April, and in the storming of Seringapatam on the 4th of May. In May, 1801, he was employed in command of flank companies at the reduction of Tranquebar. He proceeded second in command for the protection of the Tanjore country during the Southern Polygar war, where he joined Colonel Agnew's army, remained during that campaign, and proceeded to England on sick certificate in 1803. In 1805 he was employed at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and was present at the battle of Bleuberg. He served also in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the battle of Toulouse. At the disbandment of the 94th Foot in 1818 he was placed on half pay. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1846.

18. At St. Germain-en-Laye, aged 72, Margaret, relict of Sir Coutts Trotter, bart. She was the daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, one of the Scotch Lords of Session.

19. At Mount Mellick, in the Queen's county, in his 78th year, Major Henry Cavendish Johnson, formerly of the 23rd R. W. Fusiliers. Major Johnson served with distinction at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, in America in 1808, was at the taking of Martinique in 1809, joined the army under the Duke of Wellington then forming the lines of Torres Vedras, and during the Peninsular campaign took part in the actions of Redinha, Olivenca, Albuhera, Almuada, Ciudad Rodrigo, Aldea de Ponte, and Badajos. At the siege of Badajos, Major Johnson fell from the breach pierced with gunshot wounds, which prevented his doing duty with his regiment until 1815, when he was present at the battle of Waterloo, where he was again severely wounded.

19. Aged 70, the Right Rev. John Kaye, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the province of Canterbury, Visitor of Balliol College, Oxford, and F.R.S. Dr. Kaye was born at Hammersmith, near London, where his father, Mr. Abraham Kaye, was a linendraper in Angel-row. He received his early education under the celebrated Greek scholar, Dr. Charles Burney, at Hammersmith, and afterwards became a member of Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1804 he took his B.A. degree, and obtained the highest distinctions both in classics and mathematics which the University can bestow. There are but three other instances on record in which the same person has won the double honour of senior wrangler and senior medallist, of whom the present Baron Alderson is one. Mr. Kaye was tutor to the late Marquess of Bute. In 1814 he was elected Master of Christ's College, and in the same year he served the office of Vice-Chancellor. In 1816, on the death of Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, he succeeded him as Regius Professor of Divinity. It was in this last important position that he delivered his lectures on ecclesiastical history, as illustrated by the writings of Tertullian and Justin Martyr; lectures which were subsequently published, and which form a valuable portion of theological literature. In 1820 Lord Liverpool selected him at an unusually early age for the bishopric of Bristol, vacant by the death of Dr. Mansell, Master of Trinity. In 1827 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln. He resigned the mastership of his college and the regius professorship of Divinity in 1830. Dr. Kaye's attention was now devoted to the care and superintendence of his large diocese; yet, in the midst of his labours, he found time to publish not only many admirable sermons, many im-

portant charges, treating of all theological questions which successively agitated the public mind, but also works on a larger scale and of more enduring interest, such as his "Account of the Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria," and a work on 'The Council of Nicæa, in connection with the Life of Athanasius." But the excellence of Bishop Kaye must not be estimated by his intellectual attainments, however rare and remarkable in their character and combination. His friends dwell on the higher worth of his moral qualities. They recall his piety, his mild virtues, his gentle manners, his meek and humble deportment, and that "pleasantness of disposition" which the pious Herbert so justly deemed a great means of doing good. These qualities were equally appreciated by the high and the low. While the most polished found delight in the unaffected grace and charm of his conversation, the poorest and most obscure who applied to him for aid and advice felt at once that they were in the presence of a truly good man—one no less prompt to relieve than patient to listen to their humble tale of trouble or distress. One of his latest acts was to build at his sole expense the beautiful church of Riseholme. In 1848 Bishop Kaye received the high compliment of being elected by the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford, to be their visitor, although a member of the other university. Dr. Kaye married in 1815 Eliza, eldest daughter of John Mortlock, esq., of Abington Hall, Cambridgeshire. The decease of this admirable prelate was deeply lamented by all friends of the Church; and his untiring zeal, his Christian benevolence, his devotion to his calling, and his great learning, received heartfelt testimony from all to whom he was known.

20. Of paralysis of the brain, Pierce Mahony, esq., Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Ireland.

— In Chester-street, Belgrave-square, the Most Rev. William Grant Broughton, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan of Australasia. Dr. Broughton was born in 1782, and was the eldest son of Grant Broughton, esq. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and for some years was a clerk in the Treasury; but feeling a strong desire for the ministry of the Church he went to Cambridge, and entered holy orders in 1818. Serving as curate of the parish of Hartley Westphall, near Strathfieldsaye, he attracted the notice of the Duke of Wellington, who appointed him Chaplain of the Tower, and soon after offered him the Archdeaconry of New South Wales, then vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Hobbs Scott. Mr. Broughton felt bound to take the offer into consideration, although he would have been contented to remain in his position as chaplain to the Tower and curate of Farnham. He first consulted his diocesan, Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, as to his acceptance of the archdeaconry. But, as he has himself mentioned, "it was at the holy table in Farnham Church, that he made up his determination to undertake the office;" for it was there given him to feel that the colonists and aborigines of Australia needed to be fed with "the bread of life" as much as the parishioners of Farnham. He therefore proceeded to Strathfieldsaye, and informed the Duke that he considered it his duty to accept the archdeaconry. His Grace observed to him that in his judgment it was impossible to foresee the extent and importance of the Australasian colonies, and, he added, "they must have a Church." The Duke added, "I don't desire so speedy a determination. If in *my* profession, indeed, a man is desired to go to-morrow morning to the other side of the world, it is better he should go to-morrow, or not at all." Under these strong influences the appointment was accepted. Archdeacon Broughton accordingly sailed for New South Wales, and engaged in the duties of his office, his jurisdiction extending over the whole of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and the adjoining islands. It is impossible to conceive more arduous duties than those which fell to the lot of the Archdeacon in these new colonies. He visited all the settlements in these latitudes connected with his archdeaconry, and endeavoured to excite the settlers and the Government to the erection of churches and schools, giving his attention also to the preparation of a grammar of the language spoken by the aborigines, and taking the primary steps for their conversion to Christianity. In his Charge delivered 13th of February, 1834, he an-

nounced his intention of returning to England to make known the religious wants of the colony, being satisfied, having attentively examined and considered all circumstances connected with the advancement of religion, that they were attempting to provide for its general extension and establishment with utterly inadequate means. To England he accordingly returned in 1835. The first result of that journey was the establishment of a bishopric in Australia, to the superintendence of which he was consecrated on 14th of February, 1836; and, as a necessary consequence, a new archdeaconry was formed for Van Diemen's Land, to which the Bishop collated the Rev. W. Hutchins. Other duties than those properly ecclesiastical attach to the spiritual head of a new settlement, and not the least arduous of these relate to the education of the colonists. The question led to infinite controversy; but ultimately the labours of the Bishop for insuring a Church education to children of the Church were, on the whole, successful. His attention, however, was speedily directed to the visitation of his extensive diocese, and in the succeeding years, as also at later periods, he visited, for the purposes of confirmation and ordination, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, and Port Philip, as well as the settlements in the colony of New South Wales. In 1837 the Bishop determined on the erection of his cathedral; much progress has been made, though by slow steps, in the completion of the sacred edifice. In 1841 Dr. Selwyn was consecrated Bishop of New Zealand, and the Bishop of Australia was released from the superintendence of those islands, over which, although not strictly within the limits of his diocese, he had hitherto extended his supervision, visiting them at the end of the year 1838. In 1843 the diocese of Tasmania was separated from the see of Australia, and Dr. Nixon consecrated bishop thereof. Still the diocese of Bishop Broughton continued of an immense extent, and his visitations and confirmation tours occupied considerable time and labour. In 1843 the Pope sent forth to Australia an archbishop of Sydney, of his own appointment. This called forth a well-timed and noble protest from the rightful Bishop of Australia, which was delivered by the Bishop, standing at the altar in the Church of St. James the Apostle, in the presence of his clergy personally attending and assisting at the celebration of divine service, at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed. In 1848 the bishoprics of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Newcastle were also formed from the bishopric of Australia; and Dr. Broughton having been constituted Metropolitan of Australasia, with the three above-mentioned bishops, and the Bishops of New Zealand and Tasmania as his suffragans, took the title of Bishop of Sydney, instead of that of Bishop of Australia. The bishopric of Adelaide was endowed by a noble Christian lady (Miss Burdett Coutts); but Bishop Broughton gave up 500*l.* per annum, out of a stipend of 2000*l.*, towards the endowment of Newcastle and Melbourne, and offered to surrender another 500*l.* if necessary. In the autumn of 1850 the Bishop received, as Metropolitan and Primate of the Australasian Church, a visit from his suffragans the Bishops of New Zealand, Tasmania, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Newcastle, when, in solemn conference, their Lordships determined to form the Australasian Board of Missions for the conversion of the aborigines in their respective dioceses, and the propagation of the gospel among the unconverted islanders of the Pacific Ocean. They also agreed to certain rules of practice and ecclesiastical order, which they recommended to the attention of the clergy and laity under their jurisdiction. They also resolved upon the necessity of duly-constituted provincial and diocesan synods; an important movement, which led to much discussion in the British Parliament. For the advancement of this great object the Bishop sailed again for England, choosing, with characteristic energy, the novel route across the Pacific Ocean, the Isthmus of Panama, and a voyage across the Atlantic. His Lordship arrived in England from St. Thomas's, by the *La Plata* (known as the fever ship), in November last. His noble conduct in administering the consolations of religion to the dying captain and others, fearless of any personal harm, and how he remained on board after the vessel had arrived at Southampton until every invalid had been landed, and the dead buried by him, has merited the approbation of

all who have read the accounts in the public papers. After the fatigue attending such a journey, and the fearful incidents of the voyage from the West Indies, his Lordship suffered severely in health, but soon recovered sufficiently to visit his venerable mother in Warwickshire, and to spend a few days with other friends. At the January meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Bishop of Sydney occupied the chair, supported by the Bishops of Antigua and Capetown; and having, through the Archdeacon of Middlesex, received the congratulations of the Society, he delivered an interesting address, which is given in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* for Jan. 11, 1853. On Friday, 21st of January, at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Bishop of London presiding, he received an address from that venerable Society, which, together with his admirable reply, is inserted in the *Colonial Church Chronicle* for February. He afterwards delivered the first sermon at the reopening of Lambeth Church, on the 1st of February; attended a missionary meeting at Barnet, among his relatives and the scenes of his early childhood; and then proceeded on a visit to the Bishop of Winchester and his old parishioners at Farnham. On his return to town he was seized with an attack of bronchitis, and after six days' illness expired at a quarter past 1 o'clock on the morning of Sunday 20th of February, at the residence of Lady Gipps, the relict of his old friend and schoolfellow the late Governor of New South Wales. His last hours of consciousness were occupied in pouring forth pious ejaculations, and prayers, and passages of Holy Scripture. Nearly his last words evinced his feelings as a missionary bishop. They were—"The earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord." These words he repeated *thrice*. After a few more words expressive of humble regret that he should no longer be permitted to be an instrument of furthering that glory, because "the waters of death had come over him," he fell peacefully asleep in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life through Him who is the Bishop and Shepherd of souls. The remains of the first bishop of our Australian colonies lie interred far from the scene of his missionary labours. They were deposited with much solemnity in a vault in the south aisle of Canterbury Cathedral.

20. In his 24th year, from his dressing-gown having caught fire, Charles Kavanagh, esq., of Borris House, co. Carlow. He was the second son of Thomas Kavanagh, esq., M.P. for co. Carlow, who died in 1837.

— At Eaton-terrace, aged 73, dowager Lady Nicolson, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Nicolson, bart.

21. In Lansdowne-crescent, Rachel Sophia, wife of Major-Gen. Sir Richard Doherty.

— In Park-place, St. James's, aged 83, Thomas Hamlet, esq. He was a Cheshire man, and born in Boughton. He left Chester a poor boy, and subsequently kept the celebrated jeweller's shop in Coventry-street, Piccadilly, when he was reported to be worth half a million sterling, and his only daughter is said to have refused several coronets. A reverse of fortune overtook him, consequent on the nature of his money transactions, and he finally became a bankrupt.

22. In Chesterfield-street, May-fair, aged 73, the Hon. Sophia Upton, sister to the late and aunt to the present Lord Viscount Templetown.

23. At Nice, aged 72, the Most Noble Georgiana, dowager Duchess of Bedford. Her Grace was the fifth daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, by Jane, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, bart. She became in 1803 the second wife of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, K.G., and was left his widow on the 20th of October, 1839, having become the mother of eight sons and three daughters.

— At St. Leonard's, aged 67, Edward Parratt, esq., Clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords.

— At Catsfield Place, Sussex, aged 77, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B., Colonel of the 20th Regt. Sir Andrew served on board the Channel fleet in 1793-4; and in Lord Howe's action, on the 1st of June, 1794, received two splinter wounds. He was in the West Indies in the three following years, and was present at the capture of Trinidad. In 1798 he shared in the suppression of the Irish rebellion; and in 1799 and 1805 accompanied the expeditions to the Helder. In his passage to India he was severely wounded in the defence of the *Kent*, Indiaman, against a French privateer. He re-

turned in 1803, and served in Hanover under Lord Cathcart. In 1807–8 he was Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards. From 1809 to 1815 he was Deputy Adjutant-General in Nova Scotia, during which he commanded several successful expeditions, particularly a brigade at the reduction of the islands in Passamaquody Bay, in 1814. Sir Andrew became a lieutenant-general in 1841. He married a daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs.

24. From an accident on the Great Western Railway, aged 62, James Gibbs, esq., of Clifton Park, Clifton. This gentleman was a very eminent manufacturing chemist at Bristol, and a leading member of the corporation of that town. He was chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, a director of the Great Western, and chairman of the Bristol and South Wales Junction. He was proceeding to London, with other directors, to attend a meeting of the board, when he was killed instantaneously under the circumstances detailed in the "Chronicle" of this date.

25. Aged 61, Henry Vernon Harcourt, esq., late Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards, son of the late Archbishop of York.

— At Claridge's Hotel, in Brook-street, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Sampson Whish, K.C.B., of the Bengal Artillery. Gen. Whish was a son of the Rev. Richard Whish, Rector of West Watton, and Vicar of Wickford, Essex, and was born at Northwold in 1787. He entered the service of the East India Company as an officer in the Bengal Artillery in 1804. He was present at the sieges of Hatrass and Bhurtpore, and for his services at the latter place was made a C.B. He was appointed to the command of a division of the Indian army in 1848; and among the last events in his distinguished career were his successful siege of the fort of Mooltan and the check he gave to the enemy at the fords of the Chenâb at Wuzeerabad, anticipating their arrival by a march of marvellous rapidity. For these important services he received a vote of thanks from the Hon. East India Company, and also from the two Houses of Parliament, and was promoted to the second class of the Order of the Bath in 1849. On the pacification of the Punjaub Sir William Whish was appointed to the command of the Bengal division of the army; but, after holding this post for a year or two, he was driven home by extreme ill health.

26. At Clifton, aged 51, Joseph Henry Jerrard, esq., D.C.L., member of the senate of the London University, and examiner in classics.

27. At Beaumont Lodge, Old Windsor, aged 53, Henry Every, esq., eldest son of Sir Henry Every, bart., of Eggington Hall, Derbyshire.

— In Dover-street, aged 43, Comm. George Augustus Henry, R.N.

— At Cheltenham, Sarah Harriet, widow of John Mytton, esq., sen., of Halston, Salop.

— At Stivichall, near Coventry, aged 60, Arthur Francis Gregory, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Warwickshire, high sheriff of Warwickshire in 1843. He served through the Peninsular war in the 4th Dragoons, and after the peace he was on Lord Whitworth's staff in Ireland when he was lord lieutenant.

28. At Tatton Park, Cheshire, Elizabeth, wife of Wilbraham Egerton, esq., second daughter of Sir Christopher Sykes, of Sledmere, Yorkshire, bart.

— At Oxford-terrace, aged 79, Mrs. Charlotte Wake, only surviving sister of the late Sir Wm. Wake, bart.

— Aged 52, Andrew Lawson, esq., of Aldborough Manor, near Boroughbridge, a deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and acting magistrate for the North and West Ridings and the liberty of Ripon. Mr. Lawson represented Knaresborough in the Parliaments of 1835 and 1841. Mr. Lawson was an eminent antiquary, and had obtained much valuable information and many interesting reliques by his researches into the foundation of the ancient Isurium, which stood upon his estate.

MARCH.

2. In Warren-street, Pentonville, aged 88, Mr. Joseph Baker, the oldest member in the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, formerly an eminent map-engraver, and employed in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Benjamin Baker, who was the principal engraver in the Board of Ordnance.

— At Sandiway, Cheshire, aged 67, Elizabeth Kynaston, widow of the Rev. Charles Thornycroft, and daughter of

the late Hon. Booth Grey, second son of the fourth Earl of Stanford.

3. At Wykeham, in his 66th year, the Hon. Alan Charles Dawnay, third son of the Viscount Downe.

4. At Newhaven, Sussex, aged 76, William Catt, esq., late of Bishopstone, near Seaford.

— At Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, in his 77th year, the Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, G.C.B., Admiral of the Red. He was born on the 25th of August, 1776, the fifth and youngest son of William, fourth Earl of Essex. He entered the navy when a mere child. In 1798 he served as lieutenant in the *Vanguard*, 74, the flag-ship of Sir Horatio Nelson, to whom he served as signal-lieutenant at the battle of the Nile. On that occasion he was promoted to the command of the *Mutine*, 16, and sent home in charge of a duplicate of the despatches, and of the sword of M. Blanquet, the senior French officer surviving. At this period Nelson recommended Capt. Capel to the Lords of the Admiralty as "a most excellent officer." His commission was confirmed, and on the 27th of December in the same year he was further promoted to post rank, while in command of the *Alecto* sloop at Spithead. After serving on several stations, and in several ships, he was appointed in 1802 to the *Phœbe*, 36, on the Mediterranean station. He shared in the battle of Trafalgar, and at its close saved from destruction the prize ship-of-the-line *Swiftsure*. On the 27th of December, 1805, he removed to the *Endymion*, 40, in which he conveyed the British ambassador to and from Constantinople, and acted a prominent part in the hostile operations carried on at the Dardanelles, during which he lost 3 men killed and 10 wounded. On the 14th of December, 1811, he was appointed to *La Hogue*, 74, and commanded on the north-coast of America a small squadron employed in blockading the enemy's frigates in New London. On the 4th of June, 1815, he was nominated a C.B. On the 15th of December, 1821, Capt. Capel assumed the command of the *Royal George* yacht, which he retained until promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in May, 1825. He was advanced to the dignity of a K.C.B. in 1832. From the 30th of May, 1834, to July, 1837, Rear-Adm. Capel held the chief command of the East India station, with his flag in the *Winchester*, 50. He attained the rank of vice-admiral in January, 1837, and that of admiral in 1851. In 1853 he was made G.C.B. He also enjoyed a good-service pension of 300*l*.

5. At Paris, aged 70, M. Orfila, the eminent physician and chemist. He was born a Spanish subject, at Port Mahon in Minorca, but was naturalised in France in the early part of the reign of Louis Philippe. The scientific reputation of M. Orfila may be said to have commenced with his "Treatise on Poisons, or General Toxicology." The next works published by him, which acquired European reputation, were the "Elements of Legal Medicine," and "Lessons on Legal Medicine," which went through several editions; but he was also the author of many other works of almost equal celebrity. In the celebrated Laffarge case, M. Raspail, who was opposed to him, disputed with great energy most of his statements, but without effect; and subsequently the opinion expressed by M. Orfila, in opposition to that of M. Raspail, as to the absorption of poisons by the human body after interment, by contact with the earth, to such an extent as to reveal the presence of a quantity which would lead to a supposition that it had been administered during life, has been confirmed by most of the eminent men who have been examined on such questions before courts of assize. During the whole of the reign of Louis Philippe, M. Orfila remained at the head of the faculty of medicine, but after the Revolution of February the Provisional Government revoked his functions. M. Orfila suffered physically for some time before his death, and had been long a severe mental sufferer from the affliction caused by the illness of his son, who had become epileptic and affected in mind, and it was found necessary to place him in a *maison de santé*.

— At Tichborne Park, Hampshire, in his 71st year, Sir Edward Doughty, the eighth baronet, a deputy lieutenant of Dorsetshire. He was the third son of Sir Henry Tichborne, the sixth baronet, and assumed the name of Doughty in 1826, on succeeding to the estate of his cousin Mrs. Elizabeth Doughty, of Snarford Hall, Lincolnshire. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1845; and he served the office of Sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1834. He married, 26th of June, 1827, the Hon.

Katherine Arundell, third daughter of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, and has left issue.

6. At Worthing, Barbadoes, aged 21, the Right Hon. Sarah Lady Harris, youngest daughter of the Ven. George Cummins, Archdeacon of Trinidad.

8. Aged 79, the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.C.L., Vicar of Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

— In Old Quebec-street, aged 71, Capt. Thomas Eyre, R.N. He was present in Sir Robert Calder's action, 1805; and in 1814 was Commander of the *Thisbe*, 28.

— At Dublin, aged 73, the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, Custos Rotulorum and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary; only brother and heir presumptive to Lord Dunalley; formerly M.P. for Tipperary.

9. At his residence in Great Stanhope-street, aged 78, Sir Edward Kerrison, bart., General in the army, Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons, K.C.B., and G.C.H. Sir Edward entered the army in 1796; and served with the 7th Hussars in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and was in the actions of the 19th of September, and 2nd and 6th of October. In 1808 he embarked with the same regiment for Spain; and on the plains of Leon, on the 25th of December following, he was severely wounded, his arm being broken in two places. He commanded his regiment at the passage of the Oleron, at the action of Sauveterne, and at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. At Orthes, as expressed in Lord Wellington's dispatch, "The 7th Hussars distinguished themselves, and made many prisoners: their charges were highly meritorious;" and in that action Col. Kerrison was severely wounded. On the return of the regiment to England, its officers presented a piece of plate, of two hundred guineas value, to Col. Kerrison in testimony of their estimation of his conduct. He again served in the campaign of 1815; was slightly wounded at Waterloo, where also his horse was shot under him, but continued with his regiment, and was present at the siege of Cambray, and the surrender of Paris. Sir Edward Kerrison received a medal for the battle of Orthes, and the silver medal with two clasps for Sahagun, Benevento, and Toulouse. He was nominated a C.B. at the enlargement of the order; received the honour of knighthood on the 5th of January, 1815; was created a baronet by patent dated July 27, 1821; nominated a G.C.H. in 1831, and K.C.B. in 1840. He attained the rank of major-general in 1819; was appointed to the colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons in 1830; promoted to the rank of lieut.-general in 1837, and to that of general in 1851. Sir Edward represented Shaftesbury from 1812 to 1818; Northampton from 1818 to 1824; and Eye from 1824 to 1852, when he was succeeded by his son.

9. At Lyndon Rectory, Rutlandshire, aged 53, the Rev. Thomas Kerchever Arnold, M.A., Rector of that parish. He was the eldest son of Thomas George Arnold, M.D., of Stamford, and was formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, seventh Junior Optime, M.A., 1824. He was presented in 1830 to the rectory of Lyndon, a small parish of 100 souls, which allowed him leisure for his multitudinous literary undertakings. Mr. Arnold had acquired a very wide-spread reputation as the author and editor of a whole library of books adapted for educational purposes.

10. At the Ursuline Convent, Cork, aged 116, Mary, widow of J. Power, esq., and aunt of the late Right Hon. R. L. Sheil.

11. At Petersham, aged 82, Miss Catherine Boyd, sister of the late Sir John Boyd, bart., of Danson, Kent.

12. At Stockwell, Surrey, aged 80, Ann, relict of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Sutherland.

— At Vienna, aged 67, Feld-zeugmeister the Baron Julius von Haynau, late Governor of Hungary. The marshal was born at Cassel in 1786, being a natural son of the Elector William, and entered the Austrian service in 1801. He became a colonel in 1830, and in 1844 a general of division. In 1847 he commanded at Tameswar, and in 1848 he was at the head of the 8th division of the army in Italy. His services in that campaign obtained for him the cross of a commander of the order of Maria Theresa. Marshal Haynau took a very active part in the suppression of the insurrection in Hungary, and greatly distinguished himself. On the defeat of the revolters, he was made commander-in-chief of the army in Hungary, and in 1850 he was made civil and military governor of that kingdom. He held his last appointment but for a

short time, for on the 6th of July in the same year, he was placed in retirement from that and from the command of the 3rd division of the Austrian army. His severities in suppressing the Hungarian revolution roused the indignation of all Europe, and particularly of the press of this country; and so much were the feelings of the British public irritated by their recital that they failed to receive the Marshal with their wonted hospitality on his visit to England in 1849; while inspecting Messrs. Barclay and Perkins' brewery, the Marshal was severely maltreated by the draymen and a mob which assembled. Marshal Haynau died of apoplexy, and was honoured with a public funeral.

13. At his seat, Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire, in his 67th year, Roderick Macleod, esq., of Cadboll, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cromarty, and a deputy lieutenant of Ross-shire. He formerly sat in Parliament for Cromarty, Sutherland, and the Inverness district of burghs.

17. At Montagu-place, Montagu-square, in his 84th year, Gen. Sir Robert Barton, knt., and K.C.H. Being in his youth in the south of France, Sir Robert Barton commenced his military career in 1790, as a volunteer in the 1st division of National Guards; and he received the thanks of the National Convention for his conduct in the affair of Moissac. Having returned to England, he entered the British service in 1793. In 1795 he was in Flanders with the 11th Dragoons, and in 1799 in Holland, where he received the thanks of Sir Ralph Abercromby for his conduct at Oude Carspel, on the 8th of September in that year. In 1812, as Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, he took part in the Peninsular campaign. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1819, to lieut.-general in 1837, and to general in 1851. Sir Robert Barton received the honour of knighthood in 1837.

— At Hornsey, aged 65, Miss Anne Susannah Nichols, youngest daughter of the late John Nichols, esq., F.S.A. This truly amiable lady bore some years of suffering with exemplary patience and pious resignation, and has died with the warm affection and sincere regret of her family and all who knew her.

— In Connaught-square, aged 89, Anna Maria, Lady Boynton, of Winterton, Lancashire, widow of Sir Griffith Boynton, seventh baronet, of Barmston, Yorkshire, and of the Rev. Charles Drake Barnard, Rector of Rigby, Lincolnshire.

18. At Great Malvern, aged 76, Dorothy, widow of Col. Parker, of Astle, Cheshire, and sister of the Right Hon. Lord Delamere.

— At Southwold, aged 67, Ann, relict of Sir John Perring, bart.

— At Newport, Monmouthshire, in his 62nd year, Lieut.-Col. Charles Deane, K.H., in command of the 1st battalion of the First or Royal Regiment of Foot. Lieut.-Col. Deane entered the army as Cornet in the 24th Light Dragoons, at the early age of 14 years, under the interesting circumstance that his cornetcy was given by Lord Lake, on the field of battle, at Delhi, to his father, of whose gallantry, in the celebrated charge by which the 24th (then 27th) Light Dragoons broke and dispersed the rear division of the Mahratta army, his Lordship had been an eye-witness. Cornet Deane joined his regiment at Cawnpore, in 1806, and was present with it in the campaigns, of 1809, against Runjeet Sing; of 1817, against the Mahrattahs; and of 1818, against the Pindarrees. At the siege of Hattras, in 1817, Lieut. Deane when on picquet duty with half a troop of the 24th Light Dragoons, charged and repulsed a body of 300 horsemen of the enemy, clad in chain armour, and escorting a large convoy of treasure, with which they were attempting to escape from the fortress. Many of these horsemen were cut down, and several of the treasure waggons captured, and sent into the British camp. In 1823, Capt. Deane joined the First or Royal Regiment of Foot, then in Madras, and accompanied it to the Burmese War. In November, 1825, he was detached by Sir Archibald Campbell with 100 men of the Royals and 100 Sepoys to defend the important post of Puddown, on the Irawaddy, 30 miles in rear of the army then in advance upon Ava. On the continued occupation of this post depended, in a great measure, the supplies of the army by water—their only means of carriage. With his small force, Capt. Deane defended this important post against a siege by 5000 Burmese. For this service Capt. Deane was rewarded (but not till ten years

afterwards) with the Cross of the Hanoverian Order. He obtained, also, the war medal for his other campaigns when these honorary distinctions were tardily delivered out to the veterans of the Indian wars of Lake and Wellesley. This officer afterwards served in the West Indies and Canada.

18. At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, aged 71, the Ven. Justly Hill, Archdeacon and Commissary of Buckingham, Rector of Tingewick in that county, and of Shanklin with Bonchurch.

19. In Jersey, Lieut.-Col. Matthew Louis, late of the Royal Horse Artillery. This gallant officer served in the Peninsula and in France from January, 1813, to June, 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, the siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Nivelle and Nive, and investment of Bayonne; he also served in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo, and for his services he received the silver war medal with four clasps.

— Killed at the storming of the stronghold of Mea Toon, in Burmah, aged 19, Ensign L. A. Boileau, of the 67th Bengal N.I., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. P. Boileau, Bengal Horse Art.; and Lieut. Jas. Marriott Taylor, of the 9th Madras Inf., son of Lieut.-Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, of Clarendon-place, Hyde Park.

20. In Merrion-square, Dublin, aged 56, Robert James Graves, M.D., M.R.I.A., formerly Professor of Institutes of Medicine to the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, Physician to the Meath Hospital, &c., an honorary and corresponding Member of the Royal Medical Society of Berlin, of the Imperial Medical Society of Vienna, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Societies of Hamburgh, Tubingen, Bruges, Montreal, &c. This gentleman was the youngest son of the Very Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh. Having very highly distinguished himself at the University of Dublin, Mr. Graves devoted himself to the study of medicine, of which science he became one of the most eminent practitioners in Ireland. In 1821 he was elected one of the physicians of the Meath Hospital, which under his auspices became very eminent as a school of medicine. In the year 1827, Dr. Graves was elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine to the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, a chair which he continued to fill for many years with great distinction.

20. At Donabow, in Burmah, of wounds received in action on the 19th, Capt. William Peter Cockburn, 18th (Royal Irish) Regt.

21. In Cadogan-place, after a very short illness, aged 65, Geo. Whittam, esq., Chief Clerk in the Private Bill Office, House of Commons.

— At Brighton, in his 75th year, Lieut.-Gen. James Webber Smith, C.B., Colonel Commandant of the 4th battalion of Royal Artillery. This officer was present at the attack of Minorca in 1798, at the siege of Malta in 1800, the defence of Porto Ferrajo in 1802, and in the expedition to Walcheren and siege of Flushing. He proceeded to the Peninsula, and was engaged in the campaigns in Spain and Portugal from January, 1813, to May, 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, the passage of the Bidassoa and Nive, and the siege of St. Sebastian. He was also engaged in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. He received the gold medal and one clasp for Vittoria and St. Sebastian, and the silver war medal with two clasps for Nivelle and Nive. Altogether he had two medals and eight clasps. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1851. He was for some time Director-General of Artillery, which office he resigned on being appointed Colonel Commandant of the 4th battalion, in 1848.

22. At Paris, Arrighi de Casa Nova, Duke of Padua, and Governor of the Invalides, one of the oldest generals of division in the French army.

24. On board H.M.S. *Sphinx*, between Trincomalee and the Cape, from severe wounds received under Capt. Loch, at the storming of Donabew, in Burmah, aged 23, Lieut. Hugh Alan Hinde, late mate of H.M.S. *Winchester*, and third son of the late Rev. Thomas Hinde, of Winwick, co. Lancaster.

— At the house of his relative, Mr. Featherstone, at Rugby, Thomas Dilke, esq., Capt. R.N. Capt. Dilke had seen much service. In 1826 he served in the *Asia*, 84, as flag-lieutenant to Sir Edward Codrington, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean; and for his conduct in that ship, at the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827, he was promoted, on the same day, to the *Rose* sloop.

25. At the Mount, York, aged 90,

Mrs. Townshend, sister of the late and aunt of the present Sir W. M. Milner, bart. She was married, in 1789, to the Very Rev. Edward Townshend, D.D., Dean of Windsor, nephew to Charles, first Marquess Townshend.

25. At Rathmines, near Dublin, aged 70, Sir Daniel Toler Osborne, the 11th baronet (1629), of Newtown, co. Tipperary.

27. At Nice, aged 38, Sir Cavendish Stuart Rumbold, the fourth baronet (1779), of Ferrand, Yorkshire.

29. At Notting-hill-square, aged 62, William Samuel Stratford, esq., Lieut. R.N., Fellow of the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies. In the *Pompée*, 74, he co-operated in the defence of Gaeta and the reduction of Capri, accompanied the expedition to the Dardanelles, assisted at the destruction of a Turkish squadron off Point Pesquies, and was present in the attack upon Copenhagen. He also saw much active service to the close of the war. Lieut. Stratford was appointed on the 22nd of April, 1831, Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac*, which duty he has performed from that time. He published, in 1831, an "Index to the Stars in the Catalogue of the Royal Astronomical Society;" and in 1838, a volume on the "Elements of the Orbit of Halley's Comet."

— In Hyde Park-square, aged 68, Anne Louisa, relict of Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade, and sister of Sir W. W. Dalling, bart., of Earsham House, Norfolk.

— At Cubbington, Warwickshire, aged 73, the Rev. George Leigh Cooke, B.D., Rector of that parish, and of Wick Rissington in the county of Gloucester, perpetual curate of Hunningham, Warwickshire, a rural dean, and Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Oxford.

30. Aged 61, Henry John Conyers, esq., of Copped Hall, Essex, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate, colonel commandant of the East Essex Militia, and a verdurer of Epping Forest.

— At Foot's Cray, aged 92, Anne, widow of Heneage Twysden, esq., and second daughter of the late Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart., of Lullingstone Castle, Kent.

APRIL.

1. At Westquarter, Falkirk, Admiral Sir Thomas Livingstone, the tenth Baronet (of Nova Scotia 1625), Hereditary Keeper of the royal palace of Linlithgow, and of the castle of Blackness, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Linlithgowshire. Sir Thomas Livingstone was heir and representative of the Earls of Linlithgow, which peerage fell under attainder at the rebellion of 1715, and passed his long and active life in the naval service. He was present at the unsuccessful attack on Martinique, in 1793; assisted to convey part of the Russian contingent to England, in 1799; served in the expedition to Quiberon and Belle-isle, in 1800; on the coast of Egypt, and captured the *Vigilante* sloop-of-war of 18 guns in 1806. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1838.

1. Aged 85, the Rev. John Savile Ogle, D.D. of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland, Canon of Durham.

— At Andover, in his 64th year, Capt. William Poore, R.N., for many years a magistrate for that borough. This officer served in the *Ganges*, 74, in the battle of Copenhagen, and afterwards at St. Domingo. He served during the next six years in the *Amphion* and *Victory*, both flag-ships of Lord Nelson, and in other vessels. In the *Amphion* he was present at the capture of the *Orion* Dutch Indiaman, the first enemy's vessel taken after the renewal of hostilities; in the *Victory* he assisted at the blockade of Toulon; in the *Eurydice* he was often in action with gun-boats and batteries. In the *Camelion's* boats he partook of much detached service on the coasts of Genoa and France. In 1811 and the following years he served in the *Rainbow*, 28, assisting the patriots on the coast of Spain; and in the *Chanticleer*, 10, at the capture of Guadaloupe. He was afterwards employed in the packet service.

— At Cork, in his 83rd year, James Roche, esq., Director of the National Bank of Ireland, President of the Cork Library Society, President of the Cork School of Design, Vice-President of the Royal Cork Institution, Chairman of the Munster Provincial College Committee. Mr. Roche was descended, both on the paternal and maternal side, from ancestors occupying for many centuries a distinguished rank amongst the territorial aristocracy of Ireland. Being intended for mercantile pursuits, he went to France for his education while there employed in large transac

tions, the revolution broke out, and although ardently devoted to the cause of the Republic, he was seized by the blood-thirsty ruffians who then ruled France and narrowly escaped the guillotine; all his property was confiscated. In 1800, conjointly with his elder brother Stephen, he established a bank in Cork. This establishment went on for some years very prosperously, but the sudden alteration which took place in the value of property at the peace proved fatal, and the bank of Messrs. Roche and fifteen others stopped payment. Mr. Roche passed the ordeal of bankruptcy without blemish, and for some years usefully employed himself as a commercial and parliamentary agent for Cork, Youghall and Limerick, and in the more retired practices of authorship. He was afterwards appointed Director of the Cork branch of the National Bank of Ireland.

1. At Abbeokuta, Western Africa, aged 24, the Rev. Robert Charnley Paley, one of the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. He was of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1851; and was ordained a few months since at Islington Church, by the Bishop of Sierra Leone. He was a most ardent and promising missionary, and had just entered upon his interesting sphere of labour, when he was seized with dysentery, and succumbed to the climate. Mr. Paley was a descendant of the celebrated Archdeacon Paley.

2. At Edinburgh, Jane Countess Dowager of Caithness. Her ladyship was the second daughter of General Alexander Campbell, of Balcardine.

3. At Latham House, Lancashire, in his 83rd year, the Right Hon. Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Baron Skelmersdale, of Skelmersdale, county Lancaster. Lord Skelmersdale was born on the 7th May, 1771, and was the eldest son of Richard Wilbraham, esq., M.P. for Chester, by Mary, daughter and sole heir of Robert Bootle, esq., of Latham House. He first sat in Parliament in 1795 for Westbury; from 1796 to 1812 for Newcastle; in 1818, 1820, and 1826 he was returned for Dover. During this long career he was a very active member of the House. In January, 1828, Mr. Bootle Wilbraham was advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Skelmersdale. Lord Skelmersdale married on the 29th April, 1796, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, Kent, and has left issue.

4. At Brussels, Anne Viscountess Lake, wife of Henry Gritton, esq., the second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. G.C.B.

— At Montgomery, in his 76th year, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Thomas Jones, Knight, of Fronfraith, Montgomeryshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. He entered the navy in 1791, and in the *Leviathan*, 74, witnessed the occupation of Toulon in August, 1793, and was wounded in Lord Howe's action of the 1st of June, 1794. In the *Sans Pareil*, 80, he participated in the action fought off the Isle de Croix, June 23, 1795. In 1809, he received the honour of knighthood from the hands of the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

5. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Anne Catherine, widow of Colonel Hildyard, of Winestead Hall, Lincolnshire, and of Flintham Hall, Nottinghamshire.

— At Strangford House, Ireland, aged 94, the Hon. Sarah Henrietta Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Bernard first Viscount Bangor.

7. At Portsmouth, aged 84, Catherine Worsam, relict of General Frederick Maitland.

8. At Boston, aged 49, William Adams Nicholson, esq., architect, of Lincoln, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Nicholson was the architect of the churches of Glanford Brigg, Wragby and Kirmond, and many others. Among the family mansions built by him are Worsbrough Hall, Yorkshire, the castle of Bayons Manor (the seat of the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt), Elkington Hall, near Louth.

9. Aged 77, the Hon. and Rev. Armine Wodehouse, great-uncle to Lord Wodehouse.

10. At Rome, Major-Gen. Henry Daubeney, K.H., Colonel of the 80th Regiment, and a magistrate for the county of Gloucester. Major-Gen. Daubeny served at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, and the capture of the Dutch fleet at Saldanha Bay in 1796; in the campaign of 1801-2 against the Mahratta chieftains, and commanded the grenadiers of the 84th at the assault and capture of Kurree; and also in the Guzerats in 1802, 1803, and 1804, at the reduction of other forts by Sir John Murray's army. In 1809 he proceeded

to Walcheren, and was present at the siege and surrender of Flushing. In 1811 he went out a second time to India, and joined the first battalion of his regiment, with which he continued until promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in 1813, when he obtained leave to join the second battalion in Flanders, but did not arrive in time to share in the battle of Waterloo. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1841.

12. At the vicarage, Great Bedwyn, Wilts, aged 75, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, Knt., C.B., K.C.H., K.L.H., K.S.A. and K.R.G., and D.C.L. Sir Thomas Fellowes was born in Minorca in 1778. He was the fifth and youngest son of William Fellowes, M.D. of Bath, Physician Extraordinary to George the Fourth when Prince Regent. He first went to sea as a midshipman in the service of the Hon. East India Company; and entered the royal navy towards the close of 1797 as master's mate on board the *Royal George* 100, bearing the flag of Lord Bridport in the Channel, and saw considerable service before the peace of 1802. After the recommencement of hostilities he was employed in the East and West Indies; and afterwards in the West Indies, where he assisted at the reduction of the Dutch West Indian islands. In March, 1808, when in command of a gun-brig, he contributed to the capture of the island of Deseada, where, with only forty men under his orders, he landed and compelled the regular troops and militia to lay down their arms. He subsequently, in charge of two boats, destroyed at Guadaloupe *l'Alert* letter of marque of 10 guns and forty men. On the 13th Nov., 1808, he assumed the command of the *Unique* brig of 14 guns, in which he served at the capture of the Saintes; and on the 21st May, 1809, whilst at the blockade of Basseterre, he landed with twenty-four men, spiked the guns of a battery, seized the enemy's colours in the presence of regular troops numbering five times his own force, and then retired with the loss of one midshipman killed and seven men severely wounded. On the 31st of the same month the *Unique* was destroyed as a fire-ship, in a frustrated attempt made to destroy the French frigates *Furieuse* and *Félicité*. He now received his Commander's commission, and remained on half-pay until 1810, when he was appointed to the command, under Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, of the whole Cadiz flotilla, consisting of thirty sail of gun-boats. In this command Capt. Fellowes was in almost daily collision with the enemy, and on several occasions he distinguished himself by his personal gallantry. He received post rank in March, 1811. From the 11th Feb., 1811, to Nov., 1814, Capt. Fellowes commanded the *Fawn*, 20, in which he recaptured the *Perthshire*, of 14 guns, and on the 11th Jan., 1813, near Puerto Caballo, the *Rosamond*, a notorious American privateer, of 8 heavy guns and 105 men. For his conduct in escorting a fleet of merchantmen from Cork to Barbadoes he received several public acknowledgments, including a piece of plate from the merchants of Curaçoa. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and on the 22nd Feb., 1822, he had leave to accept the Spanish order of King Charles III. for his distinguished intrepidity in the defence of Cadiz. On the 21st Feb., 1827, he was appointed to the command of the *Dartmouth*, 42, in which he sailed to the Mediterranean with the duplicate of the treaty between Great Britain, France, and Russia, for the protection of Greece. At the battle of Navarino, which took place on the 20th October following, he was entrusted with the care of six fire-ships and four other vessels, with which he saved *La Sirène*, the French Admiral's flag-ship, from destruction. For this action he was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honour, the second class of St. Anne of Russia, and the order of the Redeemer of Greece; and on his return to England he received the honour of knighthood, Feb. 13, 1828, and was presented with a sword by H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, then Lord High Admiral. He next served on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations. On the 30th Nov., 1841, he was appointed a Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen. On the 6th Feb., 1843, he became Superintendent of the Royal Naval Hospital and Victualling Yard at Plymouth. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1849; and was latterly on the reserved half-pay-list, and in receipt of a good-service pension.

13. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 72, Thomas Ponton, esq., M.A., F.S.A. Mr. Ponton was a member of Brasenose College, Oxford, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1804. He was the possessor of a very beautiful library, and

was one of the founders of the Roxburghe Club.

13. At Coltishall, Norfolk, aged 70, Commander James St. John, R.N. He was acting lieutenant in the *Repulse*, 74, in Sir Robert Calder's action of 1805, and at the passage of the Dardanelles in 1807. He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and afterwards in the *Revenge*, 74, was employed in the defence of Cadiz, off Toulon, and on the coast of Catalonia. In 1814 he became flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Legge in the *Thisbe*, 28, stationed in the Thames.

14. At Dijon, aged 36, Richard Bailey, esq., of Nant-y-Glo, Monmouthshire, second son of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P., of Glanusk Park, Breconshire, and of Easton Court, Herefordshire.

— At Toronto, Upper Canada, Robert Baldwin Sullivan, esq., Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in that colony.

15. In Connaught-place West, aged 74, Major-Gen. Robert Burd Gabriel, C.B. and K.H., colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards. This officer served in the Walcheren expedition in 1809; on the staff in the Peninsula, as aide-de-camp to Sir W. Stewart and General Le Marchant, until the end of that war in 1814; and received the war medal with four clasps for the battles of Busaco, Albuhera, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. He attained the rank of major-general in 1846. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 7th Dragoon Guards in March last.

— In Seymour-street, Portman-square, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Macleod, K.C.B., of the Madras army. Sir Charles served with distinction in the Mysore campaign of 1799 under Lord Harris, and in the Mahratta campaign of 1803-4 under the Duke of Wellington, then Major-Gen. Wellesley, with whom he was present at the battle of Argaum. In the Mahratta war of 1817–18 he particularly distinguished himself at the siege and battle of Nagpoor. He was nominated a C.B. in 1823, and a K.C.B. in 1852.

16. While fording the river near Nelson, New Zealand, aged 38, the Hon. Constantine Augustus Dillon, fourth son of the late Viscount Dillon, and brother to the present Viscount and to Lady Stanley of Alderley.

20. At his house in Piccadilly, after a short illness, aged 67, Samuel Woodburn, esq., of St. Martin's-lane, and Coedgwgan-hall, Radnorshire. This well-known connoisseur and dealer in pictures of old masters, early drawings and prints, has been long considered one of the first, if not the very first, judges of ancient art of his day, and has helped, more or less, for the last fifty years, in forming the principal galleries of Europe. The number of fine drawings and old engravings that have passed during a long life through his hands is indeed extraordinary. The collections of the Duke of Hamilton, grandfather of the present Duke, and of Viscount Fitzwilliam, now at Cambridge, were formed chiefly by him, as were also the Dimsdale, the Sykes, and the Lawrence collections. Of the last of these, valued in round numbers at 100,000*l.*, at least half were collected and supplied by Mr. Woodburn; and, as a testimony of the great painter's appreciation of his services, Sir Thomas painted Mr. Woodburn's portrait and presented it to him. Lord Fitzwilliam, too, with a similar object, left Mr. Woodburn a complimentary legacy of 100*l.* a year.

20. At Edinburgh, aged 83, Kirkby Dalrymple, esq., of Nunraw, cousin of the Earl of Stair.

21. At Fethard, Lieut.-Col. Henry Ross Gore, C.B.

24. At Paris, aged 72, Sophia, widow of the Right Hon. George Evans, M.P., of Portrane, co. Dublin, only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, Bart

26. At Dover, aged 79, General Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, Knt., K.C.H. and K.C., colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards. Sir Thomas was born at New York in 1774. Having entered the army, he was appointed assistant deputy quartermaster-general on the Home Staff; but, the war with France breaking out, he was transferred to the same department in the force under the command of the Earl of Moira, with whom he served in Flanders, and until the dispersion of the troops he commanded. In 1795 he served in Corsica, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. De Burgh, by whom he was twice sent on important business to Italy. On the evacuation of the Mediterranean by the British troops, he proceeded to Lisbon, and thence home. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Clanricarde; but on the landing of the French under Humbert he served in the field as brigade-major, until the affair of Ballynamuck terminated that short service. In May, 1799, he was appointed to the Majority of an Albanian

corps, intended to be employed in co-operation with the British troops in Egypt. He was now appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Hutchinson; and, after the battle of the 21st of March, he was detached with Colonel Spencer, when that officer marched against Rosetta. He was directed by Colonel Spencer to take the charge of the Capitan Pacha's battalions, which were commanded by Germans, and became the usual channel of communication with his Highness. He was subsequently detached by the Commander-in-chief to the Grand Vizier, with whom he was at the battle of Alhauh, and on various important occasions; but after the capture of Cairo he was ordered to England with despatches, when he had the rank of licut.-colonel conferred on him. Peace between France and England having been shortly after proclaimed, Lieut.-Col. Montresor exchanged into the 22nd regiment of Dragoons, serving in India. After commanding this regiment in various parts of the peninsula of India, he was nominated in 1806 to the important command of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad; and when a serious insurrection there took place, headed by the able ex-minister Mohijsut Ram, Lieut.-Col. Montresor was ordered to march against him. Having effectually prevented his entering the southern dominions of the Nizam, and forced him to cross the rivers Taply and Nurbuddah, Lieut.-Col. Montresor returned to Hyderabad, the object of the expedition being accomplished. Two dangerous mutinies in the Madras army occurred during Lieut.-Col. Montresor's command at this station, and were suppressed in a great measure by the steps he pursued. He was recalled from Hyderabad in September, 1809, by the Government of Madras, and appointed the next month by the Governor-General to the no less important command of the troops serving his Highness the Peishwa at Poonah. In that service he was twice employed in the field in successful operations; but on his promotion in 1813 to the rank of major-general he was called upon to resign his command: and on his return to England he found peace had been concluded with France. He was appointed to the command of the 2nd Dragoon Guards in 1837, and attained the full rank of general in Nov., 1841. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by King William IV. in 1834.

26. Aged 54, Mr. Charles Bloomfield, eldest son of the author of "The Farmer's Boy." He was formerly connected with the press, and was himself a poet, of which some early tokens are extant; but the last fifteen years of his life were passed in the office of Messrs. Weir and Smith, solicitors, Basinghall-street, by whom he was much respected.

28. At Berlin, aged 80, Ludwig Tieck, the translator of Shakspere. He was born in Berlin on the 31st May, 1773, and educated at Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen, where he became deeply impressed with the spirit of historical and poetic literature. Having convinced himself that classic art, as raised in the Renaissance Age, was worn threadbare, he sought to direct public attention to the romantic literature of the Middle Ages. In this undertaking, assisted by the two Schlegels and Novalis, he met with triumphant success, and, fostered by the influence of Schelling's philosophy, this school gained, in a short time, a considerable influence in the literature of every European language. The version of Shakspere by Tieck and the Schlegels is the best that has hitherto been made. As a storyteller Tieck was unrivalled. There is a genial glow in all his tales and legends, which inspires the imaginative reader to an extraordinary pitch of delight. He was personally much beloved, and owed his local influence as much to his ready and friendly conversational talents as to his writings.

30. At the Deanery, Peterborough, in his 79th year, the Very Rev. George Butler, D.D., dean of Peterborough, and rector of Gayton, Northamptonshire. Dr. Butler was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he obtained repeatedly exhibitions and prizes, both classical and mathematical. In Jan., 1794, being then only 19 years old, he was Senior Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman of his year, Lord Lyndhurst (then Mr. Copley, of Trinity College) being in each case second to him. Being thereupon chosen Mathematical Lecturer of his college, he soon after became a Fellow. In 1797 he took the degree of M.A., and soon after he was appointed classical tutor of his college. In 1804 he took the degree of B.D., and was elected a public examiner at Cambridge; and in 1805 he was nominated one of the eight select preachers before the University. In April, 1805, he was elected head-master of Harrow

School (vacated by the resignation of Dr. Drury), after exhibiting to the governors of the school and to the Archbishop of Canterbury such honourable testimonials of character from the chief dignitaries and schoolmen of Cambridge as perhaps were never before bestowed on any member of that body. On the 27th of the same month he received the degree of D.D. by royal mandate. In 1814 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Gayton, in Northamptonshire. He continued in his arduous office at Harrow until 1829, when, after a headmastership of four-and-twenty years, he retired to the living of Gayton, and devoted himself with the same unwearied energy to the duties of a parish priest. In 1836 he became chancellor of the diocese, and in 1842 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the vacant deanery of Peterborough. Few men could compete with Dr. Butler in versatility of mind and in the variety of his accomplishments. Besides his great mathematical attainments, he was also a distinguished classical scholar, and spoke German, French, and Italian with correctness and fluency. He was practically versed in chemistry and other branches of physical science. He was a good musician and draughtsman; and he excelled in all athletic exercises, being one of the best skaters, fencers, swimmers, &c., of his time.

MAY.

1. At Naples, aged 24, Louisa, Viscountess Fielding. She was the only daughter and heir of the late David Pennant, esq., jun., of Downing, Flintshire, by Lady Emma Brudenell, daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan. She was married to Viscount Fielding, son of the Earl of Denbigh, in 1846.

4. At Little Thurlow, Suffolk, aged 76, Capt. Thomas Dench, R.N. He was midshipman of the *Ardent* at St. Fiorenzo, and served on shore during the occupation of Toulon in 1793; of the *St George* in Hotham's two actions, in 1797; of the *Britannia* in the battle of Cape St. Vincent; of the *Goliah* at the bombardment of Cadiz, and at the Nile; and commanded a boat, cutting out a gun-vessel from under the castle of Aboukir. In the *Nautilus*, 14, he served on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations, and captured six privateers, and destroyed a seventh, near Cape Bon. In these actions the gallant captain received six wounds, two of them very severe—one from being struck by a splinter between the shoulders, when the *L'Orient* blew up at Aboukir, and the other a musket shot in the thigh.

4. At Battle Abbey, Sussex, aged 38, Sir Godfrey Vassal Webster, the sixth baronet (1703), Comm. R.N. Sir Godfrey was born in 1815, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, July 17, 1836. He entered the navy Nov. 8, 1828. In 1840 he was appointed lieutenant of the *Princess Charlotte*, 104, the flag-ship of the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford in the Mediterranean; and on the 24th of June following to the *Thunderer*, 84, in which he served for nearly two years, taking part in the operations on the coast of Syria, and the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. On the 19th of December, 1846, he was appointed to the *St. Vincent*, the flag-ship of Sir Charles Ogle at Portsmouth; and on the 11th of January, 1847, to the *Shearwater* steamer, employed on surveying service on the coast of Scotland. On the 9th of October in the same year he was appointed to the command of the *Tartarus* steamer, employed in the Mediterranean.

5. Aged 78, William Brummell, esq., of Wivenhoe House, near Colchester. He was the elder brother of the late George Brummell, esq., the celebrated Beau.

6. At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B., and K.T.S., colonel of the 76th regt., and a brigadier-general in the Portuguese service. He was the fourth son of John Arbuthnot, esq., of Rockfleet Castle, co. Mayo, and was brother of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., colonel of the 71st Highlanders. Sir Robert served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798, including the fight with the French invaders at Ballynamuck on the 8th of September. In 1806 he accompanied his regiment (the 20th Light Dragoons) in Sir David Baird's expedition to the Cape of Good Hope and was present at its capture. He proceeded from thence to South America on the staff of Lord Beresford, and was present in the battle previous to the surrender of Buenos Ayres, and in two engagements before its recapture by the Spaniards. He was detained for 13 months a prisoner. On

his return he served on the staff of Lord Beresford as military secretary in the island of Madeira, and subsequently went with his Lordship to Portugal, where he became town major of Lisbon, after its evacuation by the French. He served in the campaign of 1808 under Sir John Moore, and was present at the battle of Corunna. On the 16th of March, 1809, he exchanged to the Chasseurs Britanniques. He served during the campaigns of 1809, 1810, and 1811, including the battle of Busaco, the siege of Olivença, the first siege of Badajoz, and the battle of Albuhera, of the last of which he brought home the despatches, and was in consequence appointed lieut.-colonel in the British service, on the 22nd of May. In 1812 he was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and afterwards accompanied the army back to the north, where he was present with it at the capture of Salamanca, and the subsequent operations against Marshal Marmont, when the enemy was forced to cross the Douro at Tordesillas. At this period ill-health, brought on by fatigue, made his return to England necessary, and he did not rejoin the army until the autumn of 1813, when he was present at the battles of the Kivelle and Nive, at Orthes, at the surrender of Bordeaux, and lastly at Toulouse. He also served in Flanders, and was present at Waterloo. On the enlargement of the Order of the Bath in January, 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in November, 1841; and was appointed to the command of the 76th Foot in 1843.

6. At sea, on her passage from India, aged 36, the Most Hon. Susan, Marchioness of Dalhousie, wife of the Governor-General of India. She was the eldest daughter of George, eighth and present Marquess of Tweeddale, and was sister to the present Duchess of Wellington.

8. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 45, John Monson Carrow, esq., Judge of the County Court of Somersetshire, Recorder of Wells, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Somerset.

9. At Leyrath, co. Kilkenny, in his 88th year, Sir Jonah Denny Wheeler Cuffe, bart., a deputy-lieutenant of co. Kilkenny. He was the son of Sir Richard Wheeler, knt., who assumed the name of Cuffe. He was created a baronet of the kingdom of Ireland, October 1, 1799.

10. At Stevens's Hotel, Bond-street, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, bart., G.C.B., Member of the Council of India. This distinguished officer was born at Bodmin in Cornwall, and was descended from the half-brother of the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh. He entered the Bengal army in 1800, and in the following year was posted to the 15th regiment of Native Infantry, commanded by Col. (afterwards Sir John) Macdonald. With that corps he was present at the defeat of Gen. Perron's brigades at Coel, at the siege and capture of Allyghur, at the battle of Delhi, and the capture of 68 pieces of heavy artillery, 13 tumbrils, and 11 standards, taken from Gen. Louis's force; at the storming of Agra, and at the memorable battle of Laswaree, where 70 pieces of cannon, with the whole of the enemy's ammunition and baggage, were captured. In that battle the 15th Native Infantry was particularly distinguished. He was also present at the battle of Dieg, in which the enemy lost 87 pieces of artillery and all their ammunition; at the subsequent fall of the fortress of Dieg, and at the desperate but unsuccessful assaults on Bhurtpore, under the personal command of Lord Lake, who highly esteemed the young soldier for his gallantry. As captain, major, and colonel he was subsequently employed in various responsible offices; but it was on the Sutlej and in the Punjab that the public notice became fixed on Sir Walter Gilbert as a first-rate commander. Lord Gough, in describing these heroic and noble services, said,—"I want words to express my gratitude to Major-Gen. Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight (Ferozeshah) all was achieved by him which, as commander-in-chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled by his skill and courageous example to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable, but since the hour when our leading columns moved out of Umballah, I have found in the Major-General an officer who has not merely carried out my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him,

in a hundred instances, to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of my wishes." And thus it was at Moodkee, at Sobraon, at Chilianwallah, at Goojerat; wherever Gilbert was, there was found successful bravery. His last crowning act finished the campaign in the Punjab, where 16,000 old and tried Sikh soldiers grounded their arms to him. Sir Walter Gilbert was appointed colonel of the 1st European Fusiliers in 1832. He was nominated a K.C.B., and a Knight Grand Cross in 1850. In April of the latter year he was appointed a provisional member of the Council of India. He became a lieutenant-general in 1851, and in the same year was advanced to the dignity of a baronet.

12. At Nazing Park, Essex, in his 82nd year, George Palmer, esq., a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county, a magistrate of Hertfordshire, and late M.P. for the southern division of Essex. Mr. Palmer was one of the most eminent merchants and shipowners of the city of London. Mr. Palmer sat in Parliament for the southern division of Essex during the three Parliaments of 1836, 1837, and 1841.

— At Cadogan-place, aged 79, the Right Hon. Charlotte Theodosia, Lady Riversdale, sixth daughter of St. Leger, first Viscount Doneraile.

13. At Kirklington Hall, co. Nottingham, aged 70, Major-Gen. John Whetham, a magistrate for the counties of Nottingham and Somerset. He served in Holland in 1799, and in the Mediterranean. In 1805 he served in South America, where he was severely wounded in the assault of Monte Video: his right leg was amputated.

17. At sea, on the coast of Australia, aged 45, Sir Montagu Lowther Chapman, the third baronet, of St. Lucy's, co. Westmeath (1782). Sir Montagu represented the county of Westmeath in Parliament from 1830 to 1841, when he resigned his seat to his brother. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1837, and served the office of high sheriff for the county of Westmeath in 1844. Sir Montagu Chapman had purchased a very large estate in Australia with the purpose of settling upon it such of his Irish tenantry as might be disposed to emigrate to that country; and, with the object of promoting their interests, he took his voyage thither. A vessel in which he was sailing from Melbourne to Sydney in May last has not been heard of since its departure from the former port. A year having elapsed, and all efforts to discover any traces of him having failed, his death has been announced as having occurred on the 17th of May, 1852, and his brother has entered into possession of his extensive estates in Ireland and Australia.

19. At Brighton, aged 67, Julia, widow of Major Dickson, of the Life Guards, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Coxe, colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and grand-daughter of Sir Charles Sheffield, bart., of Normanby Hall, Lincolnshire.

20. At Exeter, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Robert Nares, Archdeacon of Stafford.

21. At the Burdwan Dak Bungalow, near Calcutta, aged 29, Lieut. F. A. Hook, 73rd N. I., eldest son of the late Theodore Hook, esq.

23. At his house in New-street, Spring Gardens, aged 62, Sir Robert Buckley Comyn, D.C.L., a bencher of the Middle Temple. Sir Robert was educated at Oxford, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 24, 1814. In January, 1825, he was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and received the honour of knighthood on the 9th of February. In December, 1835, he was advanced to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras. In 1842 he resigned and returned to England, when he was created a D.C.L. by the University of Oxford; and in 1844 he was elected a bencher of the Middle Temple. He was the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Usury," 1817, 8vo.; and of "A History of the Western Empire from the Birth of Charlemagne to the Accession of Charles V."

24. At Bath, after a short illness, aged 60, John Lucius Dampier, esq., of Twyford House, Hants, M.A., a barrister-at-law, and Vice Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon.

25. Aged 69, Francis Briggs, Comm. R.N., nephew of the late Adm. Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B. He saw much rough service in the Mediterranean, and was wounded in an action with three Spanish vessels in 1806, for which he received a pecuniary reward from the Patriotic Fund.

26. At the house of his son-in-law the Duke of Beaufort, in Arlington-street,

in his 79th year, Culling Chas. Smith, esq. He was the youngest son of Charles Smith, esq., Governor of Madras. Mr. Culling Smith was appointed a Commissioner of Customs, March 13, 1827, and retained that office until his death. He married Aug. 9, 1799, Lady Anne Fitzroy, widow of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, daughter of Garrett first Earl of Mornington, and sister to the late Marquess Wellesley and Duke of Wellington. Lady Anne died 16th of December, 1844.

27. At Greenwich, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Francis Fuller, C.B. He served with the 59th Foot at the battle of Vittoria, the siege of San Sebastian, the battle of Nive, where he was wounded, at Waterloo, the storming of Cambray, and capture of Paris. He afterwards proceeded to India, and was at the battle of Bhurtpore, under Lord Combermere. The deceased held three medals, viz. one for Waterloo, a war medal, and a medal for San Sebastian.

— At Eastbourne, aged 74, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B., of Wheler Lodge, Leicestershire. In the *Russell*, 74, he shared in the actions of the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st of June, 1794, and 23rd of June, 1795. After much active service, he was made commander in 1802, and in Dec. 1803 was appointed to the *Rattler*, 24, in which vessel he came into very frequent and warm contact with the enemy in the vicinity of Flushing. On one occasion in particular, he united with the *Cruiser*, 18, Capt. John Hancock, and by his conduct gained the highest praise of Sir William Sidney Smith, in a gallant attack upon a flotilla of praams, schooners, &c., in all 59 sail, which was passing along shore from Flushing to Ostend. Having attained post rank he commanded the *Daphne*, 20, at the capture of Monte Video, and in all the operations which had preceded the evacuation of South America. He afterwards proceeded to the Baltic, where, among other vessels, he captured in August, 1807, the Danish national schooner *Acertif.* In Oct. 1809 he was appointed to the *Fisgard*, 38, part of the force employed at the mouth of the Scheldt, where he captured several privateers and 56 sail of merchantmen. In command of the *President*, 38, he was present at the storming of St. Sebastian; and in 1815 was nominated a C.B. From 1833 he was in continual active service; he was acting commander-in-chief on the West India station, in consequence of the death of Sir M. Seymour; in 1833 he was appointed an extra naval aide-de-camp to William IV., and was continued in that appointment by Her Majesty, and received a good service pension. He attained flag rank in 1838; in 1841 he was raised to the dignity of K.C.B., and was appointed second in command on the Mediterranean station, which he held till 1843. He was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral in 1851. Sir Francis Mason married, April 16, 1805, the Hon. Selina Hood, youngest daughter of Henry second Viscount Hood.

28. At Totteridge, Herts, aged 85, Charlotte Mary, youngest daughter of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Maitland, bart.

— At Birmingham, aged 45, John Jervis Courtenay St. Vincent Throckmorton, esq., late of Baschurch, Warwickshire.

Lately. At Marcq-en-Barœul, near Lille, at the age of 95, M. Fockeday, one of the few deputies of the Convention who had the courage to vote against the death of Louis XVI. At the trial of the unhappy king, M. Fockeday delivered an energetic speech from the tribunal against that deed; he with unappalled courage again ascended the tribune, amid the imprecations and daggers of the *sans-culottes*, and voted against the king's death, afterwards for an appeal to the people, and lastly for delaying the execution of the sentence. That M. Fockeday should escape death for his courageous conduct seems a miracle; and indeed the whole Royalist minority were devoted to massacre that very evening, but were saved by a timely intimation. Shortly afterwards he was arrested by the revolutionary committee of Dunkirk, and again wonderfully preserved.

— Aged 73, Madame Van de Weyer, mother of the Belgian Ambassador at London.

— At Constantinople, in her 50th year, the Valide Sultana, mother of the present Sultan. This princess was of Christian origin, and in 1811 was kidnapped by Circassian freebooters from a village near Ananour, in Georgia. The girl was embarked at Scotcha, for Trebizonde, and from thence was conducted to Constantinople and sold for 150*l.* to the celebrated Kosref Pacha,

who gave her the romantic name of Bezur-Aalem (assembly of the world), and on account of her beauty gave her an education to fit her for the imperial seraglio. At the age of 14 she was presented by the Pacha to Heibetullah Sultana, Sultan Mahmoud's eldest sister, with whom she remained until she attained the age of 17, when, on account of her capacity and beauty, she was given to Sultan Mahmoud, who at once acknowledged her as one of his wives. She had but one son, the present sovereign, Abdul-Medjid, but she always maintained a superiority over all the other women, and was the preferred favourite. When, in June, 1839, Sultan Mahmoud died, and his eldest son, Abdul-Medjid succeeded at the age of 16, the Princess Bezur-Aalem became Valide Sultana, and was the virtual ruler of the empire until her son had attained capacity to govern. The Sultana Velide never forgot her Christian origin, and protected the followers of her former faith on all possible occasions. Her works of charity and benevolence were unbounded.

JUNE.

1. At his residence, Mount Errol, near Dublin, aged 72, Sir Richard Baker, alderman of that city. He was sheriff of Dublin in 1833, and then received the honour of knighthood.

— At Bath, at the house of his son-in-law the Rev. E. D. Tinling, in his 75th year, Sir Charles Abraham Elton, the sixth Baronet, of Clevedon Court, Somerset (1717), lieut.-col. of the 2nd Somerset Militia, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county. He was born in 1778, the only son of the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, the fifth baronet. Sir Charles, who had distinguished literary tastes, published several volumes of poems and history; but his most important work was his "Specimens of the Classic Poets, in a chronological series from Homer to Tryphiodorus: translated into English verse." This collection contains passages from 60 ancient poets, viz. 33 Greek and 27 Latin, the translations in which are of much merit. His characters of the poets prefixed to each specimen, are written in a spirit of nicely discriminative criticism. Sir Charles Elton succeeded to the dignity of a baronet on the decease of his father in 1842. He married in 1804 Sarah, eldest daughter of Joseph Smith, esq., merchant, of Bristol, by whom he had issue. His two eldest sons were unhappily drowned while bathing in the Bristol Channel.

2. At York, from disease of the heart, whilst on duty on the parade-ground, aged 63, Anthony Graves, esq., capt. 2nd West York Light Infantry. He entered the army at an early age, served at Copenhagen and in the Peninsula, and received the war medal with six clasps.

— At Chilton Grove, Atcham, Salop, aged 41, the Hon. Charles Arthur Wentworth Harwood Noel-Hill, fourth and youngest son of the late Lord Berwick.

— At Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire, aged 51, the Right Hon. Henry George Francis Reynolds Moreton, second Earl of Ducie and Baron Moreton, of Tortworth (1837), and fifth Baron Ducie (1763). His Lordship was born on the 8th of May, 1802, and was the eldest son of Thomas the first Earl, by Lady Frances Herbert, only daughter of Henry first Earl of Carnarvon. At the general election of 1831, Mr. Moreton was elected one of the knights for Gloucestershire; and at that of 1832, the first reformed Parliament, he was chosen for the eastern division of the county. At the election of 1835 he resigned his seat to his brother the Hon. Augustus H. Moreton. Mr. Moreton succeeded his father in the peerage on the 22nd of June, 1840. On the 24th of July, 1846, he was appointed a lord in waiting to the Queen, which office he resigned in December, 1847. Lord Ducie was a liberal patron of agriculture, and well-known as the inventor of the Ducie cultivator and many other agricultural implements now extensively used; also as a breeder of stock of unequalled excellence; and also through the Whitfield Example Farm. Lord Ducie was President of the Royal Agricultural Society for the year 1853. He was a staunch advocate of free-trade principles, and his extensive connection with agriculture added much to the weight of his influence, given as it was entirely to obtain a repeal of the corn-laws. In the corn law debates Earl Ducie was an able and frequent speaker. His Lordship married in 1826 the Hon. Elizabeth Dutton, eldest daughter of the

present Lord Sherborne, and has left numerous issue.

2. In great Cumberland-place, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. Henry Otway Brand Trevor, Baron Dacre of Gillesland, in Cumberland (by writ 1307), a general in the army, colonel of the 31st Foot, and C.B. His Lordship was born on the 27th July, 1777, the younger son of Thomas Brand, esq., of the Hoo, co. Hertford, by Gertrude Baroness Dacre. His Lordship, who entered the army in 1793, served in Flanders in 1793, 1794, 1795, and at Copenhagen in 1807. He was in the Peninsula with the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards from 1808 to 1812. He commanded the regiment at the battle of Salamanca, for which he received the gold medal; he also had the silver medal for his services at Talavera, Busaco, and Salamanca, and in 1815 was nominated a C.B. He attained the full rank of general in 1851. His Lordship assumed the additional name of Trevor in the year 1824, in pursuance of the will of John third and last Viscount Hampden: being descended from that family through his maternal grandmother, Gertrude, sister and co-heir of John Trevor, esq., of Glynde, in Sussex. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his elder brother Thomas, 21st March, 1851. His Lordship married in 1806, Pyne, second daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, and sister to William fourth and last Lord Brandon, and has left issue.

3. At Sompting Rectory, Sussex, the Hon. Frances Lake, youngest surviving daughter of Gerard first Viscount Lake.

4. At Tynemouth, Henry Mitcalfe, esq., of Whitley, a magistrate for the county of Northumberland, and formerly M.P. for Tynemouth. Mr. Mitcalfe was returned to Parliament for Tynemouth at the general election of 1841, but sat only until the dissolution of 1847.

— At Torpoint, near Plymouth, John Allen, esq., Admiral on the reserved half-pay list. He was the youngest son of the late Admiral John Carter Allen, and entered the service in 1787. In the junior rank of the service he was actively employed; and in the *Penelope*, 32, he was present at the action fought off St. Domingo by that vessel and her consort the *Iphigenia*, of the same force, with the French 36-gun frigate *l'Inconstante*, which was captured after a contest of half an hour, in which the *Penelope* had one man killed and seven wounded, of whom one was Mr. Allen. This service gave him the step of lieutenant, and he continued in active service in that rank, and as commander and captain until 1812. During the last two years of the war Capt. Allen officiated as Agent for Prisoners of War at Newfoundland. He was promoted to the rank of admiral in 1852, and was in receipt of a pension for wounds of £250.

5. At the residence of his son Hugh Hope, esq., in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, in his 73rd year, Sir John Hope, eleventh baronet, of Craig Hall, co. Fife (1628), and of Pinkie House, in the county of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian, vice-lieut. of that county, and its representative in Parliament. Sir John was also lieut.-col. commandant of the Royal Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, deputy-governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c. Sir John succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his half-brother Sir Thomas Hope, on the 26th June, 1801, and thus became chief or head of the Scottish family of Hope, of which the Earl of Hopetoun represents a junior branch. Sir John was first elected to Parliament in June 1845, and was rechosen in 1847 and 1852, without opposition. Sir John Hope married, on 17th June 1805, Anne, youngest daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., of Balindean.

6. Aged 73, Anne, relict of S. A. Leeks, esq., late of the War Office.

7. At his residence, Firfield-house, Knowle, near Bristol, in his 84th year, Joseph Cottle, esq., author of "Recollections of S. T. Coleridge," of which great thinker he was an early and steadfast friend. Mr. Cottle was himself the author of various works in prose and verse. One of the latter, "The Fall of Cambria," gave occasion to Lord Byron for a satirical allusion, to which the connection of the author with the English bards of the Lake school was enough to expose him.

> "Bœotian Cottle, rich Bristowa's boast,
> Imports old stories from the Cambrian coast."

Mr. Cottle was the younger brother of Amos, who is also immortalised by Byron in another line—

> "O Amos Cottle, Phœbus! what a name!"

8. At Clifton, John Downie, esq., late First Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in British Guiana.

— At Chester-square, aged 81, the Hon. Mrs. Gore, widow of the Hon. W. J. P. Gore, and mother to the Earl of Arran.

— At Stoke Pogeis, Buckinghamshire, aged 69, Richard William Howard-Vyse, esq., of that place, and of Boughton, Northamptonshire, a major-general in the army. He was born on the 25th July, 1784, the only son of General Richard Vyse, Comptroller of the Household of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland. By royal sign-manual, dated Sept. 14, 1812, he assumed the additional name of Howard before his own, and the arms of Howard quarterly. At the general election of 1807 he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for Beverley, for which his father had sat in the Parliament of 1806. He sat for that borough until the dissolution of 1812, and in 1816 he was elected for Honiton, for which he sat until 1820. In 1824 he served the office of high sheriff of Buckinghamshire.

10. At Glasgow, aged 75, James Oswald, esq., of Auchencruive, formerly M.P. for Glasgow. Being an eminent merchant in that city, Mr. Oswald became one of the members for Glasgow at the first election after the enactment of Reform in 1832, and was again returned in 1835. In May, 1837, Mr. Oswald retired from Parliament by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; but on the death of Lord William Bentinck, one of the members for Glasgow, in June, 1839, he was again chosen, without a contest, and was re-elected at the general election of 1841.

11. At Earl's-court, Tunbridge Wells, aged 77, Mrs. Tighe, widow of William Tighe, esq., M.P., of Woodstock, co. of Kilkenny.

— At Thornton-hall, Yorkshire, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Charles Dodsworth, bart.

— At Little Bookham, Surrey, aged 53, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Philip Perceval, Rector of East Horsley in that county, and brother to the Earl of Egmont.

13. Aged 46, William Ramshay, esq., barrister-at-law, and late Judge of the County Court, Liverpool.

15. At Teignmouth, aged 82, Retired Commander James Spratt, R.N. Mr. Spratt entered the navy in 1796, at Cork, and was a midshipman of the *Bellona*, 74, at the battle of Copenhagen, where his captain, Sir T. B. Thompson, lost a leg. In 1803 he joined the *Defiance*, 74, and was master's mate under Captain P. C. Durham in Sir Robert Calder's action of the 22nd July, 1805, and at Trafalgar in the following October. In that memorable battle Mr. Spratt distinguished himself in a most extraordinary manner. After the *Defiance* and the *Agile*, 74, had been for some time hotly engaged, and the fire of the French ship, within pistol-shot of her opponent, had slackened, he volunteered, as all the boats had been disabled, to board the enemy by swimming. His offer being accepted, he instantly, with his sword in his teeth, and his battle-axe in his belt, dashed into the sea. Undaunted, though alone, Mr. Spratt, on reaching the French ship, contrived, by means of the rudder-chains, to enter the stern gun-room port, and there defended himself until the enemy were boarded from the *Defiance*. In this chivalrous action Mr. Spratt was shot through the right thigh, and though the limb was not amputated it was shortened considerably by the injury. This officer was engaged in active service from 1780 to the end of the war. As a reward for his valiant conduct on this occasion, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant by commission dated Dec. 24, 1805. On his return to England he obtained charge of a semaphore, and when his wound was quite healed was again employed at sea. He was granted a pension of 91*l.* 5*s.* for his wound, Jan. 8, 1817, and was promoted to the rank of retired commander July 17, 1838. Shortly after the battle of Trafalgar he was presented by the Patriotic Society with the sum of 50*l.* In 1809 he was presented with the silver medal of the Society of Arts, for his invention of a homograph, or mode of communicating at a distance by particular positions of a handkerchief. This contrivance formed the groundwork of the semaphore afterwards adopted through England and France.

15. On board H.M.S. *London*, on her voyage from Lisbon, the first lieut., Wellesley Pole Chapman. The ship was in tow of the *Imperieuse* screw frigate, when the cable suddenly snapped, and, flying back, killed Mr. Chapman and six men, wounding nine others.

16. At Burleydam, near Combermere Abbey, the Rev. William Cotton, LL.B., brother to Lord Viscount Combermere.

17. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, having nearly completed his 92nd year, the Most Hon. George Gordon, ninth Marquess of Huntly, Earl of Enzie and Lord of Badenoch (1599), Earl of Huntly (1450), Earl of Aboyne and Baron Gordon of Strathaven and Glenlivet (1660), Viscount of Aboyne (1632), Viscount of Melgun and Baron Aboyne (1627), and Lord of Gordon (before 1408), all dignities in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Meldrum of Morven in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1815); a baronet of Nova Scotia (1625), K.T.; colonel of the Aberdeenshire Militia, and aide-de-camp to the Queen; a deputy-lieutenant of the shires of Forfar and Aberdeen. The Marquess of Huntly was born at Edinburgh on the 28th June, 1761, the son and heir of Charles fourth Earl of Aboyne, and the only son of his first wife Lady Margaret Stewart, third daughter of Alexander sixth Earl of Galloway. The Marquess (then Lord Strathaven), served in the army from 1777 to 1792. He was appointed colonel of the Aberdeenshire Militia in 1798. He succeeded his father as Earl of Aboyne on the 28th December, 1794. At the general election of 1796 he was returned to Parliament as one of the sixteen representatives of the peerage of Scotland, and was always re-elected, until, in 1815, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Meldrum of Morven; and thenceforward sat in the House of Peers in his own right. He was elected a Knight of the Thistle in 1827. In 1836, on the extinction of the male line of the elder branch of his family by the death of George fifth Duke of Gordon, he succeeded to the dignities of Marquess and Earl of Huntly. His Lordship married at Stepney church, on the 4th April, 1791, Catharine, second daughter of Sir Charles Cope, of Brewerne, in Oxfordshire, and Overton Longueville, co. Huntingdon, Bart. This lady died in 1832, having had issue six sons and three daughters.

—In London, from a sudden attack of apoplexy, Maurice O'Connell, esq., of Darrynane Abbey, co. Kerry, M.P. for Tralee. This gentleman was the eldest son of the late celebrated Irish demagogue, Daniel O'Connell, esq., by his cousin, Mary, daughter of Dr. O'Connell, physician at Tralee. He was called to the Irish bar in the year 1827; and in 1831, on the nomination of his father, he was returned to Parliament as one of the knights of the shire for Clare. After the enactment of the Reform Bill he was returned for the borough of Tralee. In that Parliament the O'Connell family occupied six seats, Mr. O'Connell himself and his three sons, and his sons-in-law Mr. Charles O'Connell and Mr. Fitzsimon, being all members. He was again elected in 1835; but in 1837 the Conservative candidate, John Bateman, esq., was returned by 75 votes to 64; but, on petition, the Committee seated Mr. Maurice O'Connell. Subsequently, at the three several elections of 1841, 1847, and 1852, he was re-chosen for Tralee without a competitor. Mr. O'Connell married, in 1832, Miss Scott, only daughter of Bindon Scott, esq., of Cahircon, co. Clare, and has left issue.

18. At the residence of the Danish Legation, his Excellency M. de Bille, Danish Minister at this court, where he succeeded Count Reventlow, who died about two years ago when on a tour in Scotland.

— At Bath, aged 60, Richard Thomas Bateman, esq., of Hartington Hall, Derbyshire, a deputy-lieutenant of that county, and a magistrate for the county of Somerset and city of Bath.

19. At Ballycastle, co. Antrim, aged 58, John Ralph Blois, esq., Commander R.N. Captain Blois was the second son of Sir Charles Blois, of Grundisburgh and Coxfield Hall, co. Suffolk. He entered the navy in 1807, and was present in the *Furieuse*, at the capture of the island of Ponza and of the town of Via Reggio, as also in the unsuccessful attack upon Leghorn, in the year 1813; and in the *Berwick* he witnessed the surrender of Gaeta in August, 1815. After much active service at sea, from June, 1823, to the spring of 1832, he officiated as an Inspecting Commander of the coast guard.

22. At Brabourne Park, Kent, Commander John Twisden, R.N., the senior Commander on the retired list of 1816.

23. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. David England Johnson, late of the 5th Fusiliers. In 1805 he was shipwrecked and taken prisoner in the expedition to Hanover; in 1806 he was present in the storming of Buenos Ayres, and he afterwards served during the Peninsular war, for which he received a medal and nine clasps. He was wounded

at Sabugal, and severely at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo.

24. In Grove-end-road, St. John's Wood, Anna Maria, widow of Adm. Sir John Lawford, K.C.B.

26. At his residence, the Grove, Weston-super-Mare, John Hugh Smyth-Pigott, esq., of Brockly Hall, co. Somerset, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county, and F.S.A. This gentleman was the natural son of Sir Hugh Smyth the third baronet of the creation of 1763, and inherited a large property from him. The impostor Provis, who laid claim to the title and estates of the deceased baronet, claimed to be his legitimate half-brother. For the extraordinary trial to which this claim gave rise, see APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

27. Quartermaster Joseph Aston, of the 3rd Foot Guards. The deceased soldier entered the army early in life. He was at the battle of Waterloo, and was one of the defenders of Hougoumont upon the 18th of June, 1815. Not a single man is now left of the regiment who was in it when the deceased joined it. His remains were interred within the precincts of the Tower, great respect being paid to his memory. Among the officers who followed the remains were Colonels Colville, Knollys, Tyrwhitt, Moncrieff, Stacy, and Dixon. Lord Adolphus Vane, and Captains de Bathe, Wilkinson, Rous, &c., were also present. By a regimental order, dated June 27, the commanding officer expressed the regret he felt in having to record this soldier's death, and gave his opinion that too much respect could not be paid to his memory.

28. At Gosford House, East Lothian, in his 81st year, the Right Hon. Francis Wemyss Charteris Wemyss, sixth Earl of Wemyss and Lord Elcho and Methel (1633), Baron Wemyss of Elcho (1628), Earl of March, Viscount of Peebles, and Lord Niedpath, Lyne, and Munard (1697), all dignities in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Wemyss of Wemyss, co. Fife (1821); and lord-lieutenant of Peebleshire. He was born on the 15th of April, 1772, the only son of Francis Lord Elcho, son and heir apparent of the fifth Earl. In early life his lordship had a commission in the army, and from 1793 to 1797 was aide-de-camp to his grand-uncle Lord Adam Gordon, commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. He quitted the army in 1797. His father Lord Elcho died on the 20th of June, 1808, and his grandfather on the 24th of August following; whereupon he succeeded to the Earldom of Wemyss and its attendant titles. On the death of William fourth Duke of Queensberry in Dec. 1810, he inherited the barony of Niedpath, and the extensive property which had belonged to his Grace in the county of Peebles. He also succeeded to the dignities of Earl of March, Viscount of Peebles, and Lord Douglas of Niedpath, Lyne, and Munard. His lordship was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Wemyss, at the Coronation of King George IV. by patent, dated July 17, 1821. He married in 1794, Margaret, fourth daughter of Walter Campbell, esq., of Shawfield, and has left issue.

30. After a long illness, aged 78, Harry Croft, esq., of Stillington Hall, Yorkshire, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and a colonel in the army.

Lately. At Bahia, after a very short illness, Com. William Frederick Fead, of the *Express*, 6. This gallant officer entered the navy in 1824, and served afloat more than 26 years in every quarter of the globe.

— At Cricklewood, Middlesex, James Harmer esq., formerly an Alderman of London. Mr. Harmer was the son of a Spitalfields weaver, and was left an orphan at 10 years of age. Having been articled to an attorney, his diligence and good conduct insured his success in his profession, and he was long well-known for his practice as an attorney in the criminal court. His experience had no little influence upon public opinion and Parliamentary decision; for his evidence before the Committee for the Reformation of the Criminal Law was declared by Sir James Mackintosh to be unequalled in its effect; he exposed the delinquency of witnesses, and especially the mode in which convictions had been obtained in the case of Holloway and Haggarty; and he took an active part in obtaining the abolition of the blood-money system. On the death of Mr. Waithman in 1833, Mr. Harmer was unanimously elected alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, when he relinquished his legal practice. He served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1834. In consequence, however, of Alderman Harmer's connection with

the *Weekly Dispatch*, which then advocated opinions hostile to the religion and constitution of the state, Alderman Harmer's claim to the mayoralty was set aside, in 1840, in favour of a junior Alderman, and Mr. Harmer thereupon resigned his gown. He resided latterly at his mansion on the Thames near Greenhithe, named Ingress Park, which he erected chiefly of the stone removed from the old London Bridge.

JULY.

2. At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 86, Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Admiral of the Blue. Sir Charles Bullen was born in 1769, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and was son of John Bullen, esq., surgeon-general on the coast of North America. He entered the navy in 1799, and served in the *Europe*, 64, in various operations on the American coast, including the reduction of Charlestown. His youth was employed in constant service. In the *Culloden*, 74, he was engaged in the unfortunate attack on Martinique, in April, 1793. In 1794 he was appointed to the *Ramillies*, and witnessed Lord Howe's three actions of that year; in 1796 to the *Oberyssel*, 64, the flagship of Adm. Peyton; and in 1797, as first lieutenant to the *Monmouth*, 64, in which his life was nearly sacrificed during the mutiny at the Nore. He was present at the battle of Camperdown in the same year, and for his spirited conduct on that occasion, and afterwards, when he took possession of the *Delft*, one of two 50-gun ships that had struck to the *Monmouth*, and remained in her, out of humanity to the wounded, until the very moment of her going down, when he sprang into the sea, and was picked up, he was promoted to the rank of commander, Jan. 2, 1798. On the 28th of June, 1801, he was appointed to the *Wasp*, 18, in which he proceeded to the coast of Guinea, where his important protection of the colony of Sierra Leone, then threatened by a powerful combination of native chiefs, procured him a post commission dated April 29, 1802. After proceeding to the West Indies, he returned home in the following August. From the 8th of May to the 3rd of June, 1803, he held the temporary command of the *Minerve* frigate, off Cherbourg, and during that short period he captured 23 French merchantmen, and detained a frigate of the largest class. He was next appointed to the Plymouth district of Sea Fencibles, and in November following to the command of a flotilla fitting out in the Thames. On the 8th of May, 1804, he was selected by Lord Northesk to be his flag-captain in the *Britannia*, 100, off Brest; and he served at the battle of Trafalgar, for which he received the gold medal. He brought home three of the prizes, and was paid off in June, 1806. On the 7th of September, 1807, he was appointed to the *Volontaire*, 38, in which he conveyed the Duke of Orleans and his brother the Comte Beaujolais to Malta; and commanded, occasionally, the in-shore squadron off Toulon. At the commencement of the war between France and Spain, he undertook an overland expedition from Fez to Tangiers, and succeeded in inducing the court of Morocco to supply the Spanish patriots with provisions. In 1809 he effected the capture of the island of Pomégue near Marseilles, and the destruction of Fort Rioux, mounting 14 guns, near Cape Croisette; and on the 23rd of October, 1809, when off Cape St. Sebastian, he signalled to Lord Collingwood the information which led to the pursuit by Rear-Adm. George Martin, of the two French line-of-battle ships *Robuste* and *Lion*, which were destroyed, and the subsequent capture, in the bay of Rosas, by the boats of a squadron under Capt. Benj. Hallowell, of a convoy of three armed and seven merchant vessels. In 1810 and 1811, at the beginning of which latter year he was removed to the *Cambrian*, 40, he was engaged, with a small squadron under his command, in a series of active co-operations with the Spaniards on the coast of Catalonia; where he took, in the latter year, the towns of St. Philon and Palamos, of which he destroyed the batteries and embarked the guns. He also captured, at Cadaqués, 19 merchant vessels, and was severely wounded while serving on shore in a battery at Selva. On the 5th of November, 1814, Capt. Bullen was appointed to the *Akbar*, 50, in which he superintended, under Sir T. B. Martin, the partition of the fleet and naval stores at Antwerp, and was afterwards on the Halifax station, until paid off, Jan. 1, 1817. On the 12th of December, 1823, he hoisted a broad pendant on board the

Maidstone, 42, as commodore on the coast of Africa; and between that period and the expiration of his term of service in 1827, he co-operated with Lieut.-Col. Sutherland during the Ashantee war, and restored nearly 10,000 slaves to liberty. On the 22nd of July, 1830, he was appointed superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, and captain of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, both which appointments he held until advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, Jan. 10, 1837. He became a vice-admiral Nov. 9, 1846. Sir Charles Bullen was nominated a C.B. in 1815; a K.C.H. in 1835, and dubbed a Knight Bachelor in the same year; and he was advanced to the grade of a K.C.B., April 18, 1839. A good-service pension of 300*l.* was assigned to him, July 12, 1843.

3. At Osmington, near Weymouth, aged 73, John Cree, esq., of Ower Moigne, Dorsetshire, for many years an active magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant of that county. He was the son of the late Terence M'Mahon, esq., of Cullenswood, co. Dublin, whose name he exchanged by royal licence, in 1814, for that of Cree, in compliance with the will of his uncle, John Cree, esq., of Thornhill House, Dorset. He entered the army at the age of 17, and served the entire campaign in Holland, under the Duke of York, and subsequently in the Mediterranean, under Sir Ralph Abercromby.

6. At Cape Town, Florentia, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B. This lady is well known for the hardihood with which she accompanied her gallant husband in all his campaigns. She was one of the captives seized upon and detained by Akbar Khan at the disasters of Cabool; and the fortitude with which she supported her companions in misfortune, and her interesting journal of her captivity, have made her name celebrated. Since her return to India, after paying a visit to this country on her release from captivity, Lady Sale resided on the hills in a state of comfort, Her Majesty having granted her a pension of 500*l.* a year, as a mark of her approbation of her own and her gallant husband's conduct.

— At Chichester, in her 97th year, Miriam, widow of Gen. Oliver Nicolls, colonel of the 66th Regt. This venerable lady was the eldest daughter of Gen. Sir William Green, who was commanding engineer during the whole of the memorable siege of Gibraltar, and for his services there was created a baronet in 1786; he was also the last officer who held the appointment of "Chief Engineer." The family, both on the father's and the mother's side, were eminently military; many had attained high rank, and some had died on the field. Gen. Nicolls was a distinguished officer, and his family had also given numerous officers to the service of their country. The deceased lady was the daughter, wife, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, and aunt of general officers.

8. At the palace of Belvedere, at Weimar, after a lingering malady, in his 71st year, Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar. He succeeded his father on the 14th of June, 1828, and, with the exception of the King of Wurtemberg, was the oldest sovereign in Germany; and a jubilee in honour of his 25th year of government was recently celebrated with much rejoicing. His memory, in connection with that of his father, is particularly dear to all Germans, for the services that the Court of Weimar has rendered to the cause of German literature by the patronage and protection it bestowed on Göthe and Wieland, to both of whom it proved an asylum in troublesome times. The late Grand Duke was one of the most faithful allies of Prussia in all the many internal dissensions in Germany. He married, August 3, 1804, Maria Paulowna, daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia, and had issue one son, born in 1818; and two daughters, Maria Louisa Alexandrina, born in 1808, married in 1827 to Prince Charles of Prussia; and Maria Louisa Augusta, born in 1811, married in 1829 to the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, elder brother of the preceding.

— At Uxbridge House, aged 72, the Most Hon. Charlotte Marchioness of Anglesey. She was the second daughter of Charles, first Earl of Cadogan. She was married first in 1805 to the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, afterwards Lord Cowley; that marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1810, and thereupon she became the second wife of the Marquess of Anglesey, whose former marriage with Lady Caroline Villiers was dissolved by the Scotch courts in the same year.

— In Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Sarah Sophia Louisa Elphinstone de

Flahault, younger daughter of the Baroness Nairne and Keith, and sister to the Countess of Shelburne.

14. At Hurstbourne Park, near Andover, in his 86th year, the Right Hon. John Charles Wallop, third Earl of Portsmouth (1743), Viscount Lymington and Baron Wallop, of Wallop in Hampshire (1720). His Lordship was the eldest surviving son of John, the second Earl, by Urania, daughter of Coulson Fellowes, esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex, and was born Dec. 18, 1767; and succeeded to the peerage, May 16, 1797. His Lordship was declared of unsound mind in 1823. His Lordship was twice married: first, Nov. 12, 1799, to the Hon. Grace Norton, only daughter of Fletcher, first Lord Grantley, who died without issue in 1813; and secondly, in 1814, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hanson, of Bloomsbury-place. This marriage was annulled in 1828, after a long and very costly legal inquiry.

15. At Rangoon, Lieut. William Browne Mason, R.N., flag-lieutenant of H.M.S. *Fox*, youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B., of Wheeler Lodge, Welford. He was drowned by the upsetting of his boat, while assisting the E.I. steam frigate *Moozuffur*, wrecked off the mouth of the Rangoon River.

16. At Quebec, aged 73, the Hon. Sir James Stuart, bart., Chief Justice of Lower Canada, and D.C.L.

17. At Paris, aged 75, Louisa, widow of James Kenny, dramatic author.

19. At Bantry House, the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Bantry, niece to the Marquess of Thomond. She was the third daughter of William the second Marquess, K.P., by Elizabeth Rebecca, only daughter and heir of Thomas Trotter, esq., of Duleck; was married on the 11th of October, 1836, but had no issue.

21. In London, Col. Charles Cornwallis Dansey, C.B., R.A. He entered the service in 1803, served in the Peninsula, was slightly wounded at Burgos, and severely at Waterloo.

— At Nervi, near Genoa, aged 67, the Right Hon. Mary, Countess of Minto. She was the eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone, esq., was married to Lord Minto in 1806.

— At Birmingham, aged 48, Clement Cotterill Scholefield, esq. eldest son of the late Joshua Scholefield, esq., M.P.

23. At Edinburgh, Margaret, wife of George Harley Drummond, esq., late of Stanmore Park and Drumtochty Castle.

— At Lucerne, aged 40, Catharine Anne Lucy Spring, wife of Henry Cowper Marshall, esq., of Leeds, and second daughter of Lord Monteagle.

24. By falling into a chasm, in descending a mountain, near Geneva, Mr. Goldsmith, senior partner of the firm of Goldsmith Brothers, in Queen-street, Cheapside. Mr. Richard Clark, son of Mr. W. Clark, of Doncaster, a member of the Society of Friends, shared the accident, and narrowly escaped, with broken limbs.

— In Chester-square, aged 76, Augusta Charlotte, widow of Sir Joseph Whatley, K.C.H., and last surviving sister of Peter, first Lord Rendlesham.

26. At Aldenham Abbey, Herts, aged 53, Henrietta Maria Sarah, wife of William Stuart, esq., and last surviving daughter of Adm. Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart., G.C.B.

— At Constantinople, George Rhodes Wolridge, esq., commander of H.M. steam sloop *Inflexible*.

— At York, aged 69, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Warre, knt. and C.B., Knight of the Tower and Sword, and of St. Bento d'Avis, colonel of the 94th Foot. He entered the army in 1803. In May, 1808, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ronald C. Ferguson, then commanding an expedition about to sail from Cork. He landed in Portugal in July, and was present in the actions of Roleia and Vimiera. He was afterwards attached to the staff of Lord Beresford, and served with him during the whole of the campaign which ended in the battle of Corunna. When Lord Beresford accepted the chief command of the army of Portugal, March 4, 1809, he appointed this officer a major in the Portuguese service and his first aide-de-camp, in which situation he continued until 1813. He was present at the crossing of the Douro, with Marshal Beresford's corps at Lanego, and was afterwards employed by him in destroying the bridges in the rear of the French army retiring from Oporto. This arduous service he in a great measure accomplished; and in consequence the Duke of Wellington was enabled to overtake the rear of the French army at Salamonde, where they abandoned

the remainder of their guns and baggage. During the retreat of our army to the lines of Torres Vedras, Major Warre was obliged to return home by illness; but he rejoined the Marshal a few days after the battle of Albuera, and was present at the siege of Badajos in May, 1811, at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, the second siege of Badajos, the battle of Salamanca, and many other minor affairs. On Marshal Beresford's being wounded at Salamanca, Lieut.-Col. Warre accompanied him to Lisbon; and by his advice he then accepted the situation of deputy quartermaster-general at the Cape, which he continued to hold for many years. In Dec., 1813, the Prince Regent of Portugal conferred upon him the order of the Tower and Sword. He also received the Portuguese order of St. Bento d'Avis. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and received the honour of knighthood from Her Majesty in 1839. The war medal was conferred upon him, with six clasps. In 1826-7 he was quartermaster-general to the army under Sir William Clinton, G.C.B. He attained the rank of major-general in 1841. He was appointed colonel of the 94th Foot in 1847; and in Nov., 1851, became a lieutenant-general.

26. At Estcourt, Gloucestershire, in his 78th year, Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, esq., D.C.L. and F.S.A., a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, and late M.P. for the city of Oxford. Mr. Estcourt was born in 1775, the eldest son of Thomas Estcourt, esq. He was a member of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 20, 1820. He was some time Recorder of Devizes, and Chairman of the Wiltshire General Quarter Sessions. In Jan., 1805, he was returned to Parliament for the town of Devizes; and was rechosen at the five subsequent elections of 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820. In Feb., 1826, he was elected for the University of Oxford, in the place of Richard Heber, esq., who had resigned his seat; and he continued to occupy that distinguished position during that and the seven subsequent Parliaments, until the dissolution of 1847. The University conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., on the 27th of June, 1827. Mr. Estcourt married, May 12, 1800, Eleanor, second daughter of James Sutton, esq., of New Park, in Wiltshire, and by that lady he had numerous issue.

27. At Warley Hall, near Birmingham, aged 73, John Edwards Piercey, esq., magistrate, and formerly high sheriff of Staffordshire.

— At Freeland, Perthshire, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. James Ruthven, fifth Lord Ruthven (1651), a deputy-lieutenant of Perthshire. Lord Ruthven was the eldest son of James, the fourth baron of the creation of 1651, by Lady Mary Elizabeth Leslie, second daughter of David, ninth Earl of Leven and Melville. The earlier creation of 1487 had been forfeited by a collateral ancestor, the Earl of Gowrie, in 1600. Lord Ruthven was born Oct. 17, 1777, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Dec. 27, 1789; but he never sat in Parliament. In early life he served in the army. He married, in 1813, Mary, daughter of Walter Campbell, esq., of Shawfield, which lady survives him without issue.

28. While bathing, at Ingoldmells, on the East Lincolnshire coast, John Borlase and Julian Taillefer, sons of George Borlase Childs, esq., of Finsbury-place.

— At Ayr, Mr. Tennant, late farmer at Girvan Mains, Ayrshire, one of the last surviving contemporaries and personal friends of Robert Burns.

29. Major William Murray Stewart, 22nd Bengal Nat. Inf., Political Agent at Benares, and younger son of the late William Stewart, esq., of Ardvorlich, Perthshire.

30. John Gregory, esq., Governor of the Bahama Islands, brother of the celebrated Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh.

— At Cullen House, co. Banff, aged 75, the Right Hon. Francis William Grant-Ogilvie, sixth Earl of Seafield, Viscount of Reidhaven, and Baron Ogilvy of Deskford and Cullen, co. Banff (1701), Viscount of Seafield (1690), and a baronet of Nova Scotia (1704), a representative peer of Scotland, lord-lieutenant of Inverness-shire, a deputy-lieutenant of Banffshire, and colonel of the Inverness-shire Militia. His Lordship was born on the 6th of March, 1778, the fourth son of Sir James Grant, of Grant, bart., and was the chief of that ancient clan and surname. He entered the army in 1793, and attained the rank of colonel in 1809. He was colonel of the Inverness, Banff, and

Nairn Militia. At the general election of 1806 he was returned to Parliament for the boroughs of Inverness, Forres, &c.; at that of 1807 for the counties of Elgin and Nairn, which district he represented in ten Parliaments, resigning his seat in 1840. His eldest brother succeeded to the Earldom of Seafield in 1811, on the death of his grandmother's nephew James Ogilvy, Earl of Findlater and Seafield; and on his brother's death, unmarried, in 1840, the dignity devolved upon the nobleman now deceased. He was elected a representative peer of Scotland in August, 1841. The Earl was twice married; first, in 1811, to Mary Anne, only daughter of John Charles Dunn, esq., of Higham House, Surrey; and secondly, in 1843, to Louisa Emma, second daughter of the late Robert George Maunsell, esq., of Limerick; who survives him. By his first wife he had numerous issue.

31. Richard Sawrey Cox, esq., of Upper Woburn-place. He was a native of Coventry, and has left the following sums to the benevolent institutions of that city; Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, 1500*l.* to found a ward to be called after his name; Blue Coat School, 1500*l.*; Fairfax's Charity, 1000*l.*; Bailey-lane School, 1500*l.*; Bablake School, 500*l.*; Bond's Hospital, 500*l.* In addition to the above he has left 6000*l.* to several institutions in London.

— At Malta, aged 24, Lieut. William Roberts Bent, late of H.M.S. *Vengeance*. He received his promotion recently for his gallantry in an action with a slaver off Lagos.

Lately. At Oxford, aged 73, the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D., of Heppington, Kent, the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and a Canon of Christ Church.

AUGUST.

1. At his residence, St. Austin's Priory, Shrewsbury, aged 43, the Rev. John Oliver Hopkins, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and rural dean.

2. At Highgate, Joseph Gardiner, esq., of Newgate-street, a member of the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.

4. At the rectory, Paul's Cray, aged 75, Catharine Hodson, relict of Sir Walter Roberts, bart., of Courtlands, Devon, and Bretfieldstow, co. Cork.

7. In Dorset-place, Dorset-square, aged 67, Peter Hawker, esq., of Long Parish House, Hants, lieut.-colonel of the North Hampshire Militia. This gallant officer served with distinction in the Peninsular war, where he was severely wounded at the battle of Talavera, when a captain in the 14th Light Dragoons, and on his return published the "Journal of a Regimental Officer during the recent campaign in Portugal and Spain." A few years afterwards he published his well-known work, "Instructions to Young Sportsmen in all that relates to Guns and Shooting," which at once placed him at the head of sporting authorities. The work has been eminently successful, the tenth edition being nearly ready for the press at the time of his decease. To Col. Hawker also the public is much indebted for many valuable inventions and improvements in fire-arms, several samples of which he sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851, and which he entertained sanguine hopes would have been adopted by Government, as they were equally suited to military purposes as to the enhancement of the pleasures of the field. Besides his acknowledged eminence in field-sports, Col. Hawker was a man possessed of many and most varied accomplishments. In the delightful science of music, to which he devoted much of his leisure hours, he was a perfect adept and skilful composer. He was a man of noble bearing, frank demeanor, and polished manners.

— At Gorbals, Glasgow, in his 78th year, Mr. John Struthers, author of "The Poor Man's Sabbath," and other poems. This estimable and pious man was born at Forefaulds, a cottage upon the estate of Longcalderwood, in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, in 1776. His father was a shoemaker, and, like Bloomfield, our poet was for many years a craftsman of St. Crispin, in which humble occupation he acquired much shrewd observation of men and manners. Afterwards as a "herd" or shepherd he obtained a knowledge of nature, which lends sweetness and refinement to his thoughts. The "Poor Man's Sabbath," his earliest, and by much his best, poem, was first published in 1804. This excellent, though homely production, gained him the acquaintance and esteem of Sir Walter Scott and Joanna Baillie, whose kindly atten-

tions the poet modestly and affectionately acknowledges. He was a welcome visitor at Castle-street when he happened to be in Edinburgh; and the distinguished poetess sought him out in the Gorbals when on a tour to her native Scotland. The "Poor Man's Sabbath" met with immediate success, and passed through various editions in rapid succession; and now for nearly half a century it has been regarded as a lowly Scottish classic. The entire poem has an autumnal pensiveness flung around it. There is a vein of tender reflection, scintillations of fine fancies, single felicitous images (such as the exquisite one of the Robin Red Breast, that like a "falling leaf" comes "wavering bye"), a pervading pathos, and, above all, a sweet unction in this poem, that must long preserve for it a "far-ben corner" in the Scottish heart. When the "Poor Man's Sabbath" was published, Struthers was employed as a working shoemaker. In 1806 appeared "The Peasant's Death," intended to be a sequel to the "Sabbath," and met with the same success. In 1811 appeared "The Winter's Day," and in 1816 "The Plough," and "Dychmont," published in 1836. In 1817–18 Struthers edited "The Harp of Caledonia," in three volumes, a collection of the songs of Scotland, to which Scott, Joanna Baillie, Mr. William Smyth of Cambridge, Mrs. John Hunter, and other famous writers sent various voluntary contributions. Besides his poems, Struthers was the author of "The History of Scotland from the Union in 1707 to 1827," a work of research and valuable for its materials. In 1832–3 he was appointed to the office of librarian in Stirling's Library, Glasgow, an office held by him till within a few years ago.

8. At Broadstairs, in his 61st year, Mr. Jefferys Taylor. Mr. Taylor was the author of some very popular tales, such as "The Little Historians," "Ralph Richards, the Miser," "Incidents of the Apostolic Age," "Old English Sayings," "Æsop in Rhyme," "Cottage Traditions," "The Young Islanders."

9. In Berkeley-square, Humphrey St. John Mildmay, esq., fifth son of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, bart., of Dogmersfield Park, Hampshire.

10. At Warwick Castle, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Henry Richard Greville, third Earl Brooke, of Warwick Castle (1746), Earl of Warwick (1759), and tenth Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's Court, co. Warwick (1620), K.T., lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Warwickshire, colonel of the Warwickshire Militia, a trustee of Rugby School, and D.C.L. The Earl was born on the 29th of March, 1779, being the eldest child of George, the second Earl, by his second wife Henrietta, daughter of Richard Vernon, esq., of Hilton, in Staffordshire. His Lordship sat in Parliament for Warwick from 1802 to May 2, 1816, when he succeeded his father in the peerage; and was nominated a knight of the order of the Thistle in 1827. In September, 1841, he was appointed a lord in waiting to Her Majesty. As colonel of the Warwickshire Militia, the Earl was for many years on actual service in Ireland and elsewhere during the late war. The Earl married, Oct. 21, 1816, Sarah Elizabeth, Dowager Lady Monson, and by that lady, who died on the 2nd of February, 1851, he had issue an only child, George Guy, now Earl of Warwick, born in 1818.

10. At the residence of her son, Mornington-place, aged 84, Mary Cruikshank, relict of Isaac Cruikshank, artist, and mother of Robert and George Cruikshank.

12. At the residence of her daughter, Woodstock, Anne, relict of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, bart., of Tichborne, Hants.

14. Aged 76, Sir Frederick Hamilton, the fifth baronet, of Silverton Hill, co. Lanark (1647). Sir Frederick entered the civil service of the Hon. East India Company in the Bengal establishment, in 1793. He was some time Collector for the district of Benares, and retired from the service in 1833.

16. At Plymouth, Elizabeth Fortescue, wife of Rear-Adm. Arthur, C.B.

17. At Folkstone, on her return from the Continent, aged 76, Dame Elizabeth Harvey, relict of the late Adm. Sir John Harvey, K.C.B.

— At Greenwich, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, a privy councillor, general in the army, colonel of the 21st Foot, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G. Sir Frederick was a younger son of the late Right Hon. William Adam, of Blair Adam, co. Kinross, lord lieutenant of that county, and lord chief commissioner of the Jury Court in Scotland, by the Hon. Eleonora Elphinstone, se-

cond daughter of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone. He entered the army in 1795, and in 1799 served as a volunteer in Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to the Helder, during which he actively partook in every engagement, being attached to the 27th Foot. On his return his services were acknowledged by the Duke of York by promotion to a company in the 9th Foot, from which he was transferred to the Coldstream Guards on the 8th of December, 1799. He served with that regiment in the Mediterranean for six months, and afterwards in the Egyptian campaign, where he was in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 31st of March, 1801. He landed in Sicily, as lieut.-colonel of the 21st Foot, in July, 1806, and continued there for several years. During that period he served with his regiment in Calabria in the summer of 1809, while Sir John Stuart was employed against the islands in the Bay of Naples. In September, 1810, lieut.-col. Adam was engaged in an affair near Mili with about 4000 Neapolitan troops, which were landed there in the night under Gen. Cavagnac, but, by his efficient disposal of the troops at his command, they were checked in their progress until the arrival of lieut.-gen. Campbell. In June, 1811, lieut.-col. Adam returned to England, having been previously appointed aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He again departed to Sicily with Lord William Bentinck in the following October, some active operations being then contemplated in that quarter. He was soon after appointed deputy-adjutant-general in Sicily. On the 12th of August, 1812, he attained the brevet of colonel; and about the same time he joined the British troops on the east coast of Spain. About April, 1813, he was appointed to command a brigade, consisting of one English and two foreign battalions, a troop of foreign hussars, and a company of foreign riflemen, which formed the advance of the army, and consisted of about 1800 men. The advance was attacked at Biar, on the 12th of April, 1813, by about 5000 French, with cavalry and artillery. After defending its post for five hours it retired, pursuant to orders, on the main body at Castalla. Col. Adam was wounded in the left shoulder on this occasion, but was not compelled to leave the field. On the 13th the enemy in three divisions attacked the left, which consisted of the advance and of Col. Whittingham's Spanish division in position at Castalla. The French were completely repulsed, and lost nearly 3000 men. Col. Adam commanded the same brigade at the siege of Tarragona, in June, when it formed part of the covering army. He continued to command the advance of the army after Lord William Bentinck took the command, and he was posted on the pass of Ordall when the French attacked and stormed that fort on the 12th of September, 1813. On this occasion Col. Adam received two wounds, one of which broke his left arm, and the other shattered his left hand, forcing him to leave the field. The troops fought desperately, but were at last completely driven back. Col. Adam came home on account of his wounds. He received the rank of major-general on the 4th of June, 1814. He served the campaign in Flanders, and at Waterloo commanded the 3rd British brigade, consisting of the 52nd, 71st, and 95th regiments, and was again severely wounded. The Russian and Austrian orders of St Anne and Maria Theresa were presented to him for Waterloo; and on the 22nd of June, 1815, he was nominated a K.C.B. He afterwards served on the staff in the Mediterranean, and in 1821 was nominated a Commander of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George, of which he subsequently became a Grand Cross (and for the time Grand Master), on being appointed in March, 1824, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, which office he held until 1826. He was sworn a privy councillor in 1831. In 1832 he was appointed Governor of Madras, where he remained until 1835. He was advanced to G.C.B., June 20, 1840. On the 4th of December, 1835, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 57th regt., from which he was removed to the 21st in 1843. He arrived at the full rank of general, Nov. 9, 1846. Sir Frederick Adam had been on a visit to his brother Sir Charles Adam, at Greenwich Hospital, and had just entered one of the carriages of the Greenwich Railway to return to London, when he was suddenly struck by death.

18. At his shooting-seat, near Rothes, aged 68, the Right Hon. Alexander George Fraser, sixteenth Lord Saltoun, of Abernethy (1445), and a Representa-

tive Peer of Scotland, K.T., K.C.B., G.C.H., and Knight of the Austrian order of Maria Theresa, and of the Russian order of St. George, a lieut.-general in the army, and colonel of the 2nd Foot, and a deputy-lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. Lord Saltoun was born in 1785, the eldest son of Alexander, fifteenth Lord Saltoun, and succeeded to the peerage in his boyhood, by the death of his father on the 13th of September, 1793. This distinguished officer entered the army in 1802, and became a captain in the 1st Foot Guards in 1804, and served with the army in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and throughout Sir John Moore's campaign in the Peninsula in 1808 and 1809, and was present at the battle of Corunna. He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, went to Cadiz in 1811, and was at the storming of Seville, the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Neville, the actions of the 9th, 10th, and 12th of December, 1813, in front of Bidart, the passage of the Adour, the blockade of Bayonne, and repulse of the sortie. He also passed through the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the storming of Peronne. In the famous defence of Hougoumont he highly distinguished himself by his gallantry, and had four horses killed under him. That important post was held all day against the overwhelming numbers of the French host, by Col. McDonell within, and Lord Saltoun without. Towards the close of that eventful day he returned to his place in the line, with but about one-third of the men with whom he had gone into action. He then took a prominent part in the last celebrated charge of the Guards. Lord Saltoun was promoted to the rank of major-general, Jan. 10, 1837, and appointed to the command of the 2nd Foot in 1846. He was once publicly described by the late Duke of Wellington as "a pattern to the army, both as a man and a soldier." During the opium war in China, his Lordship went out to that country with reinforcements, and commanded a brigade at the attack and capture of Chin Kiang Fou. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and K.C.B. in 1818. He was nominated a K.T. in 1852. He received his Austrian and Russian orders for his services at Waterloo. He was elected a Representative Peer of Scotland at the general election of 1807. Lord Saltoun was a patron of many of the musical institutions of the metropolis, as President of the Madrigal Society, Chairman of the Musical Union, &c. His Lordship married in 1815, Catharine Thurlow, a natural daughter of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, but has left no issue.

18. Suddenly, at the Athenæum Club, aged 60, Bransby Blake Cooper, esq., F.R.S., Senior Surgeon of Guy's Hospital. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, Rector of Ingoldesthorpe and Barton, Norfolk. His younger brother, the present Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart., succeeded by a special remainder to the baronetcy conferred on his uncle the illustrious surgeon Sir Astley P. Cooper. Mr. Bransby Cooper was originally in the naval service. Afterwards, however, at the suggestion of his uncle, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Astley Cooper, who was then rising rapidly in public estimation, he repaired to the Norwich Hospital, where he remained for two years, at the expiration of which time he came to London, and entered the house of Mr. Hodgson, an operating surgeon of eminence. In 1812 he entered the army as assistant surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and immediately repaired to the Peninsula, where our troops were then vigorously engaged. He was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, the siege of St. Sebastian, and the battle of Toulouse. Mr. Cooper was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the 5th of December, 1823, having for three years previously acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and having already published a valuable treatise on the ligaments. In 1843 he was elected an honorary fellow of the college, and in 1848 became a member of the Council. He made some valuable contributions to the advancement of surgical knowledge, especially in the Guy's Hospital "Reports." He was also the author of "Surgical Essays," on the growth and formation of bone, on fractures in general, on dislocations, &c.; and a separate volume on fractures and dislocations; and has shown his veneration for the memory of Sir Astley Cooper by editing his biography.

19. At Leamington Spa, in his 81st year, the Right Hon. Sir George Cock-

burn, the eighth baronet, of Langton, co. Berwick (1627), G.C.B., admiral of the fleet, and rear-admiral of the United Kingdom, major-general of marines, a privy councillor, and F.R.S. Sir George Cockburn was born in 1772, the second son of Sir James Cockburn, the sixth baronet, M.P. for Peebles. He entered the navy in 1781, being then nine years of age, but did not go to sea until 1786. For some years this young officer was actively employed in cruising and surveying. When the war broke out, he had so far distinguished himself, that his promotion was speedy, and he became commander in 1793, under the patronage of Lord Hood. As a reward for his skill and perseverance in maintaining the blockade of Genoa during a gale which dispersed every other ship of a squadron stationed off that port, Capt. Cockburn was appointed, Jan. 20, 1794, acting captain of the *Inconstant*, 36; and on the 20th of the following month was officially posted into the *Meleager*, 32, which he commanded in the hostilities against Corsica, and, as one of Hotham's repeaters, in the actions of March 14 and July 13, 1795. He was afterwards employed for twelve months in vigorous co-operation with the Austrian troops in Piedmont, and during that period obtained the hearty acknowledgments of Nelson for his conspicuous zeal, ability, and courage on various occasions, but more especially for the great assistance he afforded in running in under the batteries of Larma, on May 31, 1796, and capturing six of the enemy's armed vessels. Being transferred, Aug. 19 following, to the command of the *Minerve*, of 42 guns and 286 men, Capt. Cockburn, who remained in that ship until paid off in February, 1802, continued to pursue his gallant career with intense ardour, either conducting in person, or assuming a prominent part in a train of the most important achievements. He was first employed in blockading Leghorn; and on next hoisting the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, again acquired the admiration of the latter for his conduct at the defeat and capture, while proceeding from Gibraltar to Elba, and in presence of the Spanish fleet, of the *Sabina*, of 40, and the *Matilda*, of 34 guns, Dec. 20, 1796. The former ship struck her colours after a combat of three hours, and a loss, out of 286 men, of 14 killed and 44 wounded; the other was compelled to wear and haul off at the close of a sharp action of half an hour; the collective loss of the *Minerve* on both occasions amounting to 7 men killed and 44 wounded. The capture of some dangerous privateers next evidenced his skill and activity; and, after witnessing the evacuation of Porto Ferrajo, he bore a very active part in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. He also brought out from under the severe fire of two strong batteries on Grand Canary Island, the *Marseillais*, a French letter-of-marque of 24 guns. In April, 1798, the *Minerve* returned to England to refit, but towards the close of the year she again sailed for the Mediterranean, where Capt. Cockburn continued to be employed on various important services, frequently in command of a small squadron, until the conclusion of the war. Among other operations, he joined in the hostilities against Malta; was in company with the *Emerald* at the taking of *La Caroline* privateer; witnessed Lord Keith's capture of three frigates and two brigs under Rear-Adm. Perrée, June 19, 1799; took, during the year 1800, three privateers; and made prize, Feb. 11, 1801, of a Danish man-of-war brig, and in September following, captured and destroyed the *Success*, of 32, and *Bravoure*, of 42 guns. On the 12th of July, 1803, Capt. Cockburn assumed the command of the *Phaeton*, 38, in which, after serving for some time off Havre de Grace with a squadron of frigates under his orders, he conveyed the British Minister to the United States. He was subsequently employed in blockading the Isle of France, where he frequently came into warm collision with the enemy's batteries; and on eventually exchanging into the *Howe*, he returned to England with the Marquess of Wellesley, the late Governor General of India. In 1806 he was appointed to the *Captain*, in which he was present at the capture, by a squadron under Sir Thomas Louis, of *le President*, French frigate of 44 guns. In March, 1808, he assumed the command of the *Pompée*, 74, and on his passage to the West Indies, captured *le Pilade*, corvette, of 16 guns and 109 men. Being entrusted by Sir Alex. Cochrane, on his arrival on that station, with the management of all the naval

operations on shore in the attack on Martinique, he hoisted a broad pendant, and greatly contributed to the reduction of the island, and was one of the parties in the negotiation for its surrender. For his services on this occasion the commodore was personally thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and appointed captain of the port of St. Pierre. Removing in March to the *Belleisle*, 74, he returned to Europe in charge of the ships taken at Martinique, and of the surrendered governor and garrison. Soon after his arrival in England he was ordered to accompany the expedition to the Scheldt, where he assumed the command, with his pendant in the *Plover*, of a division of the British flotilla; and, taking up a most judicious position near the south-east end of Flushing, continued to bombard that town until the French commandant signified his intention to surrender, when, with an officer from the army, he entered blindfolded into the fortress, and finally arranged the terms of capitulation. On the retreat of the British down the Scheldt, he subsequently took the post of honour, and formed the rear-guard, on which occasion the *Plover* was the last vessel to leave the river, checking by her fire the pursuit of the enemy. In 1810, Capt. Cockburn was appointed to the *Implacable*, 74, and was charged with the conduct of the naval part of an expedition having for its object the liberation of Ferdinand VII. of Spain from his confinement at Valençay. He afterwards proceeded to Cadiz with the flag of Sir Richard Keats, and effectually co-operated in the defence of that place. Towards the close of 1810 he safely escorted two Spanish line-of-battle ships, of 120 guns each, to the Havannah; after which he proceeded to Vera Cruz, and thence returned to Cadiz with 2,000,000 dollars. On his return, in 1811, Capt. Cockburn was again appointed a commodore, and directed to hoist his broad pendant on board the *Grampus*, 50. About the same period he was selected to act as joint commissioner with Mr. T. Sydenham and Mr. J. P. Morier, for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between Spain and her transatlantic colonies. The scheme, however, failed, and the Commodore returned home, and on Aug. 12, 1812, was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, previously to which he had been appointed, Aug. 1, 1811, a colonel of marines. He soon, with his flag in the *Marlborough*, 74, again sailed for Cadiz, in order to assume command of the British squadron employed in its defence; but, the siege having been raised prior to his arrival, he was ordered to North America, where hostilities had been recently declared against Great Britain. His career here was a most extraordinary example of skill and activity. Arriving in the Chesapeake on March 3, 1813, he commenced operations by clearing the river James of its vessels, and carrying consternation into the heart of Virginia. He next penetrated to the upper part of Elk River, at the very head of the Chesapeake waters; landed and partially destroyed the town of Havre de Grace, together with a battery and cannon-foundry, near the entrance of the Susquehanna; and, proceeding up the Sassafras River with all the boats of his squadron on May 6, succeeded, after routing a body of about 400 men, who had opened on them a fire from an entrenched position on the two opposite banks of the river, in demolishing the settlements of Georgetown and Frederickstown. On June 26 he further co-operated with Sir Sydney Beckwith in the attack upon Hampton. He next, on the 4th of July, assisted at the capture of Ocrakoke and Portsmouth Islands, on the coast of North Carolina, with two sloops of war. He next, on July 5, with a mere handful of men, made himself master of Kent Island, in the Chesapeake, to which bay, after visiting Bermuda, he ultimately returned in 1814, on board the *Albion*, 74. In July of the latter year the Rear-Admiral entered the Potomac, and, ascending that river, frequently landed at the head of about 500 seamen and marines, sometimes in Maryland on the one side, and sometimes in Virginia on the other; and, overrunning both provinces to the distance of ten miles from the water's edge, destroyed all the military posts and stores to be met with in the whole of that extensive range of country, and captured and shipped off several guns, stores of tobacco, flour, and other articles, but not, however, without frequently coming into severe contact with the enemy. He next proceeded with his boats up the Patuxent in quest of a powerful flotilla, under the orders of Commodore

Barney, and at length, on Aug. 22, discovered the object of his search near Pig Point; but such terror did his very presence excite, that the Americans instantly set fire to their vessels, all of which, except one, blew up. In pursuance of a bold plan which he had formed, the Rear-Admiral, joining an army of 4000 men under Major-Gen. Ross at Marlborough, now advanced upon Washington, the capital of the United States, which he hoped to take by a *coup de main*. Reaching Bladensburg on the 24th of the month, the enemy were encountered, about 8000 strong, and, although firmly posted, attacked and completely routed. Pushing forward without loss of time, on the same evening he entered Washington. The whole of that night and the following day were devoted to the work of destruction; and by the evening of the 25th, when the British commenced their retreat, public property to the value of between two and three millions sterling had been demolished. Throughout every detail of this splendid achievement Sir George Cockburn displayed as much judgment and ability as a soldier as he had previously displayed as a naval commander. After conducting many other operations on the southern coast of the United States, where he kept the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm, and occupied the town of St. Mary, on being informed of the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Spithead, where he arrived on May 4, 1815, having re-established that naval supremacy of Great Britain which had been on many occasions too successfully questioned by our then transatlantic enemies. He had been nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on the 2nd of January in the same year. Shortly after, he hoisted his flag in the *Northumberland*, 74, as commander-in-chief at St. Helena, having been selected to convey Napoleon Bonaparte to that island. Sir George sailed from Plymouth on the 8th of August, and on the 16th of October landed his important charge at the place of his destination. He had the good fortune to be considered as "a gentleman" by the querulous ex-Emperor. He was superseded, in June, 1816, by Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and returning home, struck his flag in the following August. Having become a vice-admiral, Aug. 12, 1819, he commanded in chief on the North America and West India stations from Dec. 6, 1832, until February, 1836. His promotion to the rank of full admiral took place, Jan. 10, 1837. Sir George Cockburn was advanced to the grade of a Grand Cross of the Bath, with additional armorial bearings indicative of his important services, February, 1818. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, Dec. 21, 1820. On the 25th of March, 1818, Sir George Cockburn was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, where he retained a seat until 1830. He was first returned to Parliament as one of the members for Portsmouth at the general election of 1818, and sat afterwards for Weobly, Plymouth, and Ripon. On the 20th of April, 1827, he was sworn a privy councillor. Whilst commander-in-chief in the West Indies he was again nominated senior naval Lord of the Admiralty under Lord De Grey. Before he had returned, however, Sir R. Peel had resigned, and Sir George was out of office until the return of Sir R. Peel to power in 1841. From that time until 1846, Sir George was the senior naval Lord, and upon him, it may be said, devolved the chief business of the Admiralty, with the Earl of Haddington for most of the time as the political head. On the 5th of April, 1821, he was appointed Major-Gen. of Marines. In November, 1841, he became an admiral of the Red, in 1847 rear-admiral of the United Kingdom, and in 1851 admiral of the fleet. He succeeded to the ancient baronetcy of his family on the death of his elder brother, Major-Gen. Sir James Cockburn, G.C.H., in February, 1852.

19. At Plymouth, aged 65, Capt. John Jordan Arrow, R.N. (1851). He served in the expedition to Egypt; at the capture of the French West Indiamen, and of the French frigate *Topaze*, under the batteries of Guadaloupe; at the taking of the *Saintes*, in 1809; and in 1813 and 1814 was actively employed in the Scheldt, particularly in an attack on five French brigs, under Fort Lille.

— At Rogate Lodge, aged 80, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Polwarth, daughter of Count Bruhl, for many years Saxon Minister at this Court, and of Alicia Maria, Countess of Egremont.

20. In Eaton-place, Harriet Elizabeth

Frances, widow of Col. Edmund Bridgeman, and daughter of the late Col. Hervey Aston, of Aston Hall, Cheshire.

20. At Sydenham, aged 92, Susan, widow of George Chilton, esq., one of the Masters of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

— At Upper Harley-street, aged 76, J. P. Morier, esq.; and on the 26th, aged 57, Horatia Maria Frances, his widow.

— At Newcastle, Australia, aged 80, Major Russell. This officer served in Holland in 1799, in Egypt in 1801, and throughout the Peninsular war, for which he obtained the medals.

— At Hewshot Hill, near Liphook, Hants, aged 65, the Hon. Arthur Richard Turnour, Comm. R.N. (1851). He was second son of the second Earl of Winterton. He served in the *Cæsar*, with Sir James Saumarez, in his Algesiras action, and was constantly in active service.

21. When serving as a volunteer in H.M.S. *Phœnix*, employed in the Arctic regions, Lieut. Bellot, of the French Imperial Navy. M. Bellot was born at Paris, on the 18th of March, 1826. At the age of fifteen years and a half, he was admitted to the Naval School, which he left with a high reputation in 1843, standing fifth on the list of 80 pupils of the second class who were promoted on the 1st of September in that year. After serving on board the *Suffren* and *Friedland*, in 1844, M. Bellot sailed from Brest for Bourbon on board the corvette *Berceau*, which was subsequently lost in the Madagascar waters. He was still in the *Berceau*, when in April, 1845, he distinguished himself by saving at the risk of his life a man who fell overboard. In the expedition of 1845 against Tamatave, commanded by Capt. Romain-Desfosses, the young sailor gave proof of the most brilliant courage, combined with presence of mind, and in consequence was recommended for the cross of the Legion of Honour, which was conferred upon him in 1845. He had not then attained his twentieth year. His promotion as a pupil of the first class was dated Nov. 1, 1845. From the corvette *Berceau*, M. Bellot was fortunately transferred to the *Belle Poule* frigate, 60 guns. He was then attached to the staff of the station, and specially charged with the duty of superintending signals. Although greatly occupied by this service, which requires as much vigilance as precision, he found time to give lessons in geometry and navigation to such of the crew as desired to qualify themselves for passing the examination necessary before they could be eligible to command a merchantman. Such were his acquirements and zeal, that Capt. Romain-Desfosses, when quitting his command, strongly recommended the young officer for promotion, and he was soon after raised to the rank of *enseigne de vaisseau*, a grade answering to that of lieutenant in the army. After a short term of service on board the *Pandore* frigate, he was removed to the corvette *Triomphante*, which went on service to the La Plata in 1848. On this station M. Bellot again distinguished himself. On the return of the *Triomphante* to Rochefort, M. Bellot quitted the corvette and was attached to the depôt company at Rochefort, where he remained till the 8th of May, 1851. At that date he wrote to the Minister of Marine for permission to join the expedition then preparing to set out in search of Sir John Franklin. The desired permission was granted, and he accordingly sailed in 1851 in the *Prince Albert*, sent out by Lady Franklin, and commanded by Mr. Kennedy. During this expedition, M. Bellot distinguished himself by his enterprise, and gained the love of his English comrades. He took share in several arduous explorations, in one of which he accompanied his gallant commander on a difficult and arduous journey of at least 1100 miles over the ice, making in his way a great geographical discovery, to which his name was given. "Bellot Strait" is attached to the narrow arm of the sea which separates the land of Somerset from Boothia Felix, the whole of that land having been previously supposed to form one continent. On the 5th of February, 1852, M. Bellot, who had not yet served five years as an *enseigne de vaisseau*, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, as a recompense for the noble impulse which the Minister and the whole French navy admired. When Lieut. Bellot returned home, his first object was to seek employment under his own Government, and to induce them to send out a separate expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. While he was urging his own Government to their duty, the expedition of Capt. Inglefield

was resolved upon by the Admiralty, and Lieut. Bellot obtained permission to accompany it as a volunteer, hoping that he might thereby achieve something so decisive, that when he returned to France he would be able to impress upon the French Government the great advantage of sending out an expedition much further to the north than any that had yet been attempted. In point of assiduity, Lieut. Bellot was an example to all on board the *Phœnix*. Late and early he was at his duty. The dip of the needle occupied his attention by day: the night was devoted to scientific observations. It was, however, his fate to perish in the task he had voluntarily undertaken. Capt. Inglefield had left the ship, to endeavour to open a communication with Sir Edward Belcher by a journey across the ice. Capt. Pullen, returning in Capt. Inglefield's absence, was desirous to make a further communication to him. Lieut. Bellot volunteered for this service, and left the ship with four British sailors, a sledge, and an India-rubber canoe. Very shortly after his quitting the ship a fatal storm arose, which destroyed the *Breadalbane*, the consort of the *Phœnix*. The same gale severed from the shore the ice upon which Lieut. Bellot was then travelling. He immediately sent two of the four men in the canoe to the land, but he was drifted rapidly away with the remaining two. When he observed the full extent of the danger, and hope was almost extinguished, he expressed his joy that the other two sailors were safe, and that he was with the two that were exposed to such imminent peril. The snow descending rapidly, he taught them the way to shelter themselves by accumulating it somewhat in the shape of a hut. Whilst they were thus protected, he went twice to ascertain in what direction the floe was drifting. A third time he went forth, and returned no more. A violent gust of wind had carried him into a deep crack in the ice, and thus he perished by drowning. His two companions, after driving about on the floe for thirty hours without food, were enabled to regain the ship, bringing back the despatches in safety. The fate of the gallant Frenchman—the only remarkable sacrifice to the cause of Franklin and his companions—caused a great sensation in England; all ranks and professions hastened to give some testimony to his gallantry in the cause of humanity. A considerable sum was subscribed to erect a monument to his memory, of which the surplus is to be devoted to the assistance of his aged mother and his sister.

22. At Gunton Park, Norfolk, aged 40, the Right Hon. Edward Vernon Harbourd, fourth Baron Suffield of Suffield, co. Norfolk (1786), and a Baronet (1745). Lord Suffield was born at Hampton Court on the 19th of June, 1813. He was the eldest son of Edward the third Lord, by his first marriage with the Hon. Georgiana Venables Vernon, daughter and heir of George second Lord Vernon. He succeeded to the title on the 6th of July, 1835. He married on the 1st of September, 1835, the Hon. Charlotte Susanna Gardner, only daughter of Alan Hyde second Lord Gardner; but by that lady he had no issue.

— At Chard, aged 68, the Rev. William Bailey Whitehead, prebendary of Wells, vicar of Chard and Timberscombe, rural dean of the deanery of Crewkerne, and a magistrate for the county of Somerset.

24. At Kentish-town, aged 77, Comm. Charles Royer, R.N. (1816). He served at the battle of the Nile in the *Swiftsure*, 74, and in 1801 in a desperate engagement of more than an hour's duration, which reduced the *Swiftsure* to a wreck and rendered her a prize to a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Ganteaume. Subsequently he served in the *Kent*, 74, and *Victory*, 100, flagships of Sir Richard Bickerton and Lord Nelson, both in the Mediterranean. His last appointment was, in 1810, to the *Astræa*, 42, commanded by Capt. Schomberg, under whom while cruising off Madagascar, in company with the *Phœbe* and *Galatea* frigates, and *Racehorse*, 18, he assisted, after a long and warmly-contested action with the French 40-gun frigates *Renommée*, *Clorinde*, and *Nereide*, in the capture of the former.

— At Trinidad, aged 49, Lieut.-Col. James William Llewellyn Paxton, 69th regt., son of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire.

27. At his residence in Great Yarmouth, aged 65, John Mortlock Lacon, esq., a deputy-lieutenant of Norfolk.

28. At Aynhoe Rectory, co. North-

ampton, aged 35, Lady Fanny, wife of the Rev. Stephen Ralph Cartwright, and sister to the Earl of Erroll.

29. At his seat at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., colonel of the 22nd Foot. This very remarkable man was the eldest son of the Hon. George Napier, colonel in the army, and comptroller of the army accounts in Ireland (sixth son of Francis fifth Lord Napier), by his second marriage with Lady Sarah Lennox, seventh daughter of Charles second Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G. He was born at Whitehall, Westminster, on the 10th of August, 1782. He received his education at the hands of his father, who, however, appears to have made it one of the shortest, as, before the boy had finished his twelfth year, he received, on the 31st of January, 1794, an ensign's commission in the 22nd regiment of Foot; and on the 8th of May following he was gazetted a lieutenant. Stirring times were at hand. The Reign of Terror was in full swing, and the symptoms of Irish disaffection were becoming visible. Four years after, that country was in a blaze, and young Napier saw his first service as aide-de-camp to Sir James Duff. His regiment still keeping in Ireland, where it was recruited, he was called out on the occasion of the Emmett plot and insurrection, and the young soldier had a second time the opportunity of seeing the horrors of civil war. But he was soon destined to a share in campaigning upon a greater scale. Towards the end of 1803, he obtained his company, and exchanged into the 50th; and having been appointed to a Majority on the 29th of May, 1806, he commanded this regiment during the terrible retreat on Corunna under Sir John Moore, and during the fatal battle in which that gallant leader fell. Nor had Major Napier much better fortune, for he was wounded in five places and made prisoner. The 42nd and 50th had attacked and driven the French out of a village called Elvina, and Sir John Moore had sent a battalion of Guards to reinforce the regiments in continuing the advance. The 42nd, however, taking the Grenadiers for a relief, partially fell back, leaving the 50th fighting in some disorder amongst ruined houses and garden walls. At this moment, the French having been powerfully reinforced, advanced in an overwhelming charge, driving back the 50th into the village. In the retreat Major Stanhope, a nephew of Mr. Pitt, was killed, and Major Napier desperately wounded in five places and made prisoner. Ney received his gallant captive with a kindness which was not his general characteristic, procured for him the necessary medical assistance, and, upon his recovery, which was rapid—for it would appear, from several circumstances in his life, that Sir Charles's flesh had a very fortunate facility in healing—dismissed him, with permission to go to England on parole. His friends had believed that he was among the slain. A period of inactivity followed, during which the daring soldier amused his leisure by literary works, and even by the composition of an historical romance. But suspense of action soon tired Sir Charles; and in 1811 he was again in the Peninsula, and, as a volunteer, fighting desperately at the fight on the Coa, where he had two horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt. At Busaco, one of the hottest-fought battles of the war, he was not so fortunate, being shot in the face, having his jaw broken and his eye injured. Good medical assistance not appearing to be at hand, Sir Charles actually rode to Lisbon, a distance of more than a hundred miles, and had the ball extracted from where it had worked itself to, behind his ear. Still not satisfied with fighting—and now elevated, in June 1811, to a lieutenant-colonelcy—the undaunted officer recovered soon enough to take a share in the hard-fought battle of Fuentes d'Onore, where Lord Wellington was also engaged with another division of the army; and he was present at the second siege of Badajos. After taking part in innumerable skirmishes and unrecorded rencontres, Lieut.-Col. Napier returned to England, and presently exchanged the repose which the visit afforded him for the delights of a fighting cruise off the Chesapeake, capturing American vessels and making frequent descents upon the coasts. Back again in England, upon the peace, Colonel Napier must, one would think, have been grievously afflicted at missing such a noble catastrophe as Waterloo. He arrived, however, three days after the battle, took part in the storming of the ramparts of Cambray, and ac-

companied the army to Paris. A period of military inactivity followed, during part of which Col. Napier, being stationed in the Greek Islands, was appointed to the government of the island of Cephalonia. His administration in this post procured him the lasting love of the inhabitants, but greatly displeased the authorities at home, and Napier did not hesitate to express his displeasure in very plain terms. After a short command of the military district of the North of England, Sir Charles Napier, now major-general, was ordered to take the command of the army at Bombay. This was the commencement of the most splendid period of his life, resulting in the conquest, the pacification, and the great improvement of Scinde. He was appointed in 1841. It was a period of depression. The disasters of the Affghan campaigns had roused the native independent princes, and the Ameers of Scinde, a conquering race, looked to repeat the disgrace upon the British arms. The moment was critical; Gen. Nott was besieged in Candahar, Col. England had been defeated, Gen. Pollock was unable to advance—instant action was necessary; Sir Charles was the man for the emergency. His first step, however, was the diplomatic one of waiting upon the Ameers of Hyderabad. After this he proceeded to Sukkur, and thence commenced his operations. He said he would reduce the Ameers to an honest policy or a terrible war, and he kept his word. These Ameers would observe no treaties. They made them and broke them; and at last Sir Charles Napier, seeing that war was inevitable, arranged his plans for the campaign. He was fearfully over-matched. At Meeanee there were stationed in entrenched fortifications 22,000 men, while Sir Charles had but 2800 troops in all, Sepoys and English. Leaving, however, for the present, the Ameers' troops unmolested, he pushed through a wild country — nearly desert — to a mysterious fortification called Emaun Ghur, which no European had ever seen, and which he ultimately reached with 50 cavalry, two howitzers, and 300 Irish infantry. A hostile army, ten times the number of the British, hung upon his flank, but did not venture to attack him. The fortification was reached—a place with walls and towers perfectly impregnable, but deserted, Mahommed Khan, one of the Ameers who had retreated there, having fled from it with his army and his treasury, leaving all his stores and his gunpowder behind. Sir Charles and his handful of men immediately set to work, mined the whole place, blew it up, and returned across the desert without having lost a single man. The Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords described this exploit as "one of the most curious military feats which I have ever known to be performed, or have ever perused an account of in my life." This daring march had cut off a retreat of the enemy which rendered it impossible for them ever to regain their positions. The fearful battle of Meeanee followed, in which Sir Charles with 1600 English and Sepoys defeated near 30,000 Belooches, strongly posted, with the loss of 6000 men. The Ameers surrendered, excepting the brave Shere Mahomed, who assembled a new army and faced his terrible antagonist with 25,000 men at Hydrabad. Sir Charles had now 5000 men. The battle was fearfully contested; but the heroism of the British, and the skill of their commander, gained a decisive victory—the Belooches giving way after about three hours of contest. Seventeen standards and fifteen guns were the trophies of the fight. "The Lion" retired to the desert, and a few days after the battle the General was in the palace of the Ameers, and master of Scinde; having in sixteen days, with 5000 men, defeated more than 25,000 in battle, captured two great fortresses, Omarcote and Hydrabad (which had been retaken during his absence), and marched 200 miles under a Scindian sun. Lord Ellenborough now, upon his own authority, constituted Sir Charles Governor of Scinde, and responsible only to him; and the General continued his labour of entirely subjugating the Ameers, the hill tribes, and, in general, the whole warlike population, in all of which he was entirely successful. Sir Charles's civil administration of the province was one of the most extraordinary examples of novelty and success that has ever been recorded. It is not possible here to give an account of the original ideas and indefatigable activity, mental and personal, of the Governor; it can only be said that he completely reorganised the whole physical and moral condition of the district, and

gained the respect and reverence of the inhabitants—even of the Belooches. Sir Charles's conduct, however successful, was offensive to the East India Company, and a dire war of despatches ensued, in which Sir Charles treated the Board of Directors with as little ceremony as he would have done an armed enemy. Meantime a Sikh war was impending, and as a precautionary measure Sir Charles got together a Scindian and Bombay army of 15,000 men. While this force was being collected, the battle of Ferozeshah was fought, and Sir Charles's plans for a great invasion of the Sutlej were thrown over by his army being ordered to Bhawalpoor by the new Governor-General—while the battle of Sobraon, putting an end to the war, terminated all Sir Charles's future schemes of conquest. He found, however, quite enough to do in the paper warfare in which he was unavoidably engaged. He addressed manifestoes to the East India Company and to the Board of Control, giving descriptions of Scinde before and after he had conquered, and, to some degree, civilised it. Unwilling, however, to leave Scinde without an attempt at rendering its prosperity permanent, he managed, by means of the strong influence which he now possessed over the minds of the population, to change the feudal system of landholding into a landlord and tenant system, which he considered the best means of forming loyal subjects, by raising a race of independent farmers attached to the Government. In July, 1847, the bad health of Lady Napier rendered a colder climate necessary, and in October the ex-Governor of Scinde embarked amid a grand military demonstration. He was received in his native land with similar honours, though of a more civil character. Thanks had already been voted to him by both Houses of Parliament for each of his great victories, and his arrival was signalised by a series of magnificent festivals, at which the strange, yet noble and striking, presence of the warrior was a theme of universal interest and a subject of universal observation. For some time after his return home Sir Charles Napier lived in semi-retirement, until the disasters of the last Sikh war raised a perfect panic in England, and all eyes turned to the hero of Scinde as the deliverer of our Indian Empire. The Duke of Wellington knew the adequacy of the man to the crisis. His curt remark, "Either you must go, or I must" was decisive. The veteran General started in March, 1849, but found on his arrival at Bombay that the Sikhs had been finally routed, and that his work had been performed for him. There was now no enemy to contend with, and no principality to administer; so Sir Charles set to work at his favourite occupation of military reform. His exertions in this direction were as summary as his military proceedings, and proceeded on the standard that no officer on service has need of any luggage except a small knapsack, with a couple of shirts, as many socks, a second pair of shoes, some soap, and a toothbrush. After two years' residence in India Sir Charles bade a final adieu to the East, and returned for the last time to England, where he continued to reside in quiet seclusion. The last public occasion on which he was seen was in St. Paul's Cathedral, as he followed to the grave his old and illustrious commander. He then looked ill and wan, and appeared to walk with pain and difficulty. Seventy-one years, and nearly a score of wounds, or accidents which were equivalent to wounds—fifty-four years of the long period in question having been spent in almost unremitting labour, mental and physical, in every climate—such a life might well have exhausted nature even before the period of threescore and ten. But Sir Charles Napier died full of years and of honours; and it is none of the least of the latter that he was the first general who ever recorded in his despatches the names of private soldiers who had distinguished themselves, side by side with those of officers. In losing Sir Charles Napier, the country lost one of its brightest military ornaments, and one of its most acute and indefatigable military administrators and reformers. In many respects Sir Charles stood markedly out, even amid the gallant and able men amongst whom he spent his long and adventurous life. Brave to rashness, and beyond it—loving, in his early days, danger for its own sake—adventurous to an extreme—indefatigable in all he undertook—with as much fertility of invention as rapidity in action—equally ready with tongue, pen, and sword—and, to crown all, of a strangely wild and eccentric appearance — Sir

Charles Napier was a man perfectly *sui generis*. The predominating quality of his mind may be set down as a fiery energy and a restless longing for action. His body was interred in the burial-ground of the garrison chapel at Landport near Portsmouth, in the presence of between 2500 and 3000 members of the army, and an immense concourse of spectators. Sir Charles Napier was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, a Knight Commander in 1838, and a Knight Grand Cross in 1843. He was twice married; first, in 1827, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Oakley, esq., of Deal; secondly, in 1835, to Frances, daughter of William Philipps, esq., of Court Henry, co. Carmarthen, and widow of Capt. Richard Alcock, R.N. He had issue only by his first marriage, two daughters.

30. At Sevenoaks, aged 33, Capt. Henry Allen, Madras Army, from disease occasioned by service with the Sappers and Miners in Burmah; third son of W. H. Allen, esq., of Leadenhall-street.

Lately. Sir William Crisp Hood Burnaby, the third baronet (1767), a commander R.N. Having entered the navy he served as midshipman on board the *Montagu*, 74, Capt. Robert Waller Otway, with whom, on proceeding to the Mediterranean, he assisted at the evacuation of Scylla, under a smart fire from the enemy on the Calabrian shore, and was afterwards actively employed in co-operating with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia, where he witnessed the capture of the fortress of Rosas. As lieutenant of the *Junon* in 1813 and 1814, he took part in many warm encounters with the American enemy, particularly on the 20th of the following June, when he contributed, in company with the *Narcissus* and *Barrossa* frigates, to the complete discomfiture, at the entrance of Norfolk River, of fifteen gun-boats that had been despatched for the express purpose of capturing the *Junon*, after an action of three hours, during which the latter had two men killed and three wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Brussels, in his 74th year, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.H., K.T.M. and K.St.W., colonel of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders. Sir Neil Douglas was a native of the city of Glasgow, being the fifth son of John Douglas, esq., of that city, and was descended from the old Earls of Angus, through the Douglases of Cruxton and Stobbs. This distinguished officer entered the army in 1801, and served at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807; with the expedition to Sweden, in 1808; and subsequently in Portugal and Spain, including the battle of Corunna; the expedition to Walcheren and siege of Flushing, in 1809; the Peninsular campaigns, from Dec. 1809, to Jan. 1811; and again from April, 1813, to the end of that war in 1814, including the defence of Cadiz and battle of Busaco, where he was wounded through the left shoulder-joint by a ball and by another in the left arm; the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded through the right knee by a ball, and contused from a ball hitting a button at Quatre Bras. He received a cross for the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse; was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and a K.C.B. in 1837. He received the grade of a Knight Bachelor, with that of K.C.H., in 1831; and on the 7th Nov. in the same year the royal licence was granted to him to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Imperial Austrian order of Maria Theresa and of the Imperial Russian order of St. Wladimir of the fourth class, which had been conferred on him in recognition of his services in the Netherlands in the year 1815. For his wounds received at Busaco and Waterloo he enjoyed a pension of 300*l*. He was also aide-de-camp to King George IV. and King William IV.

1. At Park-crescent, Regent's-park, George Lyall, esq., formerly M.P. for the city of London, and for many years a Director of the East India Company. Mr. Lyall's father was an extensive merchant and shipowner in London, and on his death in 1805 was succeeded in the same career by his eldest son. He directed his attention chiefly to the interests of shipping, and was elected chairman of the Shipowners' Society, an office which he held for several years, and in which he was constantly brought into communication with Mr. Huskisson, the then President of the Board of Trade, and more especially on the subject of the reciprocity treaties which were at that time negotiated with the northern States of Europe. In Mr.

Lyall's judgment and mercantile knowledge Mr. Huskisson reposed great confidence. In 1830 he was a candidate for the direction of the East India Company, and was elected by a considerable majority over three other competitors. In 1841 he held the distinguished office of chairman of the Company. In 1832 Mr. Lyall was the Conservative candidate for the city at the first election after the passing of the Reform Bill, on which occasion he was defeated. On the death of Alderman Waithman, in 1833, Mr. Lyall again came forward, and was opposed by Alderman Venables, but gained his election by a majority of 5569 to 4527. While in Parliament he brought forward and carried the Merchant Seamen's Bill, which proved a great boon to the class whose cause he advocated. The Government of the day, at the head of which was Earl Grey, at first opposed, but afterwards assented to the measure, and Mr. Lyall had the gratification of seeing his meritorious exertions crowned with success. At the general election of 1835 Mr. Lyall was defeated, four Liberals being returned for the city. In 1837 he was not a candidate; but in 1841 he was again chosen, together with Mr. Masterman, to the exclusion of Mr. Pattison and Mr. Crawford, two of the former members. At the dissolution of 1847 he retired from Parliament. Mr. Lyall's unobtrusive habits and diffidence in himself might have appeared almost to unfit him for public life and the important posts he filled; but his judgment was singularly clear and sound; and no man had a nicer sense of honour, or was more uniformly actuated by high principle. These qualities, combined with great suavity of manner and gentleness of disposition, attracted unusual confidence, and few men have been more generally respected in the sphere of their influence, or more beloved by those who had the happiness of his friendship.

2. At Eridge-place, Hurst-green, Sussex, aged 67, Sir Sotherton Branthwayt Peckham Micklethwait, bart., a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of Sussex. Mr. Micklethwait assumed the surname of Peckham before his own, and the arms of that family in 1824. He was created a baronet on the 27th July, 1838, for a personal service rendered to Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent, at St. Leonard's, in Nov. 1832. He served the office of high sheriff of Sussex in 1848. In 1852 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of that county, of which he had been a magistrate from the year 1809. He married, July 20, 1809, Anne, only daughter of William Hanbury, esq., of Kelmarsh, co. Northampton, but had no issue. The baronetcy is consequently extinct.

2. At Wrotham Park, the seat of Mrs. Byng, aged 18, the Hon. Eliza Frances Byng, only child of Viscount Torrington.

4. In Chesham-place, Eleanor-Sophia, wife of the Hon. and Rev. William H. Scott, brother to Lord Polwarth; daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Baillie Hamilton.

— At Ramsgate, aged 84, Jane, widow of Joseph Tucker, esq., formerly Surveyor and Commissioner of the Royal Navy.

— At Great Malvern, aged 76, William Fraser Tytler, esq., of Belnain, vice-lieut. and sheriff deputy of Inverness-shire; eldest son of the late Lord Woodhouselee, and brother to Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian.

8. At Brompton, aged 52, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Christopher Richard Preston, esq., of Jericho-house, Blackmore, Essex, and daughter of the late Sir William Hillary, bart., of Danbury-place, Essex, and of Rigg-house.

9. At Uphall Manor-house, Hillington, aged 74, Anna Martin Browne Ffolkes, only surviving daughter of the late Sir Martin Brown Ffolkes, bart.

— At Woolhampton, Berkshire, aged 40, Arthur Edward Somerset, esq., of the Inner Temple, younger son of the late Lord Arthur Somerset.

10. In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 65, Henry Skrine, esq., of Stubbings, Berks, and Warleigh, Somerset.

— At Brighton, aged 77, the Rev. Robert Chatfield, LL.D., late vicar of Chatteris, co. Cambridge, for upwards of forty years, and a magistrate for the Isle of Ely and county of Cambridge.

— At Peshawur, Lahore, Lieut.-Col. Frederic Mackeson, C.B., Commissioner of the Peshawur division. Col. Mackeson was a native of Kent. He received his education at a military seminary in France. He entered the Hon. Company's service in 1825, and served ten or twelve years with the 14th Bengal Native Infantry. While he was stationed at Loodianah, in 1831, the foreign officers in Runjeet Singh's service fre-

quently visited the political agent, Sir C. M. Wade, and Mackeson's fluency in French was turned to good account. This brought the young officer into notice, and led to his being appointed assistant political agent. Subsequently he was detached to Bahwulpore and Mithunkote, to survey the Sutlej and Indus, and to facilitate their navigation. For several years he was stationed in that neighbourhood, variously employed, now exercising his talents as an accomplished surveyor, now unravelling the tortuous politics of the Punjab. In 1837 he went with Sir Alexander Burnes to Cabul, and in 1838-9 was occupied in forwarding the march of the army of the Indus along the banks of that river. Then he accompanied Sir C. M. Wade with Prince Timoor, and displayed courage and energy of the highest order in the various affairs which occurred on the march to Cabul. From that time till the close of operations in Affghanistan and the final withdrawal of our forces in 1842-3, Capt. Mackeson conducted the political relations of our Government at the important post of Peshawur. His services at that period are now matter of history. While yet a subaltern, he was promoted to the local rank of major (June 19, 1840), to qualify him for the honour of C.B., never bestowed on one of more noble or more chivalrous character. We find Mackeson next at Sirsa, employed during the Sikh invasion of 1845, when his services were made available in the delicate office of Commissioner in the Cis-Sutlej States (March 16, 1846). In this capacity he was politically attached to Sir Harry Smith's force, who testified to the soldierly service which he did at Aliwal. The army of the Punjab saw Mackeson again in the field as Governor-General's agent, in which office he won the high approval and respect of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Gough. Then also, when associated in his political capacity with the late Sir Walter Gilbert on the advance to Peshawur, he received the unqualified and handsomely-expressed admiration of that distinguished soldier. After the battle of Chillianwallah, when Shere Singh turned Lord Gough's flank and was marching on Lahore, the brigade under Brigadier Burns on this side of the Jhelum was considered in imminent danger. It was necessary to acquaint them with the approach of the Sikhs, and the duty was entrusted to Col. Mackeson. On reaching the Jhelum he found neither boat nor ford. The river, the worst in the Punjab, was running like a torrent and as broad as the Hooghly at Calcutta. Without an instant's hesitation he abandoned his horse, sprang into the torrent, and, half dead with exhaustion, reached the opposite bank and delivered his instructions. They saved the brigade. The incident is an epitome of his career, and the best illustration of the causes of his success. He received the local rank of lieut.-colonel in the East Indies, June 7, 1849; and at the end of 1851 Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Mackeson, C.B., was appointed to the office of Commissioner at Peshawur. In this post he performed his duties with his accustomed skill and energy, and he was one of the most eminent of the servants of the Company when his career was cut short by the hand of an assassin. On the afternoon of the 10th Sept., as the Colonel was sitting in his verandah, having just dismissed his people, a religious fanatic from Koner suddenly rushed in and endeavoured to stab him. Col. Mackeson, who was a very powerful man, seized the knife, but received such severe injuries in his hand that he was obliged to release his hold, when the villain inflicted a deep wound in the breast of his victim, which, after some hours, occasioned death. The miscreant was immediately arrested; he expressed to the deputy commissioners his intention of killing both Col. Mackeson and Capt. James in his capacity of a disciple of the Akhood of Siwat, against whom a military expedition was about to set out; and the miscreant thought the best plan to stay the invasion was to murder the instigators of the intended movement.

11. Aged 24, Matilda-Anabella-Maria, eldest daughter of the late H. J. Adeane, esq., of Babraham, Cambridgeshire.

— At the Grange, Romford, aged 79, Sir William Bain, knt., Master R.R. Sir William Bain was born in the year 1771, of a respectable family residing at Culross, in Perthshire. Being of an active and adventurous disposition he joined the merchant service, and made several voyages to the West Indies. He next entered the navy in the year 1793, and joined the *Centurion* frigate under Admiral M'Bride, in which he was engaged at the siege of Dunkirk. She afterwards proceeded to the East Indies,

having the good fortune to capture off the Isle of France the *Princesse Royale* of 50 guns, with other smaller vessels. On the 22nd Oct., 1794, the *Centurion*, in company with the *Diomede*, engaged three French frigates and a brig of 18 guns. In this action, from the *Diomede* keeping aloof, for which the captain was brought to a court martial, the *Centurion* was severely cut up, and lost nearly half her crew, but was able to reach Bombay for repairs. In 1795 Bain was present at the reduction of Trincomalee, and was wounded while serving in the batteries on shore. He was next engaged in the reduction of Malacca, Amboyna, and Banda, and was employed for two years afterwards in guarding convoys and coasts, and visiting the Red Sea for intelligence respecting the movements of Bonaparte. It is not easy to describe the severe privations endured by officers and men on this service from the want of provisions and scarcity of good water. In 1800 the *Centurion* and other frigates were employed in blockading Batavia, where, during five months' hard service, not a day passed without ships or boats being in action. The expenditure of human life was enormous; but seventy-one of the enemy's vessels were taken or destroyed. Mr. Bain was now employed in cruising in the Eastern Archipelago, where he showed so much activity that Capt. Rainier tried to get him the rank of lieutenant. Being unsuccessful, he took the command of a merchant vessel, in which he made some voyages in the east. On his return to India, Lord Exmouth, then Sir E. Pellew, advised Mr. Bain to re-enter the service, and appointed him master of the *Caroline* and pilot of the *Culloden*, his flag-ship. Having obtained an accurate account of the naval force at Batavia, on the 25th Oct., 1806, the *Caroline* dashed in through the Paramatta passage, engaged the *Maria* (afterwards the *Java*), and another fine frigate of 36 guns and 270 men, with the *Zeerop* and several other vessels. Undaunted by the great disparity of numbers the *Caroline* captured the *Maria* and *Zeerop* in forty-five minutes, while the other vessels, with a number of merchantmen, cut their cables and ran on shore. The *Caroline* had between 30 and 40 killed and wounded: amongst the latter was Mr. Bain, to whom the success of this affair was justly attributed. The captors brought with them four of the prizes to Pulo Penang, and on the 27th January, 1807, they captured the Spanish annual register ship *St. Raphael*, from Lima bound to Manilla, having on board 616,000 dollars. The capture of this galleon completed the destruction of the long-enjoyed monopoly of the once powerful Royal Phillipine Company, and the authority of Spain over that rich and valuable colony. Mr. Bain was entrusted with this noble prize to Madras, where, as a mark of personal respect and gratitude for his exertions on this and other occasions, a power of attorney was given him as joint prize-master; but circumstances connected with public service prevented him from reaping the great pecuniary benefit consequent thereon. Mr. Bain's health having been seriously affected by the arduous duties he had so unsparingly fulfilled, he was invalided, and after sixteen years' absence returned to England. In 1811 he was appointed to the *Sybille*, in which frigate he served during the remainder of the war, and was actively employed in the Channel, the Cork station, America, and the coast of Greenland. During these cruises Mr. Bain's active mind was engaged in the investigation of that branch of magnetic science called Local Magnetic Attraction, and his observations and experiments on that important subject were published by Messrs. Blackwood in 1817, in "An Essay on the Variation of the Compass," a work thought so valuable that he received the thanks of the Admiralty and the East India Company, besides various pecuniary awards. After the Peace he entered warmly into the subject of Steam Navigation, foreseeing a brilliant future, and built from his own designs a vessel better adapted to sea navigation than any theretofore designed. She was named *The Tourist*. Mr. Bain commanded her for some years, and she is still in service. Mr. Bain for a long period commanded the finest vessels on the London and Edinburgh route, and was very much respected. The harbours of Leith and Newhaven, attached to the city of Edinburgh, are tidal, and afford little facility for large passenger vessels. To remedy this defect he surveyed the coast higher up the Firth of Forth, and found at Granton all that could be required for a useful port. The Duke of Buccleugh, to whom this property belongs, adopted

the idea, built a pier, and formed a complete harbour, of which he appointed Mr. Bain harbour-master. On this pier he received Her Majesty on her first visiting Scotland, from which circumstance, and the knowledge of his past career, she conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

12. At Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 28, Lieut. Alexander George Woodford, 56th regt., third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford.

— At Umballah, Charles St. John, M.D., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals in Calcutta. He served in the Peninsula from Sept., 1811, to the end of the war, and subsequently in the American war.

13. By the upsetting of a boat, off Ecclerigg-crag, Windermere, two cousins,—Ralph, aged 20, of Trinity College, Cambridge, only son of Ralph Anthony Thicknesse, esq., of Beech Hill, Member for Wigan; and Thomas, aged 19, lieut. 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, eldest son of John Woodcock, esq., banker, of the Elms, Wigan.

— Aged 66, John Faithful Fortesque Wright, son of Lieut. John Elworthy Fortunatus Wright, R.N., of Lesoe Castle, Cheshire, and grandson of the celebrated Capt. Fortunatus Wright. He was great-great-great-grandson of John Evelyn, the well-known accomplished author of "Sylva," &c.

— At Brighton, in his 70th year, Sir Henry Onslow, the second baronet, of Altham, co. Lanc. (1797), captain on the half-pay of the Royal Artillery. He was the second son of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, K.B., the first baronet.

14. At Wootton House, Henley-in-Arden, Carrington Smythe, esq., eldest son of Sir E. Smythe, bart.

— Suddenly, by being run over by a railway train, Hugh Edwin Strickland, esq., M.A., F.R.S., Deputy Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford. This gentleman was grandson of Sir George Strickland, of Boynton, co. York, and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. Mr. Strickland early exhibited a marked fondness for natural history, especially in geology, botany, and ornithology. In 1835 he accompanied Mr. Hamilton, Secretary to the Geological Society, in a tour in Asia Minor. This journey produced some interesting papers on the natural history of those regions. At this period he seems to have chiefly studied birds, on which he wrote some excellent papers in the Magazine of Natural History, and in Sir W. Jardine's Ornithology. His principal work, however, on this subject, is devoted to the history of the Dodo. This work was published in 1848, with the title "The Dodo and its Kindred; or, the History and Affinities of the Dodo, Solitaire, and other Extinct Birds." It is known that not only is the dodo extinct, but that no remnant of it exists save a single foot in the British Museum and a head at Oxford. Mr. Strickland devoted much attention to the terminology of natural history, and was the reporter of a Committee appointed by the British Association to consider of the rules by which the nomenclature of zoology might be established on a uniform and permanent basis: he also published, in an early number of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, a paper "On the true Method of discovering the Natural System in Zoology and Botany," in which he displayed a great knowledge of the forms of animal and vegetable life. On the occurrence of the illness of Dr. Buckland, and his withdrawal from the duties of the chair of Geology at Oxford, Mr. Strickland was invited to deliver the lectures in his place, a post which he filled with eminent success. Mr. Strickland lost his life in pursuing his favourite occupation. He was desirous of examining the geological structure of the ground of a tunnel on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and for that purpose had got on to the line. He stepped aside to avoid an approaching coal-train, when an express train came upon him from behind, and he was killed instantaneously.

15. At Belton House, Lincolnshire, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. John Cust, Earl Brownlow and Viscount Alford (1815), second Baron Brownlow, of Belton, and the fifth baronet (1677), G.C.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., a Governor of King's College, London, and a Director of the British Institution, and for some years colonel of the Royal Lincoln Militia. Lord Brownlow was born on the 19th August, 1779. He was the eldest son of Brownlow, the first lord, who was raised to the peerage in acknowledgment of the services of his father, the Right Hon. Sir John Cust, as Speaker of the House of Commons, and was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was created D.C.L. at Oxford, June 10, 1834. He entered Par-

liament at the general election of 1802, as one of the members for the borough of Clitheroe, which he continued to represent in the two following parliaments, until his accession to the peerage. He succeeded to the barony on the death of his father, on Christmas day, in the year 1807; and was advanced to the dignity of an Earl by patent dated Nov. 27, 1815. He was nominated a G.C.H. in 1834. In 1809 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Lincolnshire, and was also formerly Recorder of Boston. Earl Brownlow was three times married. His first wife was Sophia, second daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, of Wormleybury, co. Hertford, bart. This lady died in 1814, leaving issue one daughter and two sons: 1, Lady Sophia Frances, married in 1836 to Christopher Tower, jun., esq., of Weald Hall, Essex; 2, John Hume, the late Viscount Alford, who died in 1851, leaving issue; and 3, the Hon. Charles Henry Cust. The Earl married secondly, Sept. 22, 1818, Caroline, second daughter of George Fludyer, esq., of Aystone, co. Rutland, by whom also he had issue. The Earl's third wife, who survives him, was Lady Emma Sophia Edgcumbe, eldest daughter of Richard second Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The Earl's son, Viscount Alford, had, during his lifetime, come into possession of the immense estates of the last Earl of Bridgwater. The singular provision of that Earl's will, by which the estates, on the death of Viscount Alford without having, within five years from his succession to the Earldom of Brownlow, or before his death, attained the dignity of Marquess or Duke of Bridgwater, passed to his brother, and on failure of the same condition should pass from him to other heirs, has given rise to one of the most remarkable lawsuits of modern times.

16. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 73, Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., of Barnes, co. Clackmannan, Admiral of the White, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Lord Lieutenant of Kinross-shire, and one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. Sir Charles Adam was the eldest son of the Right Hon. William Adam, and elder brother of Sir Frederick Adam, who died on the 17th of August last (*see that date*). He was born at Brighton in the year 1780. He entered the navy Dec. 15, 1790. In 1793, in the *Robust*, 74, commanded by his uncle the Hon. Geo. Keith Elphinstone, he was present, as midshipman, at the investment and subsequent evacuation of Toulon. In the *Glory*, 98, Capt. John Elphinstone, Mr. Adam bore a warm part in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794. He was afterwards transferred successively to the *Barfleur*, 98, and *Monarch*, 74, each bearing the flag of his relative the Hon. Sir G. K. Elphinstone, whose official approbation he received for his signal services as Acting Lieutenant in command of the *Squib* gun-brig, at the carrying of the important post of Maysenbergh, during the operations which led to the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. In Oct., 1795, being appointed Acting Lieutenant of the *Victorious*, 74, he proceeded to the East Indies; and on Sept. 9, 1796, participated, in company with the *Arrogant*, 74, in a long conflict of nearly four hours with six heavy French frigates under M. Sercey, which terminated in the separation of the combatants, after each had been much crippled, and the *Victorious* had sustained a loss of 17 men killed, and 57 (including her captain) wounded. Mr. Adam was confirmed to a lieutenancy in the *Barfleur*, Feb. 8, 1798. In that year he accompanied an expedition sent to the Red Sea for the purpose of intercepting the French in their meditated descent upon India. On the 12th June, 1799, he was advanced to the command of *La Sybille* of 48 guns, which, in Aug., 1800, assisted in the capture of five Dutch armed vessels and twenty-two merchantmen, in Batavia roads; made prize, in Oct. following, of twenty-four Dutch proas, four of which mounted six guns each; and on Aug. 19, 1801, off Mahé, the principal of the Seychelle Islands, took the French frigate *La Chiffonne*, of 42 guns and 226 men, of whom 23 were killed and 30 wounded. Having returned to England, he was appointed, May 23, 1803, to the command of *La Chiffonne*, which had been added to the British navy as a 36-gun frigate, and cruised with success in the North Sea and Channel until the summer of 1805; and on the 10th June, in that year, with the *Falcon* sloop, *Clinker* gun-brig, and the *Frances* armed cutter, drove under the batteries of Fécamp a division of the French flotilla, consisting of two corvettes and fifteen gun-vessels, carrying in all 51 guns, 4 eight-inch mortars, and 3 field-pieces,

accompanied by fourteen transports. From the 27th Aug., 1805, to the 6th April, 1810, Capt. Adam commanded the *Resistance*, 38, in which he witnessed Sir John Warren's capture, March 13, 1806, of the *Marengo*, 80, the flag-ship of Admiral Linois, and the 40-gun frigate *Belle Poule*,—brought a considerable quantity of freight home from Vera Cruz in Feb., 1807,—took, 27th December following, *l'Aigle* privateer, of 14 guns and 66 men,—conveyed a large body of general officers to the coast of Portugal in 1808,—afterwards bore the late King of the French from Port Mahon to Palermo; and was otherwise actively and usefully employed. After removing into the *Invincible*, 74, Capt. Adam commenced a series of effectual co-operations with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia, where, and on the other parts of the coast of Spain, he carried on for a considerable time the duties of senior officer, and greatly annoyed the enemy in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813. Shortly after paying off the *Invincible*, Capt. Adam, on May 16, 1814, assumed the special and temporary command of the *Impregnable*, 98, bearing the flag of the Duke of Clarence, in which he landed the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia at Dover, on the 6th June, and was afterwards present at the grand naval review held at Spithead. He was nominated, 15th Dec. following, Acting Captain of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, in which he continued until Feb. 7, 1816. Being reappointed to that vessel, 20th July, 1821, he accompanied George IV. in his visit to Ireland and Scotland. Having attained his flag in 1825, and the rank of Vice-Admiral, Jan. 10, 1837, he was subsequently employed as Commander-in-Chief in North America and the West Indies. Sir Charles Adam was elected to Parliament for the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross at the general elections of 1831, 1832 and 1835, and retired from Parliament in 1841. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1835, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kinross, April 1, 1839. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty from April, 1835, to Sept., 1841, and again from July, 1846, to 1847. He was then appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, a post to which he carried the same energetic activity which had characterised his earlier years. He was appointed one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House in 1840; and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1837, and that of full Admiral in 1848. Sir Chas. Adam married, in 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Patrick Brydone, esq., of Lennell, and has left an only son.

17. At St. George's, Bermuda, after three days' illness, of yellow fever, aged 30, Capt. Edward Frederick Hare, 56th Regt.; and on the 15th of the same month, aged 20, his wife, Fanny Louisa, eldest daughter of Col. W. H. Eden, commanding 56th Regt., to whom he had been united only a few months.

— At Woolwich Barracks, of disease of the lungs, Col. James Nisbet Colquhoun, R.A., inspector of the carriage department at the Royal Arsenal. He served in Spain from 1812 to the close of the war; was employed under Lord John Hay during the civil war in Spain; and he served also in the Syrian campaign of 1840-1.

18. At Windsor, Edward Meyrick, esq., a justice of the peace for Middlesex, and a deputy-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

19. At Bath, aged 78, Sarah Maria, relict of Sir John Palmer Acland, bart., formerly of Fairfield, Somerset.

— Suddenly, aged 38, Roger Johnson Smyth, esq., M.P. for Lisburn, a magistrate for the counties of Down and Antrim, and a deputy-lieutenant of the former county.

21. At St. George's, Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 54, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Congreve Robe, commanding the Royal Artillery in those islands. He was the third son of the late Col. Sir William Robe, K.C.E., K.T.S., and K.C.H.

22. At Bushey Park, the Right Hon. Mary Anne, Countess of Carnwath, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan. She was married first to John Blachford, esq., of Altadore, co. Wicklow; and secondly, in 1834, to the present Earl of Carnwath, by whom she had no issue.

— The Rev. Andrew Symington, D.D., minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Paisley, and Professor of Divinity to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

— Killed in action, at Aurungabad, in an engagement between a detachment under the command of Brigadier Mayne, which he joined as a volunteer, and an Arab force, in the Nizam's territories, aged 21, Horace de Berckem

Bosworth, ensign in the 26th Bombay N.I.

22. At St. George's, Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 23, Georgina Maria Louisa Phillis, wife of Lieut. Montagu Whitmore, Royal Eng.; and, *Sept.* 17, their infant daughter.

23. At Konigstein, in Saxony, in consequence of accidentally falling over the battlements, aged 23, George William Malger Staunton, esq., of Staunton Hall, Notts.

24. At Frankfort, at the residence of her mother, aged 35, Madame Mendelssohn, widow of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy.

— At Saugor, Capt. George Collingwood Dickson, 23rd M.L.I., son of the late Adm. Sir Archibald Collingwood Dickson, bart.

26. At Penrith, near Sydney, New South Wales, Charles John Tindal, esq., a member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, a director of the South Sea House, and one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the city of London; youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

27. At Bareilly, Agra, the Hon. James Thomason, Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India. This distinguished Indian administrator was the son of the Rev. Thomas Truebody Thomason, formerly fellow and tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, a senior chaplain in the Hon. Company's service. He received his education in England; and, having duly qualified himself, he returned to India in the civil service of the Hon. Company, in which he distinguished himself by an unwearying assiduity and devotion to his varied duties, as he rose, step by step, to the highest offices to which a servant of the Company can aspire. Though at first located in an unhealthy and unpromising jungle-station, his administrative talents and distinguished ability brought him unavoidably under the notice of the Supreme Government, and in consequence Lord Auckland, then Governor-General, made him his secretary. His eminent ability insured his rapid rise in a service in which merit is a certain road to fortune. Mr. Thomason was selected for his last responsible office—the administration of the north-west provinces—by Lord Ellenborough, who, when Governor-General, always chose the man he deemed best for every post, irrespective of private influence or official seniority. Under his direction the natural resources of these provinces have been rapidly developed, public works on an immense scale were vigorously carried on, and the districts under his rule were familiarly spoken of as "the model Presidency." Of the cause of education he was a zealous promoter, and schools for the natives were established throughout his territories. He also founded a college for engineers, which has already proved of great benefit; and in many other ways successfully laboured for the religious, intellectual, and industrial advancement of the people of his government. Shortly before his death the present Governor-General appointed him Governor of Madras Presidency; but he did not live to undertake the duties of that high and honourable post.

30. At Monkstown House, near Dublin, aged 78, Katharine, dowager Viscountess Guillamore, second daughter of the late John Thomas Waller, esq., of Castletown, co. Limerick.

— At Paris, in his 74th year, M. Auguste St. Hilaire, a member of the Botanical Section of the Academy of Sciences, and very eminent as a botanist and naturalist. His researches into the vegetation of the Brazils and of South America are of the highest value.

OCTOBER.

2. At the Observatory, Paris, in his 68th year, Dominique François Jean Arago, Director of the Observatory, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Arago was born in the village of Estagel, near Perpignan, in the Pyrenees, in 1786. He was of humble origin; but being gifted by nature with great powers, he pursued scientific studies with such ardour that he succeeded in gaining admission to the Ecole Polytechnique with the highest honours. In 1806, when only twenty years of age, so much had he distinguished himself, that he was appointed a Secretary of the Board of Longitude; and almost immediately afterwards, his acquirements having attracted the attention of Monge, he was recommended as a fitting assistant to Biot for undertaking the measurement of an arc of

the meridian in Spain. This scientific labour was considerably advanced in 1807, when Biot returned to Paris, leaving Arago in charge of the important work. The war commencing at this time between France and Spain put an end to this scientific mission; and the young mathematician had to make his escape from an enraged and ignorant peasantry in disguise. He escaped death only to become a prisoner; and when eventually liberated by the Spaniards, he fell into the hands of an Algerine corsair, and remained in captivity until 1809. At the age of 23, Arago returned to Paris; and on the death of the great astronomer Lalande, as a reward for his zeal, he was elected a member of the Institute of France, in the Astronomical Section. Within a very short period, he was also appointed Professor of Analysis, Geodesy, and Social Arithmetic to the Polytechnic School. From this period, the history of the labours of M. Arago belongs to science. In nearly every pursuit connected with the higher exertions of intellect he held the highest place. He was the author of more than sixty distinct Memoirs on various branches of science; and was the discoverer of many beautiful phenomena of nature. In order to give to the public all the advantages of the discoveries of science with the least possible delay, and with the utmost freedom from mere technicalities, M. Arago established, in 1816, in connection with M. Gay-Lussac, the celebrated *Annales de Physique et de Chimie*. In 1830, he was made Director of the Observatory—and he succeeded Fourier as a perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. M. Arago took a not less decided part in politics than in science—he was an ardent republican, and his extreme ideas were the cause of much inconvenience to him under all the successive *régimes* in France. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Council-General of the Seine; and on the fall of the House of Orleans was named a member of the Provisional Government, and Minister of War and Marine, *ad interim*. He laboured with all honesty to subdue the tempest, and displayed his courage in the sad days of July in the streets of Paris—endeavouring, but in vain, to stay the hand of the slayer:—but the result put an end to the political career of the philosopher. Another strong evidence of moral and political courage was given by M. Arago in his refusal when summoned as a public officer to take the oaths to the Government of Louis Napoleon. Rather than sacrifice his principles he resolved to quit the Observatory, and, in his old age, cast himself upon the world. This resistance was made the more remarkable by its result. Before his attitude the spirit of menace retreated. Government made an exception in his favour:—and at his death he still held the public offices which he filled so well, and which he so highly adorned; but the disappointment of the hopes of the ardent republican, by the establishment of the empire in the person of Louis Napoleon, was a great blow, and hastened his death. In the history of philosophy the name of Arago will have enduring fame, not only from the discoveries which he made, but from the aid which he gave to science in all its departments by his prompt and unfailing penetration. Owing to his rare qualifications, the universality of his genius, and his remarkable industry, he placed himself in the relation of centre to a system—and became the guiding and directing power to an extensive class of European philosophers. A member of nearly all the scientific societies in Europe, he was the point uniting them in a common bond. In every part of the civilised world his name was regarded with reverence—and all scientific communities felt that they had lost a friend when they heard of the death of the astronomer of France. In his career as a statesman his scrupulous integrity, the purity of his conduct, and the perfect disinterestedness with which he devoted himself to the service of the State, have been often the subject of praise, even from those whose opinions most widely differed from his. He was, in fact, a thorough republican in his principles, and conscientiously attached to that scheme of polity; but he was tolerant of the opposite opinions, and incapable of oppressing those who held them.

3. At Torquay, aged 38, Margaret, wife of John Hornby, esq., late M.P. for Blackburn.

— At Prince's-terrace, Hyde Park, Anne, the wife of John MacGregor, esq., M.P. for Glasgow.

4. Lieut.-Col. Cosby Lewis Nesbitt,

60th Rifles, in the command of British Caffraria. When on a tour of inspection in attempting to cross the river Keiskamma, he was carried away by the stream.

4. At her residence, near Melton Mowbray, aged 77, Lady Elizabeth Isabella Norman, sister to the Duke of Rutland. Her Ladyship was the eldest child of Charles fourth duke of Rutland, and married in 1798, to Richard Norman, esq., who died in 1847. Lady Elizabeth Norman was a lady of great amiability, much esteemed by her equals, and honoured by her dependants, during a life devoted to the practice of every Christian charity.

5. In Hanover-square, of typhus fever, P. F. Curie, M.D., Physician to the Hahnemann Hospital. Dr. Curie was the chief practitioner, if not the introducer into England, of the homœopathic system of medicine.

— At Burton-crescent, aged 72, Thomas James, esq., Bencher of Gray's-inn. He was half-brother to the late Right Rev. Dr. James, Bishop of Calcutta.

— In London, aged 56, Adam Anderson, esq., one of the Lords of Session in Scotland. Lord Anderson was the second son of the late Samuel Anderson, esq., of Moredun. He was born at Edinburgh in 1797, was educated at the University of that city, and called to the Scotch bar in 1818. He was appointed sheriff of Perthshire in 1835, and held that office until 1842, when he became Solicitor-General for Scotland. He filled this situation until the fall of Sir Robert Peel's administration in the summer of 1846. In 1851 he was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates—succeeding the present Lord Justice-General in that office, as he had previously succeeded his lordship in the solicitor-generalship and in the sheriffship of Perthshire. In February, 1852, Mr. Anderson was appointed, by the Earl of Derby, Lord Advocate of Scotland. He then resigned the office of Dean of Faculty. A vacancy presenting itself on the Scotch bench, he was promoted to be a judge of the Court of Session, with the unanimous approbation alike of the public and of the profession. Lord Anderson had been on a short tour on the Continent. On landing at Dover he felt indisposed; but proceeded to London, where he died of fever, after an illness of only four days.

6. With her infant daughter, by the foundering of a boat on the bar of the Bancoot river, near Bombay, aged 25, Mary Sophia Marcia, wife of Arthur Malet, esq., Chief Secretary of Bombay, and third daughter of J. P. Willoughby, esq., late Member of Council at that Presidency.

8. At Glenquoich, N.B., the residence of his brother, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., Capt. Alexander Ellice, R.N., Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard. This gentleman entered the navy in 1806, and saw much active service, in the course of which he was present at a gallant action with a Danish flotilla near Bergen, in 1808; and in 1816, at the bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth. On the 28th of December, 1846, Capt. Ellice was appointed to succeed Sir W. E. Parry in the Comptrollership of Steam Machinery; from which he was removed to the Comptrollership of the Coast Guard.

— At Leamington, aged 78, Sholto Charlotte, widow, first, of Major-Gen. Pringle, and secondly, of the late Steuart B. Inglis, esq., and daughter of the late Sir John Halkett, of Pitfirrane, bart.

9. At Ryburgh rectory, aged 70, Jane Maria, relict of the late D'Esterre Hemsworth, esq., of Shropham Hall, Norfolk, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. James Hethersett.

10. At Coltness House, Lanarkshire, aged 79, Henry Houldsworth, esq., of Coltness.

— At Paris, in his 90th year, M. Louis Fontaine, architect, the oldest member of the Academy of Fine Arts. In conjunction with Percier and with Bernier, he directed public works under the sovereigns who reigned over France during more than half a century—from the time of Napoleon to the revolution of 1848. Even then he might have retained his position as architect at the Palace of the Tuileries under the Provisional Government, but he declined to do so.

— At Brighton, Henrietta Elizabeth, wife of James William Farrer, esq., one of the retired Masters in Chancery, only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley. She was married first in 1804, to the Hon. John Scott, eldest son of Lord Chancellor Eldon, who died in

the following year, leaving issue the present Earl; and secondly, in 1811, to Mr. Farrer.

11. Aged 42, the Hon. Elizabeth Susan Drummond Willoughby, second daughter of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

12. At Clifton, aged 74, Marianne, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gregory Holman Bromley Wey, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

13. In Cadogan-place, in his 65th year, Capt. Henry Edward Napier, R.N., F.R.S. This officer was the youngest brother of the late highly distinguished Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. He entered the Royal Naval Academy, May 5, 1803, served in the *Spencer*, 74, in the expedition against Copenhagen, and assisted in the destruction of Fleckeröe Castle, on the coast of Norway. He subsequently saw considerable active service.

— At Beverley, aged 58, John Thomas Machell, esq. He was present at the siege of Badajos, and served in the 18th Hussars at Waterloo.

14. In Carlton-gardens, the Right Hon. Lady Vernon, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, esq., of Hepburn Hall.

— At Norman Court, Hampshire, aged 58, Charles Baring Wall, esq., M.A., M.P. for Salisbury, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Hampshire. This gentleman was son of the late Charles Wall, esq., of Norman Court, by Harriet, daughter of Sir Francis Baring, bart., and was a member of Christ Church, Oxford. He was first returned to Parliament for Guildford without a contest in the year 1819; and was re-chosen at the general election of 1820. At that of 1826 he was returned for Wareham; in 1830 for Guildford; but in the following year, during the Reform excitement, Mr. Baring Wall was unsuccessful. Shortly after, however, Mr. Weyland, one of the members for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, having been elected for Oxfordshire, Mr. Baring Wall was chosen to fill the vacant seat. After the Reform Act had been passed in 1832, Mr. Baring Wall, though a Conservative, regained his seat for Guildford, and retained it at the elections of 1835, 1837, and 1841. At the general election of 1847 he successfully contested Salisbury, and again in 1852. Mr. Baring Wall was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Hampshire in 1846. He had been for many years a Director of the British Institution, and his aid was usually sought in Committees of the House of Commons on matters relative to art. Among his immediate friends and dependants he was much esteemed for his kindliness of disposition and unaffected simplicity of manners.

16. At Aigburth Ash, near Liverpool, aged 70, Rear-Admiral Christopher Bell, C.B. He entered the navy in 1793; and in 1799, assisted at the capture, after a gallant engagement of nearly two hours, of the French frigate *La Vestale*, of 36 guns. In March, 1806, when commanding the tender of the *Pique*, 36, he aided in taking two French 16 gun-brigs; and on the 1st of November following, as first of *La Pique*, with her barge and two other boats under his orders, he succeeded, without the loss of a man, in cutting out from the harbour of Cabaret, Porto Rico, a fine new Spanish brig, pierced for 12 guns, completely destroying at the same time a 3-gun battery at the entrance of the harbour. While subsequently employed ashore on the south side of St. Domingo, he received a severe wound in an attack made by the natives on his party, and in consequence he received a gratuity from the Patriotic Fund. In 1810 he boarded and sunk *Le Barbier de Seville*, a lugger of 16 guns, off Calais; and received the approbation of the Admiralty. He saw much active service on various stations. He was nominated C.B. in 1840, and received the rank of a retired rear-admiral in 1846.

— At Bath, aged 35, Agnes, wife of Capt. James Dalphin, and daughter of William Crawshay, esq., of Cyfarthfa Castle and Caversham Park.

17. At Bermuda, of yellow fever, Marian, wife of Major Oakeley, of the 56th Regt. and half-sister of the late Lord Kingsale.

— At Bath, in his 83rd year, Gen. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, bart., of Fairburn, co. Ross, the senior General in Her Majesty's service, G.C.H. and G.C. of the order of St. Januarius. He was the eldest son of Roderick Mackenzie, esq., by Catherine, daughter of William Baillie, esq., of Ross Hull, Ross-shire, and half-sister to Sir Ewen Baillie, some time Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, who was created a baronet in 1819, with remainder to the male issue of

Mrs. Mackenzie. Sir Alexander succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, August 21, 1820. He entered the army in 1787, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1794 by raising the 2nd Battalion of the 78th or Ross-shire Highlanders, of which regiment he was second in command at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. He next commanded the 36th Regt., and acted as a brigadier-general in the Mediterranean, in command of the Army in the two Calabrias. At the re-commencement of war in 1803, he was placed as a major-general on the staff, and successively commanded brigades on the coast of Kent, in Ireland, at Hull, and at Brighton. In 1808 he was appointed second in command of the forces assembled at Cork, under Sir Arthur Wellesley; but on the change of the destination of that expedition from Buenos Ayres to Portugal, his post was conceded to Sir Brent Spencer, who was already serving on the coast of the Peninsula, and General Mackenzie was transferred to Sicily. For his services in the Sicilies and Calabria, he received from the King of Naples the Grand Cross of St. Januarius; and that of the Hanoverian order was subsequently conferred upon him by King George IV. For some time before the conclusion of the war, in 1814, he commanded the North of Ireland. He attained the full rank of general in 1821, and at the time of his death he was the senior of that rank.

20. At the house of her brother, Sir Robert H. Inglis, bart., M.P., in Bedford-square, aged 64, Mary Louisa Inglis, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Sir Hugh Inglis, bart., of Milton Bryan, Beds, where for the last fifteen years she lived the loved and honoured occupant of the Manor House.

25. At Clontarf, near Dublin, in his 83rd year, Sir Simon Bradstreet, the fourth baronet of Stracummie, co. Kildare (1759). He was born in 1771, and was the son and heir of Sir Samuel, the third baronet, some time Recorder of Dublin, and M.P. for that city, and afterwards one of the Justices of the King's Bench, by Miss Tully, of Glasnevin. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in March, 1791.

26. At his residence, Rochfort House, Blackrock, near Dublin, Sir William Betham, knt., aged 74, Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland, Genealogist of the Order of St. Patrick, Deputy Keeper of the Records of the Birmingham Tower at Dublin Castle, and Keeper of the Parliamentary Records of Ireland, M.R.I.A., F.S.A., F.L.S., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, &c., &c. Sir William Betham was the son of the Rev. William Betham, sometime of Stonham Aspal in Suffolk. He was originally bred to the business of a printer in London; but having a natural taste for genealogy and antiquities engaged in the revision of the third and fourth volumes of the second impression of Mr. Gough's edition of Camden's "Britannia." About the year 1805 he went to Dublin, as clerk to Sir Chichester Fortescue (then Ulster King of Arms) and Athlone pursuivant. In or before the year 1809 he was appointed deputy Ulster; and on the death of Sir Chichester, in 1820, he became Ulster King. In 1812 he was appointed Genealogist Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick, on which occasion (on the 15th of July) he received the honour of knighthood from the Lord Lieutenant. Soon after his arrival in Ireland he was also appointed Deputy Keeper of the Records of the late Birmingham Tower at Dublin Castle. These official appointments were less desirable from their actual emoluments, than from the facilities which they afforded for pursuing the researches connected with his professional engagements as a herald. His labours in the science of heraldry, genealogy, and cognate pursuits, were numerous and valuable. He published numerous works connected with his profession of much interest. Sir William was almost necessarily an antiquary, and was an ardent investigator into the ancient remains of Ireland, and was also much devoted to the study of the Celtic languages, and the philology of the Irish tongue. In 1811, when the Irish Record Commission was constituted, Sir William Betham, being then Deputy Keeper of the Records of Birmingham Tower, in conjunction with Mr. Warburton, was appointed one of the sub-commissioners. He was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy about the year 1825, and shortly after his admission he became its Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, as well as an active member of the Council on the Committee of

Antiquities; and in 1824 was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

26. At Simla, in Bengal, aged 69, Major-Gen. Henry Godwin. C.B., Commander of the Sirhind division of the Bengal army. Gen. Godwin entered the army in 1799, and served in the expedition to the Ferrol, in 1800; in that to Hanover, in 1805; and in Portugal, from Sept., 1808, to July, 1809, including the passage of the Douro. In 1810 he marched with the light company in a flank battalion from Gibraltar to the first defence of Tarifa. He was a volunteer with Lord Blayney from Gibraltar on the expedition to Malaga, and present at the attack on the fortress of Fuengarola. In 1811 he joined the force under Lord Lynedoch, and was present at the battle of Barossa, and severely wounded. For that battle he received the war medal with one clasp; and for his general services in the Peninsula he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. In 1822 he embarked in command of the 41st Foot for Madras. In 1824 he joined Sir Archibald Campbell with that regiment in the invasion of the Burmese empire; and he served throughout that war, from the landing and capture of Rangoon, until the peace made in Feb., 1826, and during its progress he was employed in six several commands against the enemy. In Oct., 1824, he embarked with a force from Rangoon to capture the province of Martaban, where he stormed its strongly fortified town, taking 32 pieces of heavy ordnance and other arms. On the 8th of February, 1825, he captured the fortified position of Tantabain, taking 36 pieces of artillery and other arms. He was also present in every action with the enemy (except those in Dec., 1824, when he was still employed at Martaban), particularly at Sembike, on the 1st of December, 1825, when in command of the advanced guard he carried the front face of the enemy's position. He commanded the 1st Brigade of the Madras division, and was twice thanked by the Governor-General in Council. He attained the rank of major-general in 1846. On the breaking out of the second Burmese war in 1852, Gen. Godwin was selected to command the Bengal division of the army. In April he captured the town of Rangoon. On the 19th of May the town of Bassein was stormed, and on the 4th of June that of Pegu. The subsequent inactivity of the British force has been much criticised; it is believed, however, that Gen. Godwin acted strictly in obedience to orders; and Lord Dalhousie distinctly expressed his full approval of his conduct. Gen. Godwin's death occurred during a visit to Gen. Sir W. M. Gomm, the Commander-in-Chief, at Simlah. That officer announced the General's decease in the following general order:—

"With deep sorrow—a sorrow sacred to the memory of rare private worth and recorded public merit—the Commander-in-Chief in India makes known to the army the death, at Simlah, after brief but severe illness, of Major-Gen. Godwin, C.B., commanding the Sirhind division, and recently holding chief command of the combined field force which achieved the conquest of Pegu.

"Sir William Gomm feels assured that the army at large will regret with him the sudden departure from amid its ranks of a distinguished soldier, a gallant leader, and an ardent promoter of its interests; while some, perhaps, will mourn with his Excellency over the loss of a long-tried and justly-valued friend, faithful and true from youth upwards to the close of an useful and honoured life.

"W. M. Gomm, General,
"Commander-in-Chief East Indies."

The rank of K.C.B., and the command of the 20th Foot, had been conferred on the deceased officer; but he died before the intelligence reached him.

27. At the Palace, Derry, aged 82, the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Ponsonby, D.D., Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. Dr. Ponsonby was brother to Viscount Ponsonby, G.C.B., to Major-Gen. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., who fell at Waterloo, and the dowager Countess Grey, being the third son of William Brabazon, first Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly. He was promoted to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in 1818, and consecrated Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora in 1828; translated to Derry in 1831; and became, in addition, Bishop of Raphoe, in pursuance of the Church Temporalities Act, on the death of Dr. Bissett, in 1834. His Lordship was a member of

the Ecclesiastical Board, a Governor of Erasmus Smith's schools, and President of the Church Education Society. The deceased prelate was eminently esteemed in his diocese, and had so conducted the very difficult questions with which a bishop of the Established Church has to deal in Ireland, as to have secured the good-will of all parties. Dr. Ponsonby married, in 1824, his cousin Frances, daughter of the late Right Hon. John Staples, and has left issue.

28. At his residence, Maretimo, Blackrock, near Dublin, aged 80, the Right Hon. Valentine Browne Lawless, second Baron Cloncurry, of Cloncurry, co. Kildare (1789), and a baron of the United Kingdom by the same title (1831), a baronet (1776), and a Privy Councillor of Ireland. This venerable nobleman, who throughout his life was a man of some influence in respect of his political opinions, was born in Dublin, in 1773, the second but only surviving son of Nicholas Lawless, esq., who three years after, in 1776, was created a baronet, and in 1789 was raised to the peerage of Ireland. Mr. Lawless, whose early political opinions induced him to refuse to go to Oxford, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. At this institution he joined in those views of government which were held by many youths of genius in that country, and which were certainly adverse to the existing state of things. Mr. Lawless went a further length in "patriotism" by becoming a member of the Society of United Irishmen, which had been founded in 1791, in "the idea of uniting both sects (Catholics and Protestants) in pursuit of the same objects, a repeal of the penal laws, and a reform, including in itself an extension of the right of suffrage to Catholics." Soon afterwards he entered as a student of the Middle Temple, a step which rendered it necessary for him to pay frequent visits to London. During one of them he became acquainted with the contemplated project of a union between Great Britain and Ireland. The news acted as a ferment upon his notions of patriotism and nationality, and induced him to publish (in 1797) a pamphlet under the title of "Thoughts on the Projected Union," which is reprinted at the close of his "Recollections," 1849. This essay made him a marked man. At the same period he made the acquaintance of Horne Tooke, Sir Francis Burdett, and Col. Despard. When in Dublin his time was spent in the society of the leaders of the popular movement—of his beloved friend Lord Edward Fitzgerald, of Arthur O'Connor, the elder Emmett, Sampson, Curran, Grattan, and George Ponsonby. His constant activity in forwarding all the plans of this party necessarily rendered him obnoxious to the ruling powers, and several intimations were made to his father that the evil eye of the Government was upon him. In 1798 Mr. Lawless's connection with the obnoxious party led to his arrest on charge of treason. He had been in correspondence with O'Coigly, a revolutionary leader, who was executed for treason on Penenden Heath. This correspondence fell into the hands of Government, and the consequence was his arrest, at his lodgings in St. Alban's street, and at the same time and place were also captured the Duke of Leinster, John Philpot Curran, and Henry Grattan, who happened at the time to be visiting him. These were all, however, immediately liberated; but several influential persons in Ireland were arrested on suspicion of being "more or less deeply implicated in the treasonable conspiracy in Ireland; that they had all knowledge of the connection between the traitors in that county and the French Directory, or its ministers, and had given aid and countenance to the agents who have at different times been sent over from one country to the other." Lord Cloncurry denies that any of the party were engaged in correspondence with the French Directory or its ministers, and that the only aid and countenance they gave to any suspected persons were limited to charitable assistance. His restraint on this occasion lasted for about six weeks, during which he was confined at the house of a king's messenger in Pimlico. He was taken before the Privy Council several times, and questioned by Lord Loughborough, Mr. Pitt, and the Duke of Portland. At length he was released, the Ministers declaring that they had a great regard for his father, and hoped hereafter to have the same esteem for him. Mr. Lawless, nevertheless, continued his political agitation; and in consequence, on the 14th of April, 1799, he was again arrested, under a warrant signed by the Duke of

Portland, the Home Secretary, issued under the authority of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act: the charge was merely "suspicion of treasonable practices," and he was arraigned before the Privy Council. On the 8th of May he was transferred from the charge of a king's messenger to the Tower of London, in which prison he remained until the expiration of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act restored him to liberty in March, 1801. In the meantime, on the 20th of August, 1799, by the death of his father, he became Lord Cloncurry. On his liberation, Lord Cloncurry commenced actions for false imprisonment against the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, but they were stopped by an Act of indemnity passed in favour of those Ministers. After a short visit to Ireland, Lord Cloncurry determined to repair his health and spirits by foreign travel. Upon the peace of Amiens he immediately went abroad, accompanied by two of his sisters. At Paris he was presented to the First Consul, who entered freely into conversation with him, and with Lord Holland, who was also present. Whilst at Rome he married the daughter of Gen. Morgan. He returned to Ireland at the close of 1805. At this period Lord Redesdale, who was then Lord Chancellor of Ireland, refused to place Lord Cloncurry's name on the commission of the peace for the counties of Kildare and Dublin; but the Whig Administration, which shortly followed, corrected this grievance. He now passed his time entirely in the ordinary employments of a country gentleman and magistrate. He made a fine place of Lyons, at the cost of at least 200,000*l.*, employing a prosperous tenantry, and usually entertaining four or five friends from among those who sympathised or bore with his unfashionable national politics. In 1815 he received another mortification from the Tory Government, in being refused, on account of his politics, a request that his step-children should be raised to that titular rank of which they had been accidentally deprived by the premature death of their father. Notwithstanding he had taken a prominent part in defeating a loyal address, proposed to have been sent from the county of Dublin to George the Fourth, he was included in the general peace-making which attended upon the King's visit to Ireland in 1821, when he was graciously invited to the royal table, and even asked His Majesty to his own house, an invitation which was declined in the most gracious terms, on the ground of the shortness of His Majesty's stay. From this period Lord Cloncurry lived in amity with the governing powers, and applied his active mind to ameliorate the physical and moral condition of his countrymen in more legal fashion. In 1831, shortly after the commencement of Lord Anglesey's second vice-royalty, Lord Cloncurry was sworn a privy councillor for Ireland; and in September of the same year, a few days before the coronation, he was raised to a peerage of Great Britain. From his first wife Lord Cloncurry was divorced in 1811; and he married secondly, in the same year, Emily, second daughter of Archibald Douglas, esq., of Darnock, and widow of the hon. Joseph Leeson; and had issue by both marriages.

28. At Madras, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. Robert Gordon, Adjutant-General, fourth son of the late Col. Gordon, 29th Dragoons.

30. In Argyll-street, aged 74, Dorothy, relict of A. R. Dottin, esq., for many years M.P. for Southampton.

31. At Great Malvern, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. Valentine Browne, second Earl of Kenmare and Viscount Castlerosse (1800), Viscount Kenmare and Baron Castlerosse (1798), in the peerage of Ireland, Baron Kenmare of Castlerosse, co. Kerry, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1841), the sixth baronet (1621-2), Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kerry, a Privy Councillor of Ireland, and Colonel of the Kerry Militia. His Lordship succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his father, Oct. 3, 1812; and in 1841 was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Kenmare of Castlerosse. He was a trustee, and afterwards a visitor, of Maynooth College. His Lordship married, in 1816, Augusta Anne, second daughter of Sir R. Wilmot, of Osmaston; but, dying without issue, the English peerage is extinct. He is succeeded in his Irish titles by his brother.

— In Pimlico, aged 44, the Hon. and Rev. James Norton, of Annesley Park, Chertsey, brother to Lord Grantley.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Kilforne, aged 76, Dowager Lady Power, relict of Sir John Power, county of Tipperary.

2. At Sidney, aged 55, Capt. Sir James Everard Home, the second Bart. (1813), C.B., commanding the *Calliope*, 26, and senior officer on the Australian and New Zealand station. He was born in 1798, the elder son of Sir Everard Home, V.P.R.S. and F.S.A., Serjeant Surgeon to King George the Third. Sir J. E. Home entered the navy in 1810, and having served on various stations, commanded the *Racehorse*, 18, in the West Indies, and took an active part in the siege of Paria, in 1835, and was for several days in contest with the batteries there, in company with a Brazilian squadron. He was promoted to the rank of captain, Dec. 5, 1837. In 1841, he was appointed to the *North Star*, 26, which from that time until the summer of 1846 was employed on the East India station. During this period Sir James Everard Home was engaged in the Chinese war, contributing to the capture of Woosung and Shanghae, and participating in the operations on the Yang-tse-Kiang, for which services he was nominated a C.B., Dec. 24, 1842. In Dec., 1845, when senior naval officer at New Zealand, he originated the instructions which were afterwards adopted by Capt. Charles Graham, during whose siege of the stronghold of Kawiti he was entrusted with the defence of a pass situated at the point of debarcation, and behaved with unwearied attention, zeal, and exertion. He was more recently appointed to the command of the *Calliope*, 26, which returned to Sydney a few days before his death from an eight months' cruise, her captain then suffering from the effects of paralysis, with which he was seized while the vessel was off the coast of New Zealand. Sir Everard Home having died unmarried, the baronetcy has become extinct.

3. At Malta, in her 24th year, Charlotte Hope, only daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk for Scotland.

— At Madrid, M. Mendizabal. He held a prominent place in the Spanish Government during the regency of General Espartero.

4. At Exmouth, aged 83, Christopher John Williams Nesham, esq., admiral on reserved half-pay. He entered the navy in 1782, and in the following year was present in the action fought between Sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein, off Cuddalore. In 1789, when still a midshipman, and travelling in France, he was at Vernon during an *émeute*, when the mob were about to hang a wealthy man, a M. Planter. The young officer interposed with the infuriated mob, and saved the life of their intended victim. For this act the General Assembly decreed him a civic crown and a uniform sword of the National Guard of Paris, observing that "he who unarmed had exposed his life to save that of M. Planter, would always make a noble use of that sword to defend liberty and repress anarchy and confusion." Mr. Nesham served very actively on various stations, and on the 11th of October, 1797, took part in the action off Camperdown. In his subsequent services he co-operated in the reduction of Marie Galante, in March, 1808. In the *Intrepid* he assisted in the reduction of Martinique, and was mentioned in terms of high approbation for his able support of Commodore George Cockburn. In April, 1809, the *Intrepid* was severely cut up in an engagement off Guadaloupe with the French frigates *Henriade* and *Félicité*. He received the war medal in 1849, with two bars for Camperdown and Martinique.

4. At Hartrow Manor, Somersetshire, in his 52nd year, Bickham Escott, esq., barrister-at-law, and a county magistrate, formerly M.P. for Winchester.

— In London, aged 56, John Montagu, esq., Secretary to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

— At Bonnington House, Lanark, aged 32, Elizabeth Johanna, wife of Sir Charles W. A Ross, Bart., of Balnagown and Bonnington.

5. At his residence, Woodovis, in the parish of Tavistock, aged 71, William Morgan, esq.

— Drowned when bathing in the sea, when on a visit to Ardgillan Castle, near Balbriggan, aged 32, the Right Hon. Louisa Augusta, Lady Langford, eldest daughter of the late Edward Michael Conolly, esq., M.P. for co. Donegal.

— In London, in his 30th year, William Richard Bexfield, Mus. D. He was born in Norfolk on the 27th April, 1824, and at seven years of age became one of the choristers at the Cathe-

dral. Having exhibited extraordinary musical abilities, he received a professional education; he became an admirable master of the organ, and when scarcely 21 years of age, was chosen organist of Boston church, and shortly afterwards of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. He had already distinguished himself by the composition of some fine chorals, fugues, and anthems. In 1846 he graduated Mus. Bac. at Oxford, his exercise being a canon in five parts which was much admired. Though still so young, he thought himself competent to write an oratorio, which he executed with such reputation that it has been twice chosen for performance in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, first on its introduction at the Choral Society's Concerts in October, 1851, and again at the Musical Festival last year. This oratorio, "Israel Restored," has been performed several times since, and received with the most gratifying expressions of public approbation.

5. At Landour, India, Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw York Reilly, Bengal Eng. He was present at the taking of Bhurtpore and Gwalior, the battle of Sobraon, and the campaigns in the north of India.

— Aged 33, the Hon. Cecil John Lawless, M.P. for Clonmel, youngest son of the late Lord Cloncurry.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 68, Lord Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, of Raynham Hall, Norfolk, and of Tamworth Castle, Staffordshire, a deputy lieutenant of Norfolk, next brother and heir to Marquess Townshend. He was returned to Parliament for Tamworth at the general election of 1812. In 1818 he was defeated by the Peel family, Mr. William Yates Peel being then returned in conjunction with his father the elder Sir Robert; but at the five subsequent elections the seats were divided between these two families without further contest, and Lord Charles sat as one of the members until the dissolution of 1835. Lord Charles Townshend married in 1812, his cousin Charlotte, eldest daughter of General William Loftus, but has left no issue.

8. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sarah Matilda, wife of the Marchese Brancaleone, of Gubbio, in the Roman States, sister of Lord Broughton, G.C.B.

— Very suddenly, at his residence, Linden Villa, Leatherhead, Surrey, Tobias Walker Sturge, esq., late of Bensham House, Broad Green, Croydon.

11. At Pitfour Castle, Perthshire, aged 46, the Right Hon. Montagu Lady Panmure, elder daughter of the second Lord Abercromby.

14. Aged 51, Matthew Davies, esq., of Tan-y-bwlch, near Aberystwith, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Davies, and for 24 years magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Cardiganshire.

15. At Lisbon, in her 35th year, her Majesty Dona Maria II. Queen of Portugal. Maria da Gloria, daughter of the late Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I. (IV. in the series of the Kings of Portugal) by his first consort, the Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria, was born at Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1819. On the death of her grandfather, John VI. she was designated successor to the crown of Portugal, by virtue of the act of renunciation executed by Pedro, one of the provisions of which was that, upon coming of age, she should marry her father's brother, Dom Miguel, whom it was desired, as a dangerous competitor for the throne, to satisfy by such arrangement. Another condition was, that she and her future husband should acknowledge the new constitution. Dom Miguel accepted of the arrangement, swore to the constitution, and was betrothed to the child Dona Maria, and received the regency, and the young Queen left Brazil in 1828, to sail for Europe. Dom Miguel had, meanwhile, declared himself absolute King of Portugal, renounced all his obligations, and forbade the Queen to land. She was now compelled to come to England, where she was received by the court as lawful Queen of Portugal. Her father, Dom Pedro, resigned the crown of Brazil to his son, Pedro II., and came to Europe to assert his daughter's right to the throne of Portugal by arms. The war was successful; Dom Miguel retired to Italy; Dona Maria was acknowledged Queen, and her father governed her kingdom in her name. The health of Dom Pedro, however, was failing; he resigned the regency and died soon after. The Cortes declared the Queen at full age, and by that means defeated the intrigues of the competitors for the Regency. In the same year (1834) the Queen married the Duke Charles Augustus Eugene Napoleon of Leuchtenburg. This amiable prince unhappily died within a few months after

their union. On the 9th of April, 1836, the Queen married a second time Ferdinand, son of Ferdinand Duke of Saxe Cobourg Cohary, who, upon the birth of a Crown Prince, was named King. The government of Dona Maria was not popular. In the course of the next ten years the corruptions of the government, which had fallen into the hands of the Cabrals, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and the increase of taxes, irritated a large portion of the nation. In May, 1846, civil war broke out in the Upper Minho, and in a few weeks several districts were in arms against the Cabral Ministry. The Cabrals resigned, and retired from the kingdom. It is difficult to follow the changes and intrigues that afflicted the distracted kingdom. The Duke of Palmella and Count Saldanha administered the government, while the Count das Antas was in arms for the Juntas. The insurrection was so successful that it seemed that the Queen and her husband would be driven out of Portugal. Suddenly, however, the tide turned in the Royal favour. Some of Das Antas' best regiments came over to the Queen, the British Government interposed its good offices and detained the army of Das Antas as it was leaving the harbour of Oporto. A pacification followed, by which the Queen's authority was restored, on the condition that the Cabrals should for ever be excluded from power. This was all the opponents of the Court gained by the insurrection; for as soon as quiet had been restored, the Conde de Thomar, the elder of the Cabrals, again became premier in the face of Great Britain, and continued a career of oppression and corruption until, in 1851, the Duke de Saldanha carried out a military revolution and reconstituted the government. Dona Maria yielded with a very bad grace to the necessities of her position; and the government has since been conducted under the presidency of Saldanha. Her Majesty has left seven children, the eldest of whom, Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, Duke of Braganza, has now succeeded to the throne as Dom Pedro V. The cause of the death of Dona Maria was very melancholy. Her Majesty had suffered functional derangement of an irremediable nature, and in her two preceding labours her infants had perished, with great danger to the mother; and her physicians had announced to her that she could never again give birth to a living child. The Queen herself had a presentiment that her next labour would be fatal. This presentiment was too surely realised: from mal-presentation it became necessary to extract the infant piecemeal; and the unfortunate lady sunk under the exhaustion.

15. At Stonelands, Devon, aged 52, Codrington Parr, esq., deputy lieutenant, a magistrate, and high sheriff of the county in 1841.

16. At Concord, Massachusetts, in her 84th year, Mrs. Ruth Emerson, mother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and widow of the Rev. W. Emerson, pastor of the first church in Boston from 1799 to 1811.

17. At Torquay, in her 32nd year, the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy. She was the Lady Sarah Frederica Caroline Villiers, daughter of the present Earl of Jersey, by Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland. She was married in 1842 to Nicholas Esterhazy von Galantha, only son of Paul Anthony Prince Esterhazy, many years Imperial Ambassador to Great Britain; and has left several children.

— At Badminton, co. Gloucester, in his 62nd year, the most noble Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort (1682), Marquess of Worcester (1642), Earl of Worcester (1514), Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, and Baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle (1644), Baron Bottetant (by writ 1308), Baron Herbert (by writ 1461), and Baron Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower (1506), K.G., Lieut.-Colonel Commander of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry, and high steward of Bristol. This nobleman was lineal descendant of "old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster," by his marriage with Catherine Swinford; and was born in 1792, the eldest son of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, K.G., by Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson Gower, fifth daughter of Granville first Marquess of Stafford. He entered the army as an officer in the 10th Hussars, and served in the Peninsula on the staff of the Duke of Wellington. He was taken prisoner by Marshal Soult's army, but remained captive only a few months. In 1813, on the attainment of his majority, the Marquess of Worcester was returned to

Parliament for the borough of Monmouth, for which he continued to sit until 1832. On May 24, 1816, he accepted office as one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, and he held that post until March 15, 1819. In 1832, at the first election after the enactment of Reform, the Marquess was opposed, and defeated by Sir Benjamin Hall; but at the general election in 1835 he was returned for the Western Division of Gloucestershire. On the 23rd November following the Marquess succeeded his father as seventh Duke of Beaufort. He became Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry in April, 1834. Sir Robert Peel, after his accession to office in 1841, recommended his Grace for the second Garter that became vacant, and he was invested with that honour, together with the Duke of Buckingham and the Marquess of Salisbury. There was not, perhaps, amongst the aristocracy of England one whose manners and bearing were more truly noble than those of the late duke. He looked every inch what he was—one of the most highly-born and illustriously-descended members of the British peerage. He was an excellent landlord, and a great patron of the sports of the field, and was universally beloved and respected. The Duke of Beaufort was twice married; first to Georgiana Frederica, only child of Lady Anne Wellesley, daughter of the first Earl of Mornington, and sister of the Duke of Wellington, by her first husband the Hon. Henry FitzRoy. His Grace married, secondly, in 1822, Emily Frances, daughter of the same lady by her second husband, Culling Charles Smith; and has left issue of both unions.

18. In King's Bench Walk, Temple, aged 69, the Rev. John Bassett Campbell, also of Lansdowne Villa, Finchley New Road, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and formerly usher of Westminster School.

— Aged 67, Major-General James Campbell, K.H., late Lieut.-Colonel of the 95th Foot.

21. In Hyde Park-place West, aged 21, William Reginald, eldest son of Lord Courtenay, and nephew to Earl Fortescue.

— At Torquay, aged 37, William M. de Butts, late Capt. 88th Regt. second surviving son of the late General Sir Augustus de Butts, K.C.H.

21. In his 80th year, the Rev. Harry Bristow Wilson, D.D., Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle in the City of London. Dr. Wilson was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and afterwards at Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1798 he was appointed third under-master of Merchant Taylors' School; in 1805, second master; in 1816 he was collated by Archbishop Manners Sutton to the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, which he retained until his decease. He resigned his mastership at Merchant Taylors' School in 1824. Of this excellent foundation he wrote a very ample history; and afterwards, in connection with the same subject, a history of the Manor of the Rose in which it is situated. Dr. Wilson was the author of numerous religious and antiquarian pamphlets.

22. At her seat, Hassop, co. Derby, aged 65, the Right Hon. Mary Dorothea Eyre, Countess of Newburgh, Viscountess of Kinnaird, and Baroness Livingstone of Flacraig, in the peerage of Scotland (1660). Her ladyship was born in 1788, the eldest child of Francis the sixth Earl, and was married on the 19th July, 1836, to Colonel Charles Albert Leslie, K.H. of Ballybay, co. Monaghan, who died in 1838, without children. On the death of her brother Francis, the eighth Earl, October 15, 1852, she succeeded to the peerage, which is limited to heirs general.

— At Patshull, co. Stafford, having nearly completed his 69th year, the Right Hon. William Legge, fourth Earl of Dartmouth and Viscount Lewisham, co. Kent (1711), fifth Baron Dartmouth, of Dartmouth, co. Devon (1682), a vice-lieutenant of Staffordshire, colonel of the Staffordshire militia, a director of the British Institution, and councillor of King's College, London, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A. Lord Dartmouth was born in 1784, and was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1805, and was created D.C.L. in 1834. On the 1st of November, 1810, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father. His lordship, who resided chiefly on his patrimonial estates at Sandwell, near Birmingham, was a very active and judicious magistrate, a warm supporter of the charitable institutions of the neighbourhood, and deeply interested himself

in the welfare of his tenantry and of all who came within the sphere of his influence. From an early period of his life, his lordship took a lively interest in the King's Own Regiment of Staffordshire Militia, of which he succeeded to the command as colonel on the death of the Earl of Uxbridge, in 1812. In 1813, when a revolutionary movement broke out in Holland, after the battle of Leipsic, the Earl of Dartmouth set an example to the domestic branch of the military force by offering his personal service, and endeavouring to induce the regiment to volunteer as a provisional battalion, in aid of the general army for foreign service. His lordship's gallant and generous offer not having received a very extensive response in the regiment, the project was abandoned; but 507 men, with a full proportion of officers, were accepted by the Government, and joined the Guards, and other infantry regiments, which distinguished themselves at the crowning struggle on the plains of Waterloo. In 1814 the regiment was disembodied, and so remained until the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, in the spring of the following year, when it replaced the troops of the line in Ireland, and the Earl of Dartmouth was on duty with the regiment until 1816. On the revival of this useful and constitutional force last year, his lordship entered with great zeal upon the work of its organisation; and to the last cherished the greatest solicitude that the re-organised battalion which had been placed under his charge should become as effective as that he had commanded in days of pressing danger. Lord Dartmouth was twice married; first in 1821, to Lady Frances Charlotte Talbot, eldest daughter of Charles Chetwynd, second Earl Talbot; and, secondly, in 1828, the Hon. Frances Barrington, second daughter of George fifth Viscount Barrington, and has left numerous issue.

23. At Walmer, Margaretta, wife of Rear-Admiral W. W. Henderson, C.B., K.H. Commander-in-Chief on the south-east coast of South America.

— At Clifton, Lieut.-Col. John Charles Smith.

24. At Cheltenham, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Duncan McPherson, of the Bengal Army.

— At Manningham Hall, near Bradford, Yorkshire, aged 83, Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kay, esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the West Riding, and formerly M.P. for Bradford. This gentleman was the eldest son of John Cunliffe, esq., of Fairfield Hall, Addingham, and assumed the additional name of Lister on succeeding to the estates of that family, and afterwards, in 1841, the additional name of Kay, on the death of his father-in-law, William Kay, esq. On the creation of Bradford into a parliamentary borough by the Reform Act, in 1832, Mr. Lister was returned as one of its members, and again in 1835 and 1837. In 1841 Mr. Lister retired, and was succeeded in the representation of Bradford by his eldest son; but on his premature death in the same year, Mr. Busfield recovered the seat.

24. In London, aged 66, the Hon. Mary Grace, wife of Sir John Henry Palmer, bart., of Carlton Park, Northamptonshire, and sister to Lord Sondes.

— At Middleham, aged 83, Wm. Sewell, esq., Regimental Quartermaster of the Staff Corps of Cavalry. He received a medal of four clasps for Vittoria, Salamanca, Albuera, and Talavera.

25. At Brighton, aged 62, the Lady Carolina Anne Sanford, wife of Edward Ayshford Sanford, esq., of Nynehead, Som., sister to the late and present Earls of Harrington, the Duchess of Bedford, and the Duchess of Leinster.

26. At his residence, in Exeter, Captain Norris, of the Royal Marines. This gallant officer served with distinction in many of the hard-fought and brilliant actions of the last war. He was present at the attack and capture of Guadaloupe in 1810, at the storming and capture of St. Sebastian in 1813, in the battle of Algiers in 1816, and at Navarino in 1827. He was awarded a medal with four clasps; but having been severely wounded, and his health declining, he was reluctantly compelled to retire on half-pay.

28. At Bewdley, aged 83, Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, esq., formerly M.P. for that borough, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Worcestershire, and a magistrate of Warwickshire; formerly M.P. for Bewdley, from 1818 to 1832.

— In Cambridge-square, London, aged 83, General Sir Augustus de Butts, K.C.H. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1792, and was present at the

sieges of Toulon, Bastia, and Calvi; and was very favourably mentioned by Lord Hood in his despatches on the surrender of Bastia. He became a colonel in 1814, and afterwards for some years commanded the Royal Engineers in Jersey. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army in 1821; was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1837; became a Lieut.-General in 1837, and a General in 1851. He was knighted by her Majesty in 1837.

28. In London, aged 87, the Rev. John Septimus Grover, Fellow and late Vice-Provost of Eton College, and rector of Farnham Royal, Bucks.

— At Cheltenham, Mr. Lancelot Dent, head of the eminent house in China which bore his name. He was the type of a true English merchant, and leaves behind him property to the amount of 500,000*l*.

— In Eaton-square, aged 76, General Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B., G.C.H. and K.T.S. colonel of her Majesty's 4th Regiment of Foot. He entered the army in 1793, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. In 1805 he was employed as an assistant adjutant-general with the army in Hanover, under Lord Cathcart; and, on the return of the army from that country, he became assistant adjutant-general at the Horse Guards. In 1806 he received the appointment of deputy adjutant-general and chief of that department in the expedition prepared for South America, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, during which he was present at the attack and siege of Monte Video, and at the attack on Buenos Ayres. On his return he was for a short time assistant adjutant-general to the troops in Scotland; and in June, 1808, he was appointed to the adjutant-General's department of the army in Portugal. He was present at the battles of Vimiera and Corunna. On the return of the troops to England he became assistant adjutant-general in the Kent district. In 1810 he joined the army in Portugal, and in December of the same year he was appointed by Marshal Beresford to the command of a brigade in the Portuguese army, with the rank of brigadier-general. He served in the Peninsula from that time to the general peace in 1814, and was engaged at the battle of Salamanca, the siege of Burgos, the battle of Vittoria, the assault of Tolosa, the attack of the outworks of San Sebastian and the siege of that fortress, the actions of the Nive on the 9th to 12th of December, 1813, near Biaritz, the passage of the Adour, and the investment of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie, at which he was severely wounded. In May, 1813, he was promoted to the rank of major-general in the British army, and of marshal de campo in that of Portugal. For his services during the Peninsular war he was awarded medals for Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and the Nive, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword by the Prince Regent of Portugal, and a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed to the staff of the northern division as major-general, whence, in June, 1815, he was removed to the staff of the Duke of Wellington in France, where he commanded the 7th division in Paris, and, on the reduction of the force, a brigade in the army of occupation. In 1819 he was appointed to the command of the troops in Scotland, where he continued until promoted to lieut.-general in 1825. In the meantime he received the colonelcy of the 94th regiment in 1823. Soon after attaining the rank of lieut.-general, he was appointed commander-in-chief in Bombay, and a member of council in that presidency. He served in India until the close of 1829, about which time he was removed to the command of the 30th regiment. In 1832 he became a commissioner of the Royal Military College and of the Royal Military Asylum. In 1831 he was made G.C.H., and in 1838 G.C.B. He attained the full rank of general in 1841, and was appointed colonel of the 4th, or King's Own, regiment in 1846.

30. At Higham, Suffolk, aged 63, Sir Charles Witham, knt., lieut. R.N. He was knighted in 1830 by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

— At East Stonehouse, near Devonport, aged nearly 79, Rear-Admiral John Pasco. This gallant officer entered the navy in 1784, and after a great variety of active service, became senior lieutenant of Lord Nelson's flagship the *Victory* in 1803. In this ship he was in that hero's celebrated pursuit of the combined squadrons to the West

Indies; and on his return he shared, Oct 21, 1805, in the battle of Trafalgar. It was to Lieutenant Pasco that Nelson gave his celebrated signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty." It being Lord Nelson's practice to make the officer first on his list for promotion do the duty of signal-officer, and the junior that of first lieutenant, Mr. Pasco, although senior of the *Victory* in the action, was obliged to submit to the regulation enforced by his lordship, through whose death he in consequence lost that promotion to which his rank entitled him. He had thus the mortification of only receiving a commander's commission, dated Dec. 24, 1805; while Mr. Quilliam, the sixth lieutenant, was at once advanced to post rank. During the battle he had the misfortune to be very severely wounded by a grape-shot in the right side and arm; for which he received a pension of 250*l.* per annum, besides having at the time obtained a grant from the Patriotic Fund. Subsequent to Trafalgar, Captain Pasco was actively employed until 1818. In 1846, he was admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; but resigning the appointment almost immediately, he was placed, on the 1st of April following, in command of his old ship the *Victory* stationed at Portsmouth. He had been previously, Feb. 19, 1842, selected as a recipient for the captain's good-service pension. He attained the rank of rear-admiral Sept. 22, 1847.

DECEMBER.

2. At her residence, Castle Meadow, Norwich, in her 85th year, Mrs. Amelia Opie. So long a period has elapsed since the name of this lady was a familiar and honoured sound among her countrymen, that the announcement of her death struck most with surprise, so little were they aware that she survived her public life near half a century, the grace and delight of a private circle. Mrs. Opie was the daughter of Dr. James Alderson, of Norwich, a popular local physician, and particularly noted for his kindness and attention to the poorer class of patients. He had literary tastes, and was a great politician of the radical—almost revolutionary—kind. Amelia's mother dying in her early youth, she was left as the sole charge of her father. It is clear that he greatly endeared himself to her; for with the exception of her nine years of married life, he was her companion during nearly the whole of their joint career. It cannot truly be said that Dr. Alderson gave his daughter the *best* education which her time might have afforded; but undoubtedly he showed his value for sterling principle and solid attainments, by promoting, as far as possible, her intercourse with a woman eminent for both—domestic and simple in her habits, while keen in her appreciation of excellence in literature and art. Still, here was a young lady—brilliant, winning, and popular—of delightful disposition, but not at all unambitious—loving society, and early its darling—what wonder was it if her wit, her gaiety, her poetical and musical powers (united as these last were in song), carried the day, and filled *that* ground with flowers which might otherwise have more richly abounded in fruits? Fruits, however, there were—rich and precious ones. Amelia Alderson, besides the early cultivation of her natural powers and tastes, seems to have thrown herself warmly into her father's political feelings. Being in London at that stirring time (in Nov. 1794) when the trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, &c., were going on, she accompanied some of her friends to the law court, and wrote daily accounts of the proceedings home. Her letters are well remembered by those who heard or read them, as chronicling in the liveliest manner the exciting incidents to which each day gave rise. These letters, after being read in the family circle, were carefully burnt. In 1798, when she was twenty-nine years of age, Miss Alderson married Opie, the painter. She had written before that time, but not for the press; unless, possibly, occasional songs: for here must be mentioned, what always appeared her true vocation in poetry, song-writing. Her exquisite ear made her intolerant always of inharmonious verse; she *adapted* well: the single thought or emotion of a song was often beautifully rendered. She sang these songs finely; and in interpreting a lyrical ballad, it would not have been easy to find her equal. Her marriage with Opie was probably not altogether suitable; but no one can question her faithful, unremitting, earnest endeavours to forward the objects of Opie's life, nor her warm sympathy

in his pains and pleasure. We cannot read the memoir prefixed to his Lectures, and not feel both her attachment for and her understanding of him. It is known that she bore meekly with his occasional roughness — shed the light of her own charming temper on his somewhat moody, anxious turn of mind;—was helper, comforter, inspirer, nurse. He died in 1807, and she, after her nine years of wedded life, returned to Norwich, never thenceforth to quit it, as a home. It is right to add, that during her married years her pen was frequently under exercise; not without need, for the painting-room successes were not such as to place her at her ease, and her love of society could not be indulged without expense. Of her works, "The Father and Daughter," published in 1801, is perhaps the most striking. It was translated and dramatised, and, as the opera "Agnese," with Paer's music, and Ambrogetti's acting and singing, it will, as a contemporary says, "connect Amelia Opie's name with opera so long as the chronicles of music shall be written." More feeble writings followed; in fact, she wrote too rapidly, and with a careless pen; yet among her tales are some of real power—"Murder will Out" and the "Ruffian Boy," in "Simple Tales," rest in our recollection with haunting force. The "Odd-tempered Man," in a different style, is seriously, deeply, impressively pathetic. "Temper," "St. Valentine's Day," and her later "Illustrations of Lying" and "Detraction Displayed" seem to us far inferior. In the last two, particularly, the mode of summing up, as if the two vices were on their trial—as if the result of their reasonable condemnation would bring us in real life one step further from their contaminating influences — was surely unworthy of one acquainted with human nature. Mr. Opie's death brought his widow only to the age of thirty-eight, and she lived forty-seven years longer. She might, we are assured, have married again, but she remained as she was, her father's inmate —the friend—the cheerful, lively guest, whose conversational and musical powers were always welcome; who was ever "a friend in need." Her father died after a long decline, during which she tended and nursed him with devoted affection. It was during the long confinement of that time that religious impressions were certainly deepened and strengthened in her heart. Her father, by his own desire, was interred in the burial-ground of the Friends. Her own after assumption of the Quaker faith, garb, and speech, excited at the time a degree of surprise and clamour which at this day appears quite disproportioned to the occasion. Brought up and baptized among Unitarians, Mrs. Opie had been for a long time, as we know from her own authority, verging towards, and, finally, a convert to orthodox views. In her native city, then, Amelia Opie passed the remainder of her life, cheerful and serene, in the enjoyment of a chosen society, of whom the Buxtons and Gurneys are known widely for their rare piety and benevolence. The loss of friends from this circle, as they were successively called "home" during her protracted life, was the chief trial of her declining days. Amelia Opie had, however, lived in vain if she had not learnt the lesson of resignation and hope. As age advanced bodily strength decayed, but the faculties of the mind remained bright and cheerful. She was interred in the grave of her father, at the Friends' Burial Ground, Gildencroft, Norwich, amid a considerable concourse of persons who had known and loved her. She was "true in heart and true in life; generous, confiding and faithful. Her cheerful heart shone through her bright face, and brought comfort and pleasure into every house she entered; and her deep reverence for all lofty and sacred things was as remarkable as the cheerfulness itself."

3. At his residence in Edinburgh, having nearly completed his 78th year, John Fullerton, esq., late a Lord of Session. This distinguished lawyer was called to the bench in 1828, and had retired from his duties only three weeks before his death.

4. At Catisfield Lodge, near Fareham, Hants, aged 65, James Richard Dacres, esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red. This officer was the only surviving son of the late James Richard Dacres, esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red. He entered the navy in 1796, served in the expedition against Ferrol, and was present in the *Boadicea* in a short action with the French 74 *Duguay Tronin*, 1803. He subsequently performed the duties of flag-lieutenant in the *Theseus* and *Hercules* to his father, then the

Commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, and was promoted in 1805 to the command of the *Elk*, sloop, from which he was posted, Jan. 14, 1806, into the *Bacchante*, of 24 guns. On Feb. 14, 1807, he captured, off St. Domingo, the French national schooner *Dauphin*, of 3 guns and 71 men; and, associating himself with Capt. W. F. Wise, of the *Mediator*, 32, succeeded, by a well-conducted stratagem, in approaching, through a most difficult navigation, the fort of Samana, a notorious nest for privateers, which, after a cannonade of four hours, and a loss to the British of two men killed and sixteen wounded, was stormed and carried with great gallantry by the boats of the two ships. He was appointed, March 18, 1811, to the *Guerrière*, an old worn-out frigate, carrying 48 guns (giving a broadside weight of 517 lbs.) and 244 men. On Aug. 19, 1812, being on her way to Halifax after a very long cruise, this vessel encountered and came to close action with the United States ship *Constitution*, of 56 guns (throwing a broadside weight of 768 lbs.) and 460 men. After nobly struggling with her huge antagonist for nearly an hour and three-quarters, the *Guerrière*, having lost 15 men killed and 63 wounded, and being rendered quite ungovernable, from the loss of all her masts, was at length obliged to surrender, in so shattered a condition, indeed, that on the following morning she was set on fire and blown up. Among the badly wounded on board the *Guerrière* was Capt. Dacres himself, who received a musket-ball in the back while standing on the starboard forecastle hammocks animating his crew, but was not prevailed upon to leave the deck. By the court-martial which assembled at Halifax, in the following October, to try Capt. Dacres for surrendering his ship, he was "unanimously and honourably acquitted of all blame on account of her capture." He received a gratuity from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's in consideration of his wound. Notwithstanding this misfortune, Capt. Dacres was again actively employed; and he was always a popular officer with the seamen, who readily volunteered to ships under his command. In 1845 he was appointed Commander-in-chief on the Cape of Good Hope, which was his last employment. He was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral in 1851.

4. Aged 90, Abraham Henry Chambers, esq., of the Cottage, Paddington, formerly head of an eminent banking-house in New Bond-street, which failed many years ago, and its affairs have been in litigation up to the present period.

6. At his town residence, West George-street, Glasgow, in his 78th year, James Ewing, esq., M.P. for Glasgow in the Parliament of 1832. A large portion of the princely fortune which he had amassed has been devoted to charitable purposes. In his life he gave a munificent donation of 10,000*l.* as the nucleus of a permanent sustentation fund for the support of the ministers of the Free Church of Scotland; and by his will he has bequeathed 20,000*l.* to the Merchants' House, 10,000*l.* to the Royal Infirmary, 5000*l.* to the town of Dumbarton to build an infirmary, a considerable amount to the funds of the Glasgow Asylum for the Blind; and in addition to his liberal gifts during his life he has devoted to the use of the Free Church nearly 20,000*l.*

7. At Luscombe Castle, near Dawlish, in her 85th year, Frances Dorothea, widow of Charles Hoare, esq. She was the eldest daughter of Sir George Robinson, of Cramford, co. Northampton, and M.P. for that borough.

— At Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, aged 23, Robert Jones Adeane, esq., of Brabraham Hall.

— At Thirsk, aged 79, the dowager Lady Johnstone, widow of Sir Richard Vanden Bempde Johnstone, the first baronet, of Hackness Hall, Yorkshire. She was married secondly to William Gleadow, esq.

8. At Prome, in Burmah, in his 37th year, Capt. Thomas Latter, of the 67th Bengal Native Infantry, Deputy Commissioner at that place. Capt. Latter was son of Major Barré Latter. He entered the Indian service in 1836; and serving with his regiment the 67th Bengal N.I. then in Arracan, having a remarkable talent for languages, and being very studious, he became a first-rate Burmese scholar, and published a grammar of that language. On the opening of negotiations with the Burmese, previous to the breaking out of the late war, he was attached to Com-

modore Lambert's expedition as chief interpreter. On the commencement of hostilities he was made interpreter to General Godwin, in which position "he added to his claims by the duty which he well performed on the assault of the great Pagoda at Rangoon." At the storming of Bassein, on the 19th of May, Capt. Latter was again employed, and was severely wounded. For the last year he had occupied the post of deputy-commissioner at Prome; where (in the words of Capt. D'Oyly of his own regiment,) he met the subtle falsehood and crafty policy of the court of Ava with a sagacity which exposed him to the revenge of the enemy. The government of Ava had for months been compassing his assassination: and on the very night in which it was accomplished, Capt. Latter remarked to a friend, "It is well for you that you can go to bed surrounded by your Sikhs; I can never lay my head down on my pillow without thinking I may never wake." About two o'clock A.M. one of the sentries heard one ejaculation from the bed, which alarmed him. He called the guard, who on entering the room found that the unfortunate officer had been murdered. His throat had been cut, and he had received four other wounds. Capt. Latter was buried at Prome with military honours.

9. At Gibraltar, Sir John Eyton Campbell, bart., of Auchinbreck, Kildalloig, Argyleshire.

— In New-inn, aged 63, Robert Langslow, esq., sometime Attorney-General of Malta, afterwards district judge in Ceylon.

12. In Mornington-place, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Rowley Lascelles, esq., Bencher of the Middle Temple.

— At Florence, in her 58th year, the Hon. Mrs. Tolley, widow of Major-Gen. H. D. Tolley, C.B., and sister to Lord Viscount Midleton, and to the Countess of Bandon.

13. At his residence in High-street, Oxford, aged 53, the Rev. Richard Harington, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University. Dr. Harington was born in 1800, the third son of Sir John Edward Harington the eighth baronet, of Ridlington, co. Rutland. He was originally a member of Christ Church, and took a first class *In Literis Humanioribus*. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a fellowship in Brasenose College, where he remained till the year 1833, serving in several of the more important college offices. In that year he accepted the rectory of Oundle, Northamptonshire, and retired to that living, where he was well-known as a hard-working parish priest, and a most active magistrate, being for some years chairman of the Quarter Sessions. In 1842 he was elected Principal of his college. In this responsible office he obtained the love and respect of the members of the foundation, and the esteem of the heads of the University.

13. At Brighton, aged 30, Emily Mary, wife of Hon. and Rev. George T. O. Bridgeman, second son of the Earl of Bradford, and second surviving daughter of the Hon. Richard Bagot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

— At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 80, Theodosia Sarah Frances Lady Howden, third daughter of John first Earl of Clanwilliam; was married in 1798 to Sir John Cradock, G.C.B., created Lord Howden in 1819.

— At Pinner-grove, Middlesex, aged 62, Elizabeth Hurry, wife of Sir William G. Milman, bart., only daughter of Robert Alderson, esq., Recorder of Norwich, by the daughter of Samuel Hurry, esq., of Great Yarmouth, and sister to Mr. Baron Alderson.

14. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 78, Charles Nathaniel Bayley, esq., brother-in-law to the Earl of Jersey.

— At Bracklyn, co. Westmeath, aged 63, Thomas James Fetherstonhaugh, esq., eldest son of the late James Fetherstonhaugh.

— At Mallow Castle, Cork, Catherine Cecilia Jane, wife of Sir Denham Jephson Norreys, bart.

— At Pau, aged 22, Robert Charles Courtenay, eldest son of Sir Robert Throckmorton, bart.

— At Clifton, Comm. Thomas Jackson (a), on the reserved list of 1851. This officer entered the navy in 1800, and was present at Sir J. Saumarez' action of 12th July, 1801, the action in the Gulf of Gibraltar, Nelson's pursuit of the fleets to the West Indies, Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, 6th of February, 1806, when he was slightly wounded, and in the expedition to Copenhagen. He then became acting lieutenant of the *Nassau*, 64, which effected, in company with the *Stately*,

64, the capture and destruction of the Danish 74, *Prindts Christian Frederic*. He was afterwards engaged in active service.

15. At Alloa House, Clackmannanshire, the Right Hon. Philadelphia Stuart Countess of Marr and Kellie, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteath, of Closeburn.

16. At Eglinton Castle, the Right Hon. Theresa Countess of Eglinton and Winton, daughter of Charles Newcomen, esq. She married first Richard Howe Cockerell, esq., Comm. R.N., and secondly, 1841, the Earl of Eglinton, by whom she has left issue.

17. At her apartments in the palace of Hampton Court, after a short illness, the Most Hon. Marianne Marchioness Wellesley. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter and coheiress of Richard Caton, esq., of Maryland, in the United States of America, and sister to the Duchess of Leeds and the dowager Lady Stafford. She was first married to Robert Patterson, esq., a merchant of New York. On the 29th of October, 1825, she became the second wife of Richard Marquess Wellesley, K.G. and K.P. She was left a second time a widow in 1842. In 1830 her Ladyship was appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, which office she retained for several years.

—At Flesk Lodge, Killarney, aged 50, Major William Serjeantson Dalton, youngest son of the late John Dalton, esq., of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire.

18. At Sutton Coldfield, aged 93, Phœbe Ann, widow of Grant Broughton, esq., and mother of the late Bishop of Sydney.

19. At Nice, aged 59, Sir William Lowthrop, knt. of Hull, and of Alga House, Scarborough. He was knighted when Mayor of Hull in 1840.

22. At Child Okeford, Dorset, at a very advanced age, Harriet, relict of Henry Ker Seymer, esq., of Hanford House, Dorset, daughter of Peter Beckford, esq., of Stapleton, co. Dorset, by the Hon. Louisa Pitt, second daughter of George, first Lord Rivers, of Strathfieldsaye.

23. In Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, the Dowager Lady Winnington, widow of Sir Thomas Winnington, the third baronet, of Stanford Court, Worcestershire.

25. In Alban's-place, James Gillkrest, M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Medicine of France. This veteran officer entered the medical department of the army in 1801, and served in the West Indies with the expedition under Sir Thomas Trigge. As surgeon of the 43rd, throughout the Peninsular war, he was present with the light division at various affairs of outposts and minor actions, such as Sabugal and the Coa; besides the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and storming of St. Sebastian (as medical officer to the volunteers from the light division). For these services Dr. Gillkrest received a medal with twelve clasps. On the close of that war in 1814, he embarked with his regiment for America, and served in the affairs which terminated with the disastrous attack upon New Orleans. In 1815 his regiment rejoined the army under the Duke on the advance to Paris. In 1827 he accompanied the expedition to Portugal under Sir W. Clinton. In 1828 he served in Gibraltar during the yellow fever epidemic of that year, and was shortly after promoted to the rank of deputy-inspector, and placed on half-pay. In Paris, during the three days of July, 1830, he gave the benefit of his mature experience as a military surgeon to the wounded of both parties. In 1832, during the prevalence of cholera in London, he was indefatigable in his exertions among the poor, and in a series of letters to *The Times* gave a graphic sketch of the progress of that epidemic. In 1833 he was recalled to active service as principal medical officer at Gibraltar, where his experience in cholera became again available, during its prevalence in that garrison in 1834. After an arduous and eventful career of 41 years' active service, he was promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals, and placed on the retired list in December, 1846.

— At Brasted, Kent, in his 62nd year, the Rev. William Hodge Mill, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew of the University of Cambridge, Canon of Ely, Rector of Brasted, and F.R.A.S.

Dr. Mill entered at Trinity College in 1809, graduated as sixth wrangler, and was elected Fellow of Trinity in 1814. In 1820 he went out to India as the first Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, the noble foundation of Bishop Middleton. The duties of this arduous office he performed in a manner which won the esteem of all, and of none more than of the excellent founder of the institution. "In Mr. Mill he had the satisfaction to find (as he had anticipated) a person admirably fitted to do justice to his own exalted views respecting the duties and capacities of the establishment. He describes that gentleman as a man of noble attainments, such as he had never before met with in India. Everything he saw of the new Principal impressed him with a high opinion of his powers." Dr. Mill returned home on account of impaired health, in 1838. He was appointed Domestic and Examining Chaplain to Archbishop Howley in 1839, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge in 1840. In 1843 he was a candidate for the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, but the election was in favour of Dr. Ollivant, the present Bishop of Llandaff. In the same year Archbishop Howley presented him to the living of Brasted, Kent; and in 1848, on the retirement of Professor Lee, he was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew, to which office a Canonry at Ely is attached. As a mathematician and scholar, Dr. Mill's attainments were of the very highest order; and the pursuits of his youth he continued as the relaxation of his maturer years. His acquirements in Sanscrit have won him an European reputation; and, as a contribution to the evangelising of India, as well as a classical production in that great language, his "Christa Sangrita" is a work unparalleled in modern literature.

25. At Berlin, in his 57th year, Gen. Von Radowitz. Joseph Von Radowitz was born Feb. 6, 1797, at Blandenberg, of a family originally Hungarian, but his grandfather had settled in Germany, and his father, who had studied law at Göttingen, enjoyed the title of State Councillor in the Duchy of Brunswick. Young Radowitz was destined for the military service of Westphalia, which country was then ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, and was sent to France to perfect his military studies, and learn French. In 1812 he entered active service as an artillery officer, having become highly proficient in mathematical science. His conduct speedily won him the Cross of the Legion of Honour. At the battle of Leipsic he commanded a Westphalian battery, was wounded, and taken prisoner. Upon the dissolution of the Westphalian kingdom, and the return of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, Radowitz entered the service of the latter, and made with the Hessian artillery the campaign against France. In 1815 (being then only 18) he was appointed first teacher of mathematics and the military sciences to the school for cadets at Cassel. In 1823 he had risen to the rank of captain, and was attached to the Electoral Court as military and mathematical teacher of the heir apparent. His Court favour was of no long duration, for having taken a manly part in favour of the Electress, a sister of the King of Prussia, in a disgraceful dispute forced upon her by her husband, he thought it best to quit the service of the Elector, and enter that of the King of Prussia, by whom he was warmly received. He became mathematical tutor to Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and was made a captain on the staff. He was elected member of the highest military board, a professor of the military academy, and an examiner of artillery students. In 1828 he became major, and in 1830 chief of the artillery general's staff. While resident at the Prussian Court, Von Radowitz became the intimate friend and confidant of the Crown Prince—the present king—which gave him great influence at Court when his friend had ascended the throne, and was the cause of much jealousy in the meantime. In 1836, Von Radowitz was named Military Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Germanic Diet. This appointment, a kind of honourable banishment, he owed to the influence of his opponents at Court and in the Ministry. In 1840 the prospect of war with France upon the accession of M. Thiers led to the recall of Von Radowitz to Berlin, whence he was shortly after sent with Gen. von der Groben to Vienna, to stir up the Government of Austria to the defence of Germany. The war-cloud passed away, but it had given Von Radowitz the opportunity of putting a federal army on a good footing. In 1847 the

present King called Von Radowitz from Frankfort, and commissioned him to draw up a memorandum upon the reconstitution of the Confederation. It is known that great confusion ensued in Germany at this time, and Radowitz played an important part, advocating the pretensions of the King of Prussia to supremacy. In April, 1848, Radowitz retired from the Prussian service in consequence of the outbreak of revolution throughout Germany, and the changed state of affairs. In the elections to the National Assembly, which was to meet at Frankfort, he was returned for Arnsberg, in Westphalia. He took his seat in the Assembly, hoping that the public spirit of Germany would put an end to the revolution by accepting the new power it had given to the representatives of the nation as the basis of those tangible reforms which had, up to that time, been attempted in vain. He spoke and voted with the extreme right, desiring to see the 39 sovereignties formed into one state, of which Prussia must be the head. The melancholy end of the Assembly, upon which Germany had built so many hopes, is only too well known. To the last, Radowitz was faithful to the principles which had always guided him, and sought the unity of Germany by a voluntary arrangement between the Governments and peoples. When his hopes in the Assembly had been frustrated, he returned to Berlin by desire of the King, and became the author of the scheme called the Union. In accordance with this, a kind of federal body was formed of about 18 states, the princes of which met in a congress, while the people were represented in a Parliament which was convoked at Erfurt. A constitution was framed, and the princes were summoned to Berlin to adopt it. Delays and hesitation took place—and when, as was to be expected, Austria opposed with growing strength the establishment of a league against her, the sovereigns of the Union States found that their conduct had lost them the confidence of the people. As the crisis approached, it was felt that Radowitz was bound to come forward and assume the responsibility of his own measures. He accordingly entered the cabinet in 1850. The Prussian army was mobilised, and the Landwehr called out: troops occupied the Etappen-strasse through Hesse Cassel, in which Austria had intervened. Shots were actually exchanged between Austria and Prussia, when the King gave way, and sacrificed, with expressions doubtless of sincere regret, his minister and friend. Since then Von Radowitz has lived in comparative retirement. Gen. Von Radowitz was the author of many treatises on military subjects of great value, and of some religious works marked by the mystic tendencies of the times. He was a man of remarkably winning address, and was highly estimated by all the Courts to whom he was known.

25. In Duke-street, Portland-place, aged 76, Cordelia, wife of Sir George Jackson, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Commissary Judge at St. Paul de Loando, Africa.

26. At Dover, aged 54, Mary, relict of the Ven. Edward Bather, Archdeacon of Salop, daughter of Dr. Samuel Butler, late Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

27. At Bath, in his 85th year, the Rev. William Jay, the eminent Dissenting Minister. Mr. Jay was born at Tisbury, in Wiltshire, on the 8th of May, 1769. His parents were persons in humble circumstances, and he himself, in his younger days, laboured as a mason's boy. Having attracted the notice of the Rev. Mr. Winter, a Presbyterian minister in his village, he was introduced to the care and tuition of the Rev. Cornelius Winter, of Marlborough, a Dissenting minister, who was much engaged in preparing young men for the pulpit. Mr. Jay began to preach before he had attained his sixteenth year, and about that age was allowed to preach in the Surrey Chapel, and there is no doubt that Rowland Hill discerned something extraordinary in the lad whom he permitted to occupy such a post. He has stated in one of his publications that before he was of age he had delivered nearly one thousand sermons. At first he preached at various small places in the same part of Wiltshire, and for nearly a twelvemonth he officiated as the minister of Lady Maxwell's Chapel, at the Hotwells, Clifton. On the 31st of January, 1791, he was settled as the minister of Argyle Chapel, in Bath, having previously for many months preached there. Mr. Jay's regular ministry was confined to Bath, and was interrupted only by annual visits to London and to the coast. By his writings, however,

he was so extensively known, that few persons of any denomination omitted an opportunity of hearing him. He continued to be the minister of Argyle Chapel until January, 1853, during the remarkable period of 62 years. In January, 1841, when Mr. Jay had completed the fiftieth year of his ministry, the jubilee was celebrated by religious services in the chapel, and by a social meeting which was held in the Assembly Rooms, on which occasion a handsome silver salver, with a purse containing 650*l.*, was presented to him. The circumstances connected with his resignation of the pastoral duties at Argyle Chapel became the subject of much discussion, and occasioned a disunion among his people, which resulted in the secession of a large number, a circumstance which no doubt embittered his latter days. Dr. Jay's works consist of eight volumes, chiefly sermons, most of which have passed through several large editions, and have been republished in America.

29. At Charborough Park, Dorsetshire, Jane Frances, wife of John S. Sawbridge Erle Drax, esq., M.P., only daughter of the late Richard Erle Drax Grosvenor, esq., M.P.

— At Ramsgate, aged 72, Charlotte Hinchliffe, youngest daughter of the late Bishop of Peterborough.

30. At Byrom Hall, near Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, Rear-Adm. William Ramsden, of Oxton Hall, Tadcaster.

— At his residence, Gothic Cottage, Blackheath, Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., of Bicton Hall, Salop, a deputy lieutenant of that county, and G.C.B. Sir Richard Jenkins will long be distinguished in the annals of India, as a statesman of sound and strict ability, and whose honourable conduct secured for him, whilst resident there, the respect not only of the native princes and inhabitants, but of every one with whom the official duties of his situation brought him into connection. In the year 1800 he was appointed a writer on the Bombay establishment, and in 1805 was chosen assistant secretary to Sir Barry Close, bart., Resident at the Poona Durbar. Afterwards he was appointed Resident at Scindia's Court, where he continued some years, and was then transferred to the Residency at Nagpore, in Berar. In this difficult situation Mr. Jenkins proved himself so able a political agent and civil administrator, as to gain the praise not only of the Company, but of the Government at home. After an absence of 27 years Mr. Jenkins returned to England, and resided on his patrimonial estate, at the Abbeyforgate, Shrewsbury. Soon after his return from India, he was elected a Director of the East India Company, and was subsequently its chairman. It need scarcely be added that his Indian experience rendered him a most efficient officer. At the general election of 1830, Mr. Jenkins was solicited to stand for Shrewsbury, and was returned at the head of the poll, and was again returned in 1831. At the elections of 1832 and 1834 he did not offer himself. But in 1837 he again came forward, and was again returned at the head of the poll. At the dissolution of 1841 he retired from parliamentary duties, having discharged them diligently and conscientiously, as an honest agent, watching over the local and political rights of his constituents. In 1834 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. In 1838 he had conferred upon him in reward for his public services the distinguished grade of Grand Cross of the Bath, accompanied by a letter from the late Marquess Wellesley, in which he states that the "honour conferred far exceeds a baronetage in lustre, and is much more suitable to the services you have rendered to the empire. Besides, it is the first conferred on the civil service in India in any instance below the rank of Governor; and you are the first on this new foundation of honour for that service, of which all must allow you to be a principal ornament." Mr. Jenkins married in 1824, Eliza Helen, eldest daughter of Hugh Spottiswode, esq., by whom he has left issue.

30. At Brasted, Kent, aged 76, John Pollard Mayers, esq., Bencher of the Middle Temple, and late agent for Barbadoes.

— In Eaton-place, Elizabeth Caroline, fifth daughter of Sir Charles Price, of Spring Grove, the first baronet.

31. At Ashford, Kent, aged 70, Capt. John Stoddart, R.N. (1825), on the retired list of 1846.

Lately. At Paris, the Gen. Count de Montholon, one of the favourites of the Emperor Napoleon. His father was colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and the young Montholon entered the army

of the ancient monarchy at the age of 15. He commenced his career under Bonaparte, on the celebrated day of the 18th of Brumaire, and was in the list of the officers who received swords as marks of distinction from the First Consul on that memorable occasion. Appointed aide-de-camp to Marshal Berthier before he had attained the age of 21, he served in that capacity in every campaign subsequent to that period, and distinguished himself in a more eminent degree at the battles of Austerlitz, Wagram, Jena, and Friedland. During a time when the state of his health and the effects of his wounds did not permit him to undergo the fatigues of actual military service, Napoleon employed him in various important missions, and attached him to his own person as one of his Chamberlains. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the department of the Loire, and was proceeding to oppose a vigorous resistance to the Austrians, when he received the news of the Emperor's abdication. His first thought was to resign his command, and hasten to his master at Versailles. From this hour his fate and that of Napoleon became inseparable. He held the rank of general during the "hundred days;" he served Napoleon as Chamberlain after the battle of Waterloo, both at the palace Elysée and at Malmaison; and, to his infinite honour, with his wife and children, voluntarily partook of the ex-Emperor's imprisonment at St. Helena, and continued with him till the period of his decease.

Lately. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Lieut.-Col. David England Johnson. This officer embarked with his regiment in 1805 on the expedition to Hanover, and was shipwrecked and taken prisoner; accompanied the expedition to South America in 1806, and was present at the storming of Buenos Ayres; served afterwards in the Peninsula, from June, 1808, to January, 1809, and from June, 1809, to December, 1812, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Lugo, Corunna, Busaco, Redinha, Sabugal, where he was wounded, Fuentes d'Onor, El Bodon, the first siege of Badajoz and assault and capture of the citadel, the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was severely wounded at the assault, and the battle of Salamanca. For these services he received a medal and nine clasps.

Lately. At Bermuda, of yellow fever, Frederick Wodehouse, esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, third son of the Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouse.

Lately. At Tremere, the house of her son-in-law, F. J. Hext, esq., Dorothy, wife of Sir Joseph S. Graves Sawle, bart., of Penrice, Cornwall.

PROMOTIONS.

1853.

JANUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

4. The Duke of Argyll and Viscount Sydney sworn of the Privy Council. This Gazette contains the appointments of the Earl of Aberdeen's Administration.

5. The Right Hon. John Wynne to be a Privy Councillor of Ireland.

6. Viscount Torrington to be a Lord in Waiting to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

11. The Marquess of Ormonde to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13. Earl Somers, Lord Camoys, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Rivers, Lord Waterpark, and Lord de Tabley, to be Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

— The Marquess of Dalhousie, K.T., to be Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports.

15. The Duchess of Sutherland to be Mistress of the Robes.

17. Stephen Henry Sullivan, esq. (now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Chili) to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Peru.—Capt. the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, R.N. (now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Peru) to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Chili.

19. The Duke of Northumberland and Marquess of Londonderry elected Knights of the Garter.

22. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, esq., to be Auditor-General for the colony of New South Wales.

Sir G. J. Turner to be one of the Lords Justices.

PROMOTIONS.

Sir W. P. Wood to be a Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Kenyon Parker, Q.C., and C. Otter, esq., to be Examiners in the Court of Chancery.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

7. 48th Foot, Capt. G. M. Lys to be Major.—80th Foot, Capt. L. L. Montgomery to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. T. Powys, of the 60th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

21. 39th Foot, Major-Gen. R. Lluellyn, C.B., to be Colonel.

28. 46th Foot, Major-Gen. R. Egerton, C.B., to be Colonel.—Cape Mounted Riflemen, Major C. H. Somerset to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. J. Carey to be Major.—Staff, brevet Colonel A. W. Torrens, of 23rd Foot, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General. — Colonel R. Airey to be Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief.

ECCESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. P. Lightfoot, Honorary Canonry of Peterborough.

Rev. W. Potter, Honoray Canonry of Norwich.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. C. O. Goodford, Head Master of Eton.

Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, D.D., Provost of Eton.

M. Muller, M.A., Lectureship of Modern Literature, University of Oxford.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Carlow.—Edward Alexander, esq.

Morpeth. — Right Hon. Sir George Grey.

Oxford.—Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

[All the members of Lord Aberdeen's Administration whose acceptance of office vacated their seats, except Mr. Sadleir, late Member for Carlow, have been re-elected.]

FEBRUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

4. E. R. Power, esq., to be Assistant Colonial Secretary for Ceylon.

4. Lord A. Hervey to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of the Prince of Wales.

11. John Green, esq., now Consul at the Piræus, to be Consul at Alexandria.

14. Andrew Buchanan, esq., now Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation, to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the King of Denmark; and the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, now Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, to be Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation.

15. Edward Eyre Williams, esq., to be Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in the colony of Victoria; William Foster Stawell, esq., to be Attorney-General; James Croke, esq., Solicitor-General; Henry Field Gurney, esq., Crown Solicitor; Robert Williams Pohlman, esq., Commissioner of the Court of Requests and Chairman of General and Quarter Sessions; and Frederick Wilkinson, esq., to be Master in Equity of the Supreme Court and Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, in the same colony.

19. Benjamin Campbell, esq., to be Consul at Lagos.

21. The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., to be Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

— Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., to be Constable of the Tower of London and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

— Wyndham William Lewis, of Llanthetty Hall, esq., to be Sheriff of the county of Brecon.

— Lord Cowley, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French, to be G.C.B. of the Civil division; William Gore Ouseley, esq., to be K.C.B. of the Civil division; Lieut.-Gen. Charles Macleod, E.I.Co's Service, to be K.C.B.; and Belford Hinton Wilson, esq., to be K.C.B. of the Civil division.

25. B. Boothby, esq., to be Second Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of South Australia.

— Claude Fairie, esq., to be Sheriff for the colony of Victoria; Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq., to be Auditor General.

Major T. A. Larcom, R. Eng., late Deputy Chairman of the Board of Works, to be Under-Secretary of State for Ireland.

Rear-Adm. Houston Stewart, C.B., to be Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance.

PROMOTIONS.

Army Appointments.

4. 1st Dragoons, Major J. Yorke to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. Wardlaw to be Major.—22nd Foot, brevet Major T. S. Conway, C.B., to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Major C. Kelson, from Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major.—Staff, Major F. D. George, C.B., from 22nd Foot, to be Dep. Adjutant-Gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; brevet Major H. D. O'Halloran, from 69th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

15. 19th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Unett to be Major. — 67th Foot, Major T. E. Knox, from 3rd West India Regt., to be Major. — 2nd West India Regt., Capt. H. W. Whitfield to be Major.

25. Hospital Staff, Inspector-General A. Smith, M.D., Superintendent of the Army Medical Department, to be Director-General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Departments.

Navy Promotions.

Capt. Henry Byam Martin, C.B., and Comm. G. W. Preedy to the *Duke of Wellington*, 131; Comm. George Hancock to the *Espiegle*, 12.

25. In consideration of the successful operations against Rangoon and Pegu, and in the Irrawaddy River, the following naval promotions have taken place: Comm. C. F. A. Shadwell to be Captain; Lieuts. John William Dorville, Henry Shank Hillyar, Rowley Lambert, and George William Rice, to be Commanders; Mr. Hugh Alan Hinde and Mr. Charles Ashwell Boteler Pocock to be Lieutenants.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Ven. C. C. Clerke, D.D. (Archdeacon of Oxford, &c.), Sub-Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Oxford.

Rev. J. Davies, D.D., Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. J. Gould to the Canonry of Hurst in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

Rev. W. Jackman, Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Very Rev. H. P. Hamilton (Dean of Salisbury) to be one of Her Majesty's Preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Merthyr Tydvil. — Henry Austin Bruce, esq.

Tavistock. — Robert Joseph Phillimore, esq., *vice* Carter, declared not duly qualified.

MARCH.

Gazette Promotions.

2. Charles Baillie, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the shire of Stirling, *vice* Handyside, resigned.

— John FitzGerald Leslie Foster, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the colony of Victoria.

3. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Robert Edw. Boyle to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Knox, resigned.

8. Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood to be Clerk Marshal to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

11. Robert Bunch, esq., now British Vice-Consul at New York, to be Consul at Philadelphia.

15. William Charles Sargeaunt, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the district of Natal in South Africa.

17. The Hon. Mary Bulteel to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* The Hon. Amelia Matilda Murray, appointed Extra Maid of Honour.

19. The Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Charles Ramsay Drinkwater Bethune, esq., C.B. and Capt. R.N., and Colin Blackburn, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for inquiring into local charges upon Shipping.

— Armand Pictet, esq., now British Consular Agent, to be Consul at Geneva.

20. Sir Wm. St. Lawrence Clarke, of Rossmore, co. Cork, bart., and Elizabeth Barbara, his wife, to take the name and arms of Travers, in memory of John Moore Travers, esq., of Clifton, co. Cork, father of the said Dame Elizabeth Barbara.

26. Robert Hodgson, esq., to be Chief Justice for Prince Edward Island.

— Robert Crosby Beete, esq., to be First Puisne Judge of British Guiana.

— Charles Douglas Stewart, esq., to be Attorney-General, and James Clement Choppin, esq., Solicitor-General, for the island of St. Vincent.

PROMOTIONS.

Army Appointments.

1. 20th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir William Chalmers, C.B., to be Colonel.—50th Foot, Major-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, bart., to be Colonel.

4. 54th Foot, Captain Rowland Moffat to be Major.—83rd Foot, brevet Major Henry Lloyd to be Major.

11. 3rd West India Regt., Lieut.-Col. Auchmuty Montresor, from Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Major L. S. O'Connor, 1st West India Regt., to be Lieut.-Colonel.

22. 7th Dragoon Guards, Major-Gen. Robert Burd Gabriel, C.B., to be Colonel.—14th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Henry Murray, C.B., from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel.

25. Scots Fusilier Guards, brevet Col. and Major Henry Colvile to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Col. W. T. Knollys to be Major; brevet Col. J. H. E. Dalrymple to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—23rd Foot, Major H. G. Chester to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. J. Phillott to be Major.—44th Foot, Capt. Rob. Fielden to be Major.

Navy Promotions.

5. Vice-Adm. the Hon. George Elliot, C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Charles Gordon, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Rear-Adm. Sir W. H. Dillon, knt., K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Edward Boxer, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Thomas Ball Clowes to be retired Rear-Admiral on the terms proposed, 1st Sept., 1846.

10. Commanders Charles Fraser, John Powney, K.H., John Hudson, Colson Festing, George G. Miall, Charles Hall, Godfrey L. Woolley, John Hills, and C. Binsted, to be Captains on the reserved half-pay list.—Lieutenants Francis Godench, Richard Ward, John Adamson, Richard N. Williams, Thomas Higgins, Francis Lyon, William Hole, John Nicholas, A. Shillingford, and J. Sanders, to be Commanders on the reserved half-pay list.

Appointment. — Commander H. D. Rogers to the *Albion*.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. John Jackson, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford, to the Bishopric of Lincoln.

Rev. R. C. Coxe to the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne.

Rev. G. H. U. Fagan to the Canonry of Combe 3rd, in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Rev. H. Verschoyle, the Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church of Christ, Dublin.

Rev. I. Woolley to be one of H. M.'s Preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

J. Nichol to the Professorship of Natural History, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Blackburn.—Montague Joseph Fielden, esq.

Carlow.—John Alexander, esq.

Derby.—Michael Thomas Bass, esq., declared duly elected, *vice* Horsfall.

Forfarshire.—Hon. Lauderdale Maule (Surveyor-General of the Ordnance), re-elected.

Frome.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. E. Boyle, re-elected.

Worcestershre (*West*). — Viscount Elmley.

APRIL.

Gazette Promotions.

6. The Right Hon. George Stevens Byng (commonly called Viscount Enfield), summoned to the House of Peers by title of Baron Strafford, of Harmondsworth.

— The Marquess of Stafford to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Cromarty.

— Henry Reeve, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Registrar of the Privy Council.

— Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. George Cathcart, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to be High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories in Southern Africa, adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of that colony, save and except the territories of the Orange River Sovereignty; and Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., and Charles Mostyn Owen, esq., to be Assistants to the High Commissioner.

— Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., to be Special Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the aforesaid territories of the Orange River Sovereignty.

PROMOTIONS.

18. Henry Holland, of Sandlebridge, co. Chester, and of Lower Brook-street, M.D. (one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary), created a Baronet.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Morgan Clifford, M.P., to be a Commissioner of Lunacy, *vice* Lord Seymour, resigned.

Army Appointments.

1. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. W. Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Colonel Commandant.—Royal Engineers, brevet Major R. K. Dawson and brevet Major H. Tucker to be Lieut.-Colonels.—1st Regiment of Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. B. Daveney to be Major.—98th Foot, Major D. Rainier to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major E. Haythorne to be Major.—2nd West India Regiment, Major H. Mends to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. W. W. Wynn, from 7th Foot, to be Major.

8. 3rd Dragoon Guards, Major J. D. Dyson to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. Dyson to be Major, *vice* J. D. Dyson.

22. Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. O'Brien, from Major half-pay 87th Foot, late Deputy Adjutant-Gen. at Barbadoes, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major F. W. H. Lord Burghersh, from 25th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. F. G. Bull, on half-pay of 60th Foot (Staff Officer of Pensioners), to be Major in the Army.

29. 7th Dragoon Guards, Major-Gen. Lord Sandys to be Colonel.—56th Foot, Capt. A. W. Byles to be Major.—59th Foot, Major H. H. Graham to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major A. E. Burmester to be Major.—80th Foot, Major R. G. Hughes to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. S. T. Christie to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. H. Hebden, of the 1st West India Regiment, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Navy Promotions.

2. Vice-Adm. Lord William Fitzroy, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Henry Hope, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. F. G. Rich to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Appointments.—Capt. J. C. Fitzgerald to the *Winchester*.—Commander E. K. Barnard (1852) to the *Virago*, 6, steam-sloop; F. P. Warren (1852) to the *Star*, 8.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. C. J. Abraham to the Archdeaconry of Waimate, dio. New Zealand.

Rev. J. O. Parr to Hon. Canonry in Manchester Cathedral.

Rev. J. Turner to Honorary Canonry in Manchester Cathedral.

Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave, Bampton Lecturer, Oxford, 1854.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Scott Nasmyth Stokes, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., Head-Mastership of Christ's Hospital, London.

Rev. A. Pott, Principal of the Diocesan College, Cuddesden, Oxfordshire.

Rev. B. Price, Sedleian Professorship of Natural Philosophy, Oxford.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Athlone.—William Keogh, esq. (Solicitor-General for Ireland) re-elected.

Bridgnorth.—John Pritchard, esq.

Carlow Co.—Wm. B. M'C. Bunbury, esq.

Huddersfield.—Viscount Goderich.

Lancaster.—Thomas Greene, esq.

MAY.

Gazette Promotions.

3. Henry Francis Howard, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at Berlin), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil.

11. Sholto James Douglas, esq., to be Substitute-Procureur and Advocate-General for the Island of Mauritius.

12. Lord Belhaven to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

— Frederick William Slade, esq., Thomas Chisholm Anstey, esq., and Thomas Borrow Burcham, esq., to be Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election, and at previous elections, for the City of Canterbury.

— Frederic Solly Flood, esq., John Deedes, esq., and William Baliol Brett, esq., to be Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election, and at former elections, for the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

20. Lord Augustus Loftus, now Secretary of Legation at Stuttgardt, to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

PROMOTIONS.

23. Cospatrick Alexander, Earl of Home, to be Keeper of the Seal of Scotland.

25. Fox, Lord Panmure, to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland.

26. The Hon. Amelia Matilda Murray to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* the Hon. Mrs. George Edward Anson, resigned.

30. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. George Cathcart, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Major-Gen. Henry Somerset, C.B., to be Knights Commanders of the Bath; and Col. William Eyre, Lieut.-Col. 73rd Foot; Lieut.-Col. John Michel, 6th Foot; Lieut.-Col. C. C. Yarborough, 91st Foot; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Perceval, 12th Foot; Lieut.-Col. G. T. C. Napier, late Lieut.-Col. Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Companions of the Bath.

George Deas, esq. (late Solicitor-General for Scotland), to be a Lord of the Court of Session.

Graham Willmore, esq., Q.C., to be Judge of the Wells district of County Courts.

Army Appointments.

6. 80th Foot, Major-Gen. Lawrence Arguimbau, C.B., to be Colonel.

13. 71st Foot, Capt. Robert Francis Hunter to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut. John Pitt Kennedy, 14th Light Dragoons (local Major in the East Indies), to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in that country.

17. 76th Foot, Major-Gen. William Jervois to be Colonel.

20. 42nd Foot, brevet Major Thomas Tulloch to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. John Macdonald to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

27. Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. H. W. Cumming to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—43rd Foot, Capt. the Hon. P. E. Herbert to be Major.—52nd Foot, Major G. Campbell to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. A. Vigors to be Major.—81st Foot, Major H. Renny to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. H. Stewart to be Major.—Brevet, to have the rank of Major in the East Indies: Capt. C. V. Cox, Capt. A. Robertson, Capt. P. Christie, and Capt. H. A. Olpherts, all of the Bengal Artillery.

31. Lieut.-Col. William Eyre, 73rd Foot, to be Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.—Majors F. G. A. Pinckney, 73rd Foot; David Forbes, 91st Foot; H. D. Kyla, 45th Foot; C. H. Burnaby, R. Art.; J. J. Bissett, Cape Mounted Riflemen; Arthur Horne, 12th Foot; John Armstrong, Cape Mounted Riflemen; W. E. Bedford, 60th Foot; W. H. Tottenham, 12th Light Dragoons; R. N. Phillips, 43rd Foot; A. H. Horsford, Rifle Brigade; and the Hon. P. E. Herbert, 43rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army.—Captains H. L. Maydwell, 41st Foot; Hon. R. W. P. Curzon, Grenadier Guards; H. T. Vialls, 45th Foot; Hon. Adrian Hope, 60th Foot; R. P. Campbell, 73rd Foot; T. Addison, 2nd Foot; C. D. Robertson, R. Eng.; J. C. Mansergh, 6th Foot; Lord Alex. G. Russell, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Richard Tylden, R. Eng.; F. W. L. Hancock, 74th Foot; Edward Wellesley, 73rd Foot; E. S. Smyth, 2nd Foot; W. E. Bewes, 73rd Foot; P. P. Faddy, R. Art.; and Hon. G. T. Devereux, R. Art., to be Majors.

Navy Promotions.

22. Rear-Admirals W. Ward and R. Elliott to be Vice-Admirals on reserved half-pay; Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew, knt., C.B. and K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

— Matthew Conolly (1842), and Robert Jenkins (1846), to the rank of Commander.

28. Rear-Adm. Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. J. R. Burton, K.H., to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Capt. W. F. Martin to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; retired Captains W. H. Smyth and H. Saumarez to be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st of September, 1846.

Appointments.—Capt. George William Conway Courtenay (1828) to be Captain Superintendent of the Royal Hospital, Haslar.

Comm. J. M'Niell Boyd (1850) to the *Nerbudda*, 12.

Comm. William Abdy Fellowes (1850) to the *Comus*, 16.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. A. P. Saunders, D.D., to the Deanery of Peterborough.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. E. Bickersteth to the Archdeaconry of Buckinghamshire.

Rev. W. W. Berry to the Canonry of Mapesbury, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

Rev. H. P. Wright the Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, D.D., Visitor of Balliol College, Oxford.

Rev. W. H. Thomson, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, to the Regius Professorship of Greek, Cambridge.

E. W. Rowden, M.A. (New College), to be Registrar of the University of Oxford.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Berwick-on-Tweed.— Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, esq., and John Forster, esq.

Lancaster.—Thomas Greene, esq.

Maidstone.—William Lee, esq.

Taunton.—Sir John Wm. Ramsden, bart.

JUNE.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. The Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith, Master of the Rolls in Ireland; Sir Creswell Cresswell, knt., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in England; John Marshall, esq., one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland; George William Wilshere Bramwell, esq., Q.C.; James Anderson, esq., Q.C.; Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, esq.; Thomas Bazley, esq.; and Robert Slater, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the expediency of assimilating the mercantile laws of the United Kingdom.

3. William Beaver Neale, esq. (some time British Vice-Consul at Alexandretta), to be Consul for the Continent of Greece and Island of Negropont, to reside at the Piræus.

4. Graham Wilmore, esq., Q.C.; George Boden, esq.; and Thomas Tower, esq., to be Commissioners of inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election for Cambridge.

6. Dr. James Begbie to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary in Scotland.

18. The Earl of Eglinton elected a Knight of the Thistle.

20. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, knt., and George Cornwall Lewis, esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the existing state of the Corporation of the City of London.

24. William John Alexander, esq., Q.C., to be Attorney-General of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, *vice* Smirke, esq., resigned.

25. Joseph Hensley, esq., to be Attorney-General, and John Longworth, esq., Solicitor-General, and George Birnie, esq., to be Registrar and Keeper of Plans for Prince Edward Island.

28. Edward Smirke, esq., to be Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

3. 1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. G. Briggs to be Major.—2nd Dragoon Guards, Major-Gen. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish to be Colonel.—52nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. G. Hughes, from 80th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* C. W. Forester, who retires upon half-pay.—63rd Foot, Major the Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell, from 81st Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major A. T. Allan, who exchanges.—Brevet, Major W. D. P. Patton, 74th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

10. 9th Foot, Major A. Borton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. D. Lister to be Major.

18. Her Majesty's 33rd Foot to bear the name of "The 33rd (or the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment," which honourable distinction will be inscribed on the colours of the Regiment.

24. 55th Foot, Capt. Fred. A. Whimper to be Major.

Major-Gen. the Hon. George Anson, M.P., to be Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency of Bengal.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

6. In consideration of services of the undermentioned officers, while co-operating with the Army during the war in Caffraria, Comm. W. K. Hall to be Captain; Mr. C. Albert, second Master, to be Master.

Commodore Henry Eden (Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard), to be Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

PROMOTIONS.

Appointment.—6. Comm. G. Snell to the *Imaum.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. W. Colenso to the Bishopric of Natal.

Rev. C. Lee, Hon. Canonry, Durham.

CHAPLAINCIES.

The Ven. J. C. Hare, Archdeacon of Lewes.

Rev. H. Melvill, B.D., and Ven. H. Tattam, D.D., Archdeacon of Bedford, to be Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir John Key, bart., elected Chamberlain of London.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Chatham.—Leicester Viney Vernon, esq.

Clitheroe.—John T. W. Aspinall, esq.

Harwich.—John Bradshaw, esq.

Peterborough.—Geo. Hammond Whalley, esq.

Plymouth.—Roundell Palmer, esq.

Rye.—Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, esq.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. George Benvenuto Mathew, esq. (now Consul at Charleston), to be Consul at Philadelphia.—Robert Bunch, esq. (now Consul at Philadelphia), to be Consul at Charleston.

8. Frederic Hamilton, esq. (now First Paid Attaché to H.M. Legation at Vienna), to be Secretary of Legation at Stuttgardt.

13. Henry Davison, esq., James Vaughan, esq., and John Hurrell, esq., to be Commissioners of inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last and previous elections for the Borough of Tynemouth.

— Michael Prendergast, esq., Q.C., Sir John Eardley Wilmot, bart., and Leofric Temple, esq., to be Commissioners of inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last and previous elections for the Borough of Barnstaple.

18. Henry Barkly, esq. (some time Governor of British Guiana), to be a Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Bath.

Wm. Thos. Manning, esq., to be Coroner of Her Majesty's Household and of the Verge.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

12. Royal Engineers, brevet Col. Harry David Jones to be Colonel.

18. Royal Artillery, Col. Peter Margetson Wallace to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. George Brodie Fraser to be Colonel; brevet Major John Hill to be Lieut.-Colonel.

26. 62nd Foot, Capt. R. A. Shearman to be Major.

— Brevet, Capt. E. Roche, half-pay, unattached, to have the rank of Major in the Army.

27. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. T. Grantham to be Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Burnaby to be Lieut.-Colonel.

29. Brevet, Capt. J. D. G. Tulloch, half-pay, 84th Foot, serving with local rank of Major (Military Superintendent of Pensioners in North America), to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in North America.—Capt. J. J. Graham, half-pay, unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners at London, Canada West, to be Major in the Army.

— 12th Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Tottenham to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. D. A. Monro to be Major; Major L. Fyler to be Major.—43rd Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. R. N. Phillips to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major G. Talbot to be Major.—74th Foot, Major G. Monkland to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major F. W. L. Hancock to be Major.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

4. Vice-Adm. Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. J. B. Purvis to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Capt. James Montagu to be retired Rear-Admiral on the terms proposed Sept. 1, 1846.

Appointments.—Rear-Adm. Sir W. F. Carroll to be Commander-in-Chief at Cork.

Capt. Sir W. Symonds, C.B. (late Surveyor of the Navy), to be Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

PROMOTIONS.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. H. Kynaston (High Master of St. Paul's School), Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. H. Moseley, Canonry in Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. J. P. Clark, Minor Canonry of Gloucester.

Rev. R. Smith, Minor Canonry of Chester.

Rev. E. J. Raines, Sub-Chanter of the Cathedral Church of York.

Rev. C. A. Heurtley, Margaret Professorship of Divinity, and a Canonry in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

Civil Preferment.

Rev. H. R. P. Sandburn, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Clare Co.—Cornelius O'Brien, esq., and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Foster Fitz Gerald, K.C.B.

Cornwall (*West*).—Michael Williams, esq.

Derbyshire (*North*).—William Pole Thornhill, esq.

Durham.—John Robert Mowbray, esq.

Edinburgh.—The Earl of Dalkeith.

Liverpool.—Thomas Berry Horsfall, esq., and the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell.

Sligo.—John Sadleir, esq.

Stroud.—Edward Horsman, esq.

Tralee.—Daniel O'Connell, esq.

AUGUST.

Gazette Promotions.

1. William John Law, esq., to be Chief Commissioner for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, *vice* Reynolds, esq., resigned.—Francis Stack Murphy, esq., serjeant-at-law, to be one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

3. The Hon. Frederick Bruce, now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to be Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

8. The Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, sworn of the Privy Council.—Knighted, John Forbes, esq., M.D., D.C.L., and F.R.S., Physician to Her Majesty's Household, and Physician Extraordinary to His Royal Highness Prince Albert; and James Lomax Bardesley, esq., M.D., of Manchester.

9. Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. (some time Governor of British Guiana), to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies.

10. Francis, Earl of Wemyss and March, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Peebles.

16. The Right Rev. William, Lord Bishop of Limerick, the Right Hon. John Hatchell, and Montifort Longfield, esq., Q.C., to be Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, *vice* the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Blackburne, and Baron Greene.

20. The Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, Sir William Erle and Sir Charles Crompton, knt., Justices of the Queen's Bench, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, Henry Singer Keating, esq., Q.C., John Herbert Koe, esq., Q.C., Alfred Septimus Dowling, esq., serjeant-at-law, John Pitt Taylor, esq., and Joseph Randolph Mullings, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the state and practice of County Courts.

23. The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, Sir George Rose, knt., Clement Tudway Swanston, esq., Q.C., Mathew Davenport Hill, esq., Q.C., James Bacon, esq., Q.C., Edward Holroyd, esq., Commissioner of Bankruptcy, Edward Cooke, esq., barrister-at-law, and George Carr Glyn, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the law of Bankruptcy.—William Newland Welsby, esq., barrister-at-law, William John Williams, esq., Inspector of Prisons, and William Baly, M.D., Medical Superintendent of Millbank Prison, to be Commissioners for inquiring into Birmingham Borough Prison.

29. Richard Birnie, esq., to be Advocate-General for the Territory of Western Australia.

30. Thomas Alexander Lord Lovat, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Inverness, in the room of Francis William, Earl of Seafield, deceased.

Army Appointments.

5. 94th Foot, Major-Gen. W. Stavely, C.B., to be Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

10. The 33rd Regiment of Foot to bear on the regimental colour and appointments the crest and motto of the late Duke of Wellington.

15. Royal Marines, brevet Major Thomas Hurdle, Capt. Thomas Peard Dwyer, Capt. William Clendon, and Capt. John Land, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

24. Brevet, Major-Gen. W. Staveley, Commander-in-Chief at Madras, to have local rank of Lieut.-General. — Major-Gen. J. Jackson, K.H., to have local rank of Lieut.-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

Navy Promotions.

15. Comm. Thomas Wilson (1843) to be Captain; Lieut. Elphinston D'O. D'A. Aplin (1845) to be Commander.

19. Capt. Henry Byam Martin, C.B., to be a Commodore of the Second Class, and to hoist his broad pendant in the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, as a mark of Her Majesty's approbation of the distinguished part he performed at the recent review of the Fleet.—The following promotions also have been made on the same occasion: Comm. Henry Caldwell (1847), of the *Prince Regent*, 90, to the rank of Captain; Lieut. George Mason (1827), first Lieutenant of the *Victory* flag-ship at Portsmouth, and David Miller (1840), first Lieutenant of the *Duke of Wellington*, to the rank of Commander; Henry E. Bacon (1850), first Mate of the *Prince Regent*, and Charles R. Tuckey (1851), first Mate of the *Duke of Wellington*, to the rank of Lieutenants.

— Capt. Hon. Fred. T. Pelham (1840), to command the *Blenheim*, 60, steam guard-ship.

Appointments. — Lieut. George O. Popplewell to the *Inflexible*, 6.

2. Comm. J. M. D. Skene to the *Philomel*, 8.

6. Comm. Matthew Conolly (1853), to the *President*, 50.

8. Rear-Adm. David Price to be Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.

15. Comm. William Houston Stewart (1848), to the *Prince Regent*, 90.

Ecclesiastical Preferment.

Hon. and Rev. F. N. Clements, Hon. Canon of Durham.

Civil Preferment.

The Rev. William Parsons Warburton, M.A., to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Clitheroe.—Legendre Nich. Starkie, jun., esq.

Cork.—F. M. Beamish, esq.

Dungarvan.—John Francis Maguire, esq.

Peterborough. — Thomson Hankey, jun., esq.

Staffordshire (South).—Hon. E. R. Littleton.

Stamford.—Lord Robert Gascoigne Cecil.

SEPTEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

5. James Cosmo Melvill, esq., Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to be a Knight Commander of the Bath.

7. Viscount Strathallan elected a Representative Peer of Scotland.

9. Col. the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps, Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, to be a Companion of the Bath.

19. The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby; the Right Hon. David Richard Pigot, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Ireland; Montifort Longfield, LL.D., one of Her Majesty's Counsel; Travers Twiss, D.C.L.; and James O'Ferrall, esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the Management and Government of the College of Maynooth.

27. George Young, esq., to be Sheriff of the shire or sheriffdom of Inverness, in the room of William Fraser Tytler, esq., deceased.—Francis Lousada, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Riga.—William Joseph Emerson, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul in the Island of St. Thomas.

30. George John Robert Gordon, esq., now Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.—The Hon. William Grey, now First Paid Attaché at Paris, to be Secretary of Legation at Stockholm.

Army Appointments.

2. 2nd Foot, Major-Gen. Sir J. Rolt, K.C.B. and K.C. to be Colonel; Major

PROMOTIONS.

S. W. Jephson to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Lieut.-Col. O. Robinson to be Major.—21st Foot, Major-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Royal Horse Guards, Lieut.-Col. C. Du Pré Egerton to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. C. W. Forester to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major Hon. H. Pitt to be Major.

13. 1st (or Grenadier) Foot Guards, Major and brevet Colonel P. S. Stanhope, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Col. R. W. Astell to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. and brevet Major S. Brownrigg to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—49th Foot, Major T. N. Dalton, to be Major.—61st Foot, Major H. G. Rainey, to be Major.—Brevet Major the Hon. H. Pitt, of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to have the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

27. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Fred. Holt Robe, C.B., Major on half-pay of 87th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel without purchase.

29. Royal Artillery, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. F. Williams, C. B., to be Lieut.-Colonel.

30. 69th Foot, Major D. E. M'Kirdy, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. C. F. Law, to be Major.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

17. Vice-Adm. E. Hawker, to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. R. Arthur, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, G.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st of September, 1846: Retired Capt. T. Prickett; Retired Capt. A. D. Y. Arbuthnot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. M. Arnold, Minor Canonry in Westminster Abbey.

Rev. H. Bellairs, Honorary Canonry in Cathedral Church of Worcester.

Rev. R. Campbell, Canonry in Perth Cathedral, and Principalship of Diocesan Model School.

Rev. G. Madan, Honorary Canonry of Bristol.

Rev. S. H. Meyrick, Prebend of Modelligo, and Sub-Deanery of Lismore.

Rev. C. H. Morgan, Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Bristol.

Rev. Sir G. Prevost, bart., Honorary Canonry in Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. W. Villers, Honorary Canonry in Cathedral Church of Worcester.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. William Earl of Listowel, to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Lord Elphinstone.

11. Robert William Keate, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Grenada.

17. Rear-Adm. Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B., to be Master of Her Majesty's Hospital at Greenwich.

24. Peter Erle, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Chief Commissioner, and James Hill, esq., barrister-at-law, the Rev. Richard Jones, M.A., and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., G.C.B., to be Commissioners under the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853.

The Hon. W. Stuart, now Second Paid Attaché at Paris, is appointed First Paid Attaché there.—Mr. Odo Russell, now Unpaid Attaché at Vienna, is appointed Second Paid Attaché at Paris.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

11. 45th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. H D'Arcy Kyle, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—98th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Bates, to be Major.

18. 22nd Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B., from the 27th Foot, to be Colonel.—27th Foot, Major-Gen. E. Fleming, C.B., to be Colonel.—78th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir W. Chalmers, C.B., from 20th Regt., to be Colonel.—28th Foot, Capt. R. H. Lindsell, to be Major.

21. 93rd Foot, Major W. B. Ainslie, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. S. L. Hay to be Major.—Hospital Staff, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, W. Dawson, M.D. to be Inspector General of Hospitals.—Brevet, brevet Major M. G. M'Murdo, of 78th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. the Hon. F. Colborne, of 15th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

28. Brevet, Capt. S. P. Peacocke, of the 59th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

31. Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major J. G. Walker to be Lieut.-Colonel.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Comm. R. J. Le Mesurier M'Clure, in command of the *Investigator*, Arctic

discovery ship, has been promoted to the rank of Captain for services performed in search of Sir John Franklin, and for the discovery of the certainty of a North-West Passage. Comm. Inglefield also is promoted to the rank of Captain.

Comms. Nicholas Le Febvre, W. Edmonstone, Lord William Compton, and Henry R. Foote, to be Captains.

Lieuts. A. J. Burton, H. Croft, H. Temple, A. C. Gordon, and F. J. Diggins, to be Commanders.

24. Adm. Sir William Hall Gage to be Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

21. Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red, with seniority of 8th January 1848.

Appointments.—1. Lieut. H. B. Hankey to be Flag-Lieutenant at Ports, mouth.

20. Capt. W. Crispin, additional to the *Victoria and Albert* yacht.

Capt. Hastings R. Yelverton (1843) to the *Arrogant*, 47, screw; Capt. Fremantle to the *Juno*, 26.

22. Lieut. the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley to be First Lieutenant of the *Victoria and Albert*, yacht.

27. Comm. John B. Cragg to the Devonport ordinary; Comm. Matthew S. Nolloth to the *Frolic*, 16.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Right Rev. W. Tyrrell, D.D. (Bishop of Newcastle, Australia), to the Archbishopric of Sydney, New South Wales.

Rev. J. Armstrong, to the Bishopric of Graham's Town.

Rev. J. D. Collis, Honorary Canon of Worcester.

Rev. R. Symes, Canonry in Wells Cathedral.

T. E. C. Leslie, esq., Professorship of Political Economy and Jurisprudence, Queen's College, Belfast.

NOVEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

2. Frederick Glennie, esq., to be Consul at Mexico.

15. William Thomas Napier Champ, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for Van Dieman's Land.

15. Robert Handyside, esq., to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

16. James Craufurd, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

— James Hannen, esq., to be agent on the part of Great Britain in the Mixed Commission established under the convention, Feb. 8, 1853, between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the settlement of outstanding claims.

18. The Earl of Seafield elected a Representative Peer of Scotland.

22. The Hon. George S. Stafford Jerningham (now Secretary of Embassy at Paris) to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sweden and Norway.

25. Knighted, Capt. Stephen Bartlett Lakeman, late Commander of Lakeman's Waterkloof Rangers.

26. William Lonsdale, esq., to be Colonial Treasurer for the colony of Victoria.

— Henry Cadogan Rothery, esq., M.A. (Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty), to be Registrar of Her Majesty in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes, *vice* Swabey, resigned.

28. David Mure, esq., advocate, to be Sheriff of Perthshire, *vice* James Craufurd, esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland.

29. The Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, the Right Hon. Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Charles Hay Cameron, esq., John M'Pherson M'Leod, esq., John Abraham Francis Hawkins, esq., Thomas Flower Ellis, esq., and Robert Lowe, esq., to be Commissioners in England, to examine and consider the reform of the Judicial Establishment, Judicial Procedure, and Laws of India.

30. The Hon. Henry George Howard (now Secretary of Legation at Vienna) to be Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

Army Appointments.

4. 18th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Grattan, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major C. A. Edwards to be Major.—45th Foot, Capt. H. J. Shaw to be Major.

11. 39th Foot, Major W. Munro to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. C. Wolfe to be Major.

15. Corps of Royal Engineers, brevet Major B. S. Stehelin to be Lieut.-Col.

PROMOTIONS.

Navy Promotions.

12. To be Rear-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list, Capt. Percy Grace. —To be Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Capt. Henry Dundas; to be Rear-Admiral of the White, Sir James Stirling; to be Rear-Admiral of the Red, Sir Watkin Owen Pell.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Right Rev. W. Higgin, D.D., to the Bishopric of Derry and Raphoe.

Rev. H. Griffin, D.D., Bishopric of Limerick.

Rev. R. W. Barnes, Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Rev. J. Drummond, Honorary Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. T. Fell, jun., Honorary Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. F. H. Freeth, Honorary Canonry in Collegiate Church of Cumbrae.

Rev. E. H. Gifford, Honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral.

Ven. Rev. S. Hood (Dean of Argyll and the Isles), Honorary Canonry in Collegiate Church of Cumbrae.

Rev. E. Huxtable, Canonry in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. J. P. Keigwin, Honorary Canonry in Collegiate Church of Cumbrae.

Rev. G. C. White, Honorary Canonry in Collegiate Church of Cumbrae.

Rev. H. M. Mapleton, Honorary Canonry in Collegiate Church of Cumbrae.

Rev. H. H. Westmore, Minor Canonry in Manchester Cathedral.

Rev. T. Protheroe, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. A. Pott, Principal of the Diocesan Theological College, Oxford.

T. C. Geldart, LL.D., Master of Trinity Hall, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 1853-4.

Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, K.T., to be Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Salisbury.—Major-Gen. Edward Pery Buckley.

DECEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

6. Rear-Adm. Sir William Edward Parry, knt., to be Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

7. Hercules James Robertson, esq., advocate, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

8. Robert Campbell, esq. (now Consul at Dunkirk), to be Consul at Rhodes and the other Turkish Islands in the Archipelago.—Niven Kerr, esq. (now Consul at Rhodes), to be Consul at Dunkirk.

9. Major-Gen. Henry Godwin, C.B., Brig.-Gen. Scudamore Winde Steel, C.B., of the Madras Army, and Commodore George Robert Lambert, R.N., to be Knights Commanders of the Bath; and Lieut.-Col. Edward Alan Holdich, 80th Foot, Capt. John Walter Tarleton, R.N., and Capt. Charles Fred. Shadwell, R.N., to be Companions of the said Order; Lieut.-Col. James Colley Tudor, Bengal Fusiliers, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Fraser, Bengal Engineers, and Capt. Henry Blosse Lynch, of the Indian Navy, to be extra Companions of the same.

— Lieut.-Col. Archibald Bogle, of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Commissioner in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, knighted by patent.

13. Niven Moore, esq., now Consul at Beyrout, to be Consul-General in Syria.

22. Robert Macfarlane, esq., advocate, to be Sheriff of the shire of Renfrew.

23. The Hon. Henry Elliot, now Secretary of Legation at the Hague, to be Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

24. John Bowring, esq., now Consul at Canton, to be Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

27. Joseph Burnley Hume, esq., barrister-at-law, John Simon, esq., and John Frederic Bateman, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the causes which have led to and aggravated the late outbreak of Cholera at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, and Tynemouth.

Mr. Temple, Mr. Edward James, Mr. Grove, and Mr. Montague Smith, to be Queen's Counsel.

John J. Dyer, esq., to be Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.

PROMOTIONS.

Army Appointments.

2. 53rd Foot, Capt. John M'Neill Walter to be Major.

7. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles W. Pasley, K.C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant.

9. 20th Foot, Major-Gen. Henry Godwin, C.B., to be Colonel.—Brevet, Col. Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army: Majors Francis Wigston, 18th Foot, A. C. Errington, 51st Foot, C. A. Edwards, 18th Foot, and A. T. Rice, 51st Foot.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. A. N. Campbell, 18th Foot, and Capt. W. T. Bruce, 18th Foot.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army in the East Indies: Majors Joseph Turton, Bengal Art., John Welchman, 10th Bengal N. I., William Hill, 1st Madras Fusiliers, J. G. Neill, 1st Madras Fusiliers, J. C. Boulderson, 35th Madras N. Inf., Hugh Fraser, Bengal Eng., G. C. Armstrong, 47th Bengal N. Inf., Henry Cotton, 67th Bengal N. Inf., and C. S. Reid, Bengal Art.—To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Captains W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th Bengal N. Inf., S. G. C. Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers, Grant Allan, 3rd Madras N. Inf., A. R. Dallas, 1st Madras N. Inf., W. F. Nuthall, 18th Bengal N. Inf., and Albert Fytche, 70th Bengal N. Inf.

13. Coldstream Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. William Mark Wood to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Paget.—48th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Henry McManus, Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in the Ionian Islands, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* brevet Col. Hon. A. Dalzell, who exchanges; Major Benjamin Riky to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* McManus; Capt. Andrew Green to be Major.

16. Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B. (now serving as a Lieut.-General at the Cape of Good Hope), to be Adjutant-General to the Forces, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, K.C.B., resigned.—27th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Edward St. Maur, from 51st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—30th Foot, Major W. F. Hoey to be Lieut-Colonel; Capt. J. B. Patullo to be Major.—46th Foot, Capt. David Fyffe to be Major.

23. 60th Foot, Major C. H. Spence to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. the Hon. H. L. Powys to be Major.—63rd Foot, Major E. S. T. Swyny to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Patrick Lindesay to be Major.—Staff, Lieut.-Col. A. C. V. Pole, from 63rd Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, *vice* Lieut.-Col. J. Stoyte, who exchanges.

30. 4th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Bell, K.C.B., from 95th Regt., to be Colonel.—20th Foot, Major-Gen. Nathaniel Thorn, C.B., to be Colonel.—95th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Francis Cockburn to be Colonel.—14th Light Dragoons, brevet Major William Wilmer to be Major.—20th Foot, Capt. F. C. Evelegh to be Major.—34th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Maxwell, from 82nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—68th Foot, Major Henry Smyth to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. G. Wynne to be Major.—82nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. Nicholas R. Brown, from 34th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—87th Foot, Capt. Alexander Murray to be Major.—Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Major Lord Mark Kerr, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Navy Promotions.

5. Capt. the Hon. Montagu Stopford to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Capt. William Hotham, K.H., to be retired Rear-Admiral on the terms proposed 1st of September, 1846.

Appointments.—5. Rear-Adm. Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, to succeed Sir George Seymour, K.C.B., in the Command-in-Chief in the West Indies.—Rear-Adm. William Fanshawe Martin to succeed Rear-Adm. Fanshawe as Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

19. Capt. R. L. Warren to the *Cressy*, 80, screw-steamship.

21. Comm. John W. Domville to the *Cressy*.

22. Capt. Thomas S. Brock, additional to the *Britannia*, 120.

28. Capt. John Shepherd (1840) to the *Fisgard*, flag-ship, for service as Commodore Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard.—Capt. George Ramsay to the *Euryalus*, 50, screw steam-frigate.—Capt. Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, bart., to the *Pique*, 40.—Capt. A. P. Ryder to the *Dauntless*, 24, screw steam-frigate.—Capt. Charles Graham, C.B., to be Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen.

To be Captains: George A. Bedford, James N. Strange, James Stoddart, and George A. Seymour.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Commanders: Frederick H. Stevens, George P. Mends, Charles H. May, Fred. A. B. Craufurd, and Francis H. Shortt.

To be Captains on the Reserved List: R. S. Hay, W. C. Browne, Felix Edwin, J. L. Parkin, S. C. Umfreville, H. D. Twysden, T. P. Dobree, T. Baldock, and H. M. Ellicombe.

To be Commanders on the Reserved List: W. P. Newenham, A. J. Clifford, Thomas Strover, John Bowden, William Luce, Henry Lawless, John Parsons, G. Raymond, and Peter Barnes.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. Atkinson, Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. W. F. Kaye, Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Rev. W. Procter, Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. W. Sherrard, Prebend and Rectory of Inniskenny, dio. Cork.

Rev. W. C. Williamson, Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church of Cloyne.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

G. W. Dasant, M.A., Professorship of English Literature and Modern History, King's College, London.

Rev. A. McCaul, D.D., Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, King's College, London.

Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, Mastership of St. Mary Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Rev. C. A. Swainson, Principal of the Theological College, Chichester.

Civil Preferment.

6. Capt. Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of the colony of Victoria.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Clonmel.—John O'Connell, esq.

Warwickshire (*S.*).—Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

THE BRIDGEWATER CASE.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

August 19, 1853.

EGERTON, *Appellant;* BROWNLOW AND OTHERS, *Respondents.*

THE leading facts of this very remarkable case, which arose out of the extraordinary provisions of the will of the last Earl of Bridgewater, and involved the diversion of estates valued at 70,000*l.* per annum from the sons of the last possessor and the natural heir of the testator, have been sufficiently set forth in the "LAW CASES" of the volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER for the year 1851.

It is there recorded that the cause was argued with great ability before the present Lord Chancellor, then one of the Vice-Chancellors, who, in giving judgment, stated that the only questions were, first, whether the conditions of the will by which Lord Alford and his heirs would become vested of the estates in fee were conditions precedent or subsequent; and, secondly, whether the conditions were or were not impossible, or contrary to public policy: and his Lordship was clearly of opinion that the conditions were conditions precedent, and not having been complied with, that the estates passed over to the next substituted heir of entail; and his Lordship thought that, in consequence, it was not necessary to enter into the question whether the conditions were contrary to public policy or otherwise.

An appeal against this decision was brought to the House of Lords, the court of last appeal; that august tribunal, constituted, as to its operative part, of those lawyers and jurisprudents who have achieved, by the wisdom of a well-proven legal life, those dignities which place them among the hereditary legislators and councillors of the realm; and whose judicial decisions, based upon the experience of the bar and the bench, are sanctioned by those hereditary peers, whose position places them, as a body, above all temptations to unjust judgment.

The result of the appeal to this tribunal upon the present occasion was most remarkable. Upon ordinary appeals, whatever may be the result, the decision, however unexpected, is seldom in direct conflict with those of the ordinary tribunals. In the Bridgewater Case, the House of Lords took an entirely independent view of the case, and gave a decision not only directly reversing that of a most able and conscientious Judge, but in utter conflict with the opinions of the ancient and constitutional assessors of their Lordships' House, the Judges of the land.

The case having been most carefully argued before the House of

Lords, by the most able counsel, their Lordships directed the following questions to be submitted to the learned Judges.

"Taking the facts from the printed cases, but reading the will as if it were a devise to the uses therein mentioned, and not a devise to trustees to convey to those uses, the following questions are to be put to the Judges:—

"1st. On the decease of Lord Alford, did his eldest son, the appellant, become entitled to any and what estate in the lands devised in remainder immediately expectant on the terms of 99 years?

"2nd. If he did, is such estate liable to be defeated, on any and what events, and may it or may it not come *in esse*, or revive again, on any and what event or events?

"3rd. On the decease of Lord Alford, did his brother, Charles Henry Egerton, the respondent, become entitled to any and what estate in remainder immediately expectant on the said term?

"4th. If he did, then is such estate liable to be defeated on the happening of any and what event or events?

"5th. Are all or any, and which, of the several provisoes void?

"6th. Are the provisoes, or any and which of them, to be treated as conditions precedent?

"7th. In the events which has happened, has the jointure of Lady Marianne Alford ceased?"

Upon the points involved in these questions the learned Judges were divided in opinion; they therefore delivered their answers severally, and at great length.

It will be evident from the questions propounded by a Court of such dignity, that legal points and distinctions of the greatest nicety would be taken in the opinions of the learned Judges; and that their reasons would not be intelligible unless expressed at considerable length and in legal language. From the opinions delivered in to the House of Lords, the following appear to be the views taken by the several Judges in answer to the questions submitted to them:—

Crompton, J., was of opinion (1) that the appellant, Lord Alford's son, took no estate on the decease of Lord Alford; (2) that if Earl Brownlow, Lord Alford's father, should acquire the desired title of Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater, the appellant would take an estate in lands "thenceforth;" (3 and 4) that on Lord Alford's decease Mr. Egerton became entitled to the remainder of the term, subject to be defeated by the provisoes, or by Earl Brownlow acquiring the title; (5) that the provisoes are not illegal; that the provisoes are separable, and if the two last should be bad, they would not affect the good; (6) that the conditions are conditions precedent; (7) that Lady Marianne's jointure had ceased.

Williams, J., expressed nearly similar views; but thought (2) that the appellant's title would not revive in any event; (6) that the first and third conditions are precedent, and the second and fourth are precedent or subsequent, according to the state of things as they may arise.

Creswell, J., Talfourd, J., Alderson, B., Coleridge, J., Parke, B., expressed the same opinions as Mr. Justice Crompton. Coleridge, J., was of opinion (5) that those conditions are valid which merely point to the acquisition of

title or dignity; those bad, which seek to restrain from acceptance of it. Alderson, B., thought that the testator had created an executory trust. Wightman, J., and Erle, J., requested their Lordships to adopt the opinions of Parke, B., as having been drawn up with their concurrence.

On the other hand, Pollock, C. B., and Platt, B., were of opinion that (6) the conditions were conditions subsequent; (5) that they were bad and void; (1 and 2) that the appellant, on the death of Lord Alford, took an estate in tail male in possession, not liable to be defeated; (3 and 4) that Mr. Egerton took no estate in possession, but that, in the event of failure of heirs male of the body of Lord Alford, he would become entitled to the residue of the term, which estate was liable to be defeated; (7) that Lady Marianne Egerton's jointure had not ceased.

Having considered the opinions of the learned Judges, the House of Lords pronounced their judgment.

Lord Lyndhurst said, That having read and considered the opinions of the learned Judges, and carefully weighed the reasons on which they were founded, he was constrained to say, though with deference, that he differed from the conclusions of the majority of those learned persons. Two questions were raised: first, whether the proviso respecting the title of Marquess or Duke of Bridgewater is a condition precedent or subsequent; and, secondly, whether the proviso is valid, or is to be regarded as against public policy, and therefore void. As to the first and more technical question, it could not be denied that the will had been drawn with much care and attention by a person obviously well acquainted with the force and effect of the terms he employed, and therefore not likely to have misapplied them. The testator declared that if Lord Alford died without having acquired the title of Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater "to him and the heirs male of his body, then, and in such case, the use and estate thereinbefore directed to be limited to the heirs male of his body shall cease and determine." These words were admitted to be, in point of construction and according to the usage of conveyancers, words importing a condition subsequent; they were uniformly so used in other parts of the will, and in cases where no other interpretation could be put upon them. The previous limitation of the estates is declared to be "subject to the provisos for the determination thereof thereinafter contained." The use of the word "determination" showed them to be conditions subsequent. It was admitted in reference to this very clause that the condition was a condition subsequent as to one part of it, though it was contended to be a condition precedent as to the other part. In a case of necessity, no doubt, such a difference of interpretation in the same clause might be adopted; but a very strong case must be made out to justify such a departure from the ordinary rules of construction. The use of the words "shall cease and be absolutely void," would, in their ordinary sense, and without reference to any technical rule, denote a condition subsequent. The proviso had nothing of the character of a condition precedent; it did not create, it determined and de-

stroyed. The will consisted of a series of limitations, which, under certain circumstances, were to cease and become void. Whether a condition was to be considered as precedent or subsequent, must depend on the intention of the testator, to be collected from the whole instrument; it was not necessary to express the one condition or the other. The fallacy which had led to the forcible conversion of the words importing a condition subsequent in this case into a condition precedent was this—that a condition subsequent is not properly applicable to the limitation of a contingent use or estate. But such a use or estate was an interest recognised by the law, and it followed as of course that it might be vacated or determined. With respect to the intention of the testator, as it was to be collected from the whole will, did he intend that the condition should not operate as a condition subsequent, but as a condition precedent? He was not *inops concilii*, and they could not assume that he did not know the effect of the terms he used. Then how would they operate? If the testator considered that the proviso was legal and binding, as of course he did, his intention would be equally effectual whether the condition was precedent or subsequent; and it would, therefore, not be necessary, in order to effect that intention, to do the violence which is attempted to the language and form of the condition. There appeared to him, therefore, to be no sufficient reason, founded on any supposed intention of the testator, to do violence to the words that had been used, and that they should, therefore, be interpreted according to their plain, technical, and ordinary sense; that was, as denoting a condition subsequent. The second point to be considered was, whether the proviso was at variance with public policy; for if so, and if the condition were a condition subsequent, the result would be the same as if no such proviso had been contained in the will; but otherwise, if the condition were a condition precedent. This was not a technical question, but one to be considered on general principles. It was a well-established rule of law, that a condition against the public good—or public policy, as it was usually called—was illegal and void. What cases came within this rule must be decided as they successively occurred; each case must be determined on its own circumstances: and whether or not a particular case came within the rule, it was the province of the Court to determine. His Lordship then examined the effect of the proviso as to obtaining the Dukedom or Marquessate of Bridgewater on public policy. The position and duties of a peer of the realm—as the adviser of the Sovereign, as a member of the Legislature; in his judicial office as a member of committees, and as a member of the highest court of justice; and the dangers which might arise from the inducements to acquire such a title and such vast wealth; and said that, taking mankind as they found them, they could not, without wilfully closing their eyes, and discarding all the results of observation and experience, come to the conclusion that such a position would not have a tendency—and in some cases, at least, a strong tendency—to fetter the free agency of the party in the performance of the important du-

ties incident to his position as a member of the peerage; and it followed that provisoes or conditions which had a tendency to produce such results must be at variance with the public good and general welfare, and were consequently illegal and void. For these reasons he thought that the judgment in this case could not be sustained.

Lord BROUGHAM said that the conclusion at which he had arrived, though with hesitation, from his deference to the learned Judges, was that this judgment could not be sustained. The decision in this case must depend upon two points; the effect of the proviso respecting the dignity and the legality of that proviso. If the proviso makes the acquiring of the dignity a condition precedent to the estate-tail in remainder, that remainder never existed, and the legality of the proviso was immaterial. If the proviso only avoids or makes to cease the estate tail in any way created, then the estate is only destroyed if the proviso is legal. It was impossible to doubt what the frame of this proviso was, what were the intentions of the testator, and what were the pains taken by the well-skilled conveyancer who drew the will to give those intentions expression and effect. The remainder was to the use of the heirs male of Lord Alford's body—not if he shall or provided he shall acquire the dignity, but without any such condition or contingency. Then followed a general declaration subjecting the use so limited to "the several provisoes for the determination thereof hereinafter contained;" so that the remainder, having first been given without any conditions, is subjected to a proviso for its determination, that proviso being afterwards inserted. The use or estate, then, which had been limited without any words of condition, or any words importing condition at all, is declared to be subject to the proviso, not for annexing a condition or contingency to the use or estate coming into existence, but for working a determination of that use or estate. The proviso thus referred to, directs that "the use and estate hereinbefore directed to be limited to the heirs male of his body shall cease and be absolutely void." The proviso then most exactly answered the description given of it in the preceding clause, in which it is referred to the clause which subjects the uses and estates before limited to the "after-mentioned proviso." It is most truly a "proviso for the determination thereof." If it were contended that the words, although denoting cesser, avoidance, destruction, may possibly mean also prevention, preclusion, causing non-existence, as well as destroying existence, they might then look to the other provisoes, if any could be found, in which the same expressions were used, where there was only one possible sense imputable to them; and this occurred twice over—if Lord Alford shall become Earl Brownlow and shall not within five years acquire the Dukedom or Marquessate, all uses limited to him "shall thereafter"—that is at the end of five years—cease and be absolutely void. This was clearly and without any possibility of doubt, a cesser, a defeasance of a particular estate vested in possessions, and a remainder expectant on its determination; and no doubt whatever could arise that here the words import a condition subse-

quent. The same words and inferences applied to the jointure. It was quite undeniable, therefore, that in these two provisoes condition precedent was out of the question; it is a condition subsequent only. His Lordship then discussed the opinion given by some of the learned Judges that the condition might be subsequent as regarded the one limitation, and precedent as regarded the other. Without denying that such might be a possible view of the matter, he thought they were not driven to it in order to give the proviso the effect it plainly was framed to have, as contemplating a contingency determining an existing estate. From other considerations they were driven to admit that this must be a condition subsequent, unless there was a rule of law to prevent its being so, which would hardly be contended. There were also extraordinary consequences likely to follow if they regarded the condition as precedent (which his Lordship pointed out), which could not possibly arise if it were considered as both subsequent and illegal. They had, therefore, now to consider the second question, which only became material upon their deciding the first in favour of the condition being subsequent. That was, whether the proviso was against public policy. No doubt the testator contemplated that the dignity was to be "acquired" by Lord Alford's own exertions; had he been asked whether he intended that it should be acquired by Lord Alford's father's services, or through his own in after life, or by his leading an exemplary life, he would have thought the question intended to turn him into ridicule. No one could seriously believe that he contemplated such a rise; that he had in his view anything but a strenuous exertion to reach the desired height; that he attached the forfeiture of the estate to anything but the want of exertion or the want of success, and rather to the former than to the latter kind of failure. His Lordship would put aside the arguments of the tendency of such family arrangements to interfere with the free exercise of the prerogative; the Crown was, *presumptionis jure et de jure*, incapable of being affected by any undue influence. He looked towards their manifest tendency to cause corrupt proceedings, to encourage attempts upon the virtue of one class of public servants, to lay snares for the integrity of another class. There was an undeniable principle of law — that the sovereign can only act by advisers, and through the instrumentality of those who are neither infallible nor impeccable—answerable for all that the irresponsible sovereign may do, but liable to err through undue influence, and to be swayed by improper motives. And this will gave Lord Alford the strongest motives, and supplied ample means for unduly influencing the dispensers of the royal favour. In these days, indeed, no one would pretend that the coarse form of naked bribery would be resorted to; but suppose the will had borne the date of 1678 instead of 1823, would any one pretend that the same improbability would have existed? Possibly in the days of the first George, certainly in those of the second Charles, this would have been considered within the bounds of possibility. But surely it could hardly be maintained that the condition, which would on this ground

have been illegal then, had become lawful now, in consequence of a change in the degree of probability that it might lead to corruption. The tendency is alone to be considered; and unless the possibility is so remote as to justify us in affirming that there is no tendency at all, the point is conceded. As he could not regard the argument on the improbability in this case, so neither could he the suggestion that such conditions may have respect either to lawful or unlawful proceedings, and that they ought to presume that lawful only are intended. His Lordship then referred to the remarkable case of *Earl of Kingston* v. *Pierrepoint*, in which 10,000*l.* was left to procure a peerage "by all *lawful* means," to the cases of wagers, and of the parish children; and said, that it would make no difference, so long as unlawful means might be resorted to upon lawful means failing; for the encouragement to wrong-doing would still be held out, and it might be effectual, notwithstanding any qualification added by way of guard. The possibility of a crime being committed would make a condition at once be deemed illegal which had a tendency in that direction. As the stern voice of prerogative had been said to be replaced by the gentler accents of influence on the part of the Sovereign, so on that of the subject the ruder forms of corruption have assumed the less repulsive features of intrigue. But as regards the duties and functions of the Legislature, the law and constitution are inflexible; its members, whether by hereditary or elective right, are there only to consult *circa ardua regni*, and though in their corporate capacity they can, like the Sovereign, do no wrong, individually, they may be seduced or deterred from the due discharge of their office. All history showed that members of the Legislature might be moved by selfish motives, and it was notorious that even in pure times, the conduct of men high in both Houses of Parliament had been, all but avowedly, shaped by the desire of obtaining title or a step in the peerage. It was very possible that neither the individual nor the Minister might swerve from the line of duty; it was even far from probable that either would; but the law regarded possible events not more unlikely than these, and, taking security against the infirmity of human nature, regarded the tendency as well as the act, and removed the motives to offending that it might not have to punish the offence. Upon these grounds, he entirely agreed with the proposition of his noble and learned Friend (Lord Lyndhurst), namely, to reverse the decree now under appeal.

Lord TRURO said, he had arrived at the same conclusion, and mainly for the same reasons as his hon. and learned friend. The will devised the estate to trustees, with direction that a settlement should be made embodying the limitations and uses mentioned in the will, but making them subject to the provisoes of the will for the determination thereof; and in a subsequent and distinct part of the will, the proviso in question was inserted, being one of those referred to in the limitations. The question which arose upon that proviso was, whether it should be construed to have the effect of a condition precedent or of a condition subsequent; a distinction which became of exceeding import-

ance in reference to the second question their Lordships had to decide, that was, whether the proviso or condition was a proviso which the law would allow to bind the estate. Assuming for the present that the condition was illegal and void, he would remark upon the construction of the clause on that footing. There were certain rules or principles of construction connected with the right decision of this case. The intention of the testator was the governing principle in the construction of wills, and that intention was to be gathered from the whole will, and not from particular passages; in trusts executed, the intention was to be collected from the language of the will itself; in trusts executory a greater freedom was allowed, but not mere conjecture, or in contradiction to express words: again, though the Court would frequently alter the position of words and clauses, and put other meanings upon them than those which they *primâ facie* imported, yet this was never done to give effect to an unlawful intent, or in any case where such alteration or interpretation was not really necessary. Moreover, where a gift is good in itself, but was followed by an unlawful or repugnant condition in a distinct clause, the gift was upheld, and the condition or qualification, which alone was obnoxious, was rejected. The first part of the proviso in question, which professed to cause the cesser of the use or estate, was, in his opinion, in the nature of a condition subsequent, and not of a condition precedent. The condition, taken as a whole, was not in the nature of a condition precedent; no estate was to arise on its fulfilment. Nor was it a conditional limitation; because, although it proposed to defeat a use or estate, it did not create a new estate or interest in the room of the use or estate so defeated. Neither was it simply in the nature of a condition subsequent; because it not only defeated one estate or interest, but it proceeded to provide that the property should go over to the objects of the ulterior limitations. In truth, as a whole, it was what the testator had designated it, a proviso for the determination of the use directed to be limited to the heirs male of Lord Alford; and it was also a proviso which thereby, and by an express provision, accelerated the subsequent estates or interests. The first part of the proviso was in the precise form of a condition subsequent, penned in the regular technical way; whereas, had it been a condition precedent, it would customarily have formed an introductory part of the clause whereby the estate to which it was annexed would be created, and upon the fulfilment of it an estate would arise. It was precisely in the same form with other provisoes of the will which were beyond dispute conditions subsequent. Upon these grounds, and others of an exceedingly technical nature, which his Lordship set forth at length, Lord Truro said he had come to the conclusion that the proviso was of the nature of a condition subsequent, and would operate as such if legal; but if it were illegal, it must be rejected, as if it were not contained in the will, and the gift would remain unaffected by it. His Lordship was of opinion it was illegal and void. Amid the general free disposition of property, it could not be denied that such dispositions were subject to

some limits or restraints, and that the law would not uphold such as had a tendency prejudicial to the public weal. This law had been expressed in different language, but all to the same import, as applying to matters against the liberty of the land, contrary to law, and against the public good. He would assume that a disposition of property by will, equally with a disposition of property in any other form, which had a tendency injurious to the public interest or good, the law would not uphold; and the law looked not to the probability of public mischief occurring in the particular instance, but to the general tendency of the disposition. His Lordship then referred to the injurious tendency of the bequest in this instance, as an inducement to Lord Alford to pursue undue means of procuring the title; and referred to the notorious fact in respect to the many peerages which had been conferred within the last two centuries, that they had invariably, with the exception of those given for direct public service, been bestowed upon the adherents of the Minister of the day. He entertained the opinion that persons ought not to be allowed to dispose of their property in any manner which furnished a motive to conduct in relation to acts of State independent of a sense of right and duty. He would admit that the object sought was not illegal, and that illegal and improper means might not be used to obtain it; but he did not think the testator could have contemplated any legitimate means by which it could be acquired. The intentions of the testator, however, could not be material ingredients in the question; the tendency of the devise was the only consideration, and that tendency was the application of his great wealth to the furtherance of his object in a manner which others had found to facilitate the attainment of similar objects, and to political conduct, irrespective of proper motives. Upon these grounds he thought the proviso by which the limitation to the heirs of the body of Lord Alford is made to depend upon the acquisition of the title of Marquess or Duke of Bridgewater was illegal, and was in the nature of a condition subsequent; and that, as the will contained a perfect limitation to the heirs of the body of Lord Alford, full effect must be given to such limitation; and, therefore, that the decree which had been made in the cause must be reversed.

Lord St. Leonards said he entirely concurred in the grounds as stated by his noble and learned friends. The questions, as had been repeatedly stated, were two; one upon the nature of the condition itself, whether it were a condition precedent or a condition subsequent; and the other as to its legality or illegality. It was of the highest importance to ascertain exactly what was the nature of these limitations, before they considered what were the particular provisions of the will. It was late to refer to first principles, but they lay in a few words, and were essential to the proper understanding of this case. Under the common law, persons could not create such estates as were now made; they could not raise a fee upon a fee, or a possibility upon a possibility. When uses were introduced, the law was entirely changed, and they were enabled by means of them, which were founded origi-

nally upon trusts, to introduce all those modifications of property which were now so well known to the law. It was important to ascertain what a contingent use is, because the learned Judges seem to have based their opinion as to the first point on the idea, that what does not exist cannot be defeated. Now, in point of fact, a use is a thing simply of confidence. Where a man has a legal interest, he treads with a landlord's tread upon the land, and he has it only as by force of law; but when you come to the use of a legal estate, which gives a right to the beneficial interest, the possession of the estate may be in one person, and the use or confidence in another. When, therefore, a man has a use, it is simply that there is a confidence placed in some person who has the legal estate, to permit the other person to have a usufructuary interest. When the Statute of Uses came in and transferred uses into possessions—that is, made uses possessions—and gave to the equitable owner, to him who had the use, the legal estate, then it was a simple transfer by force of the statute of the legal estate, which we call the seisin, to serve those uses. What, then, did the contingent use become? It did not alter its character, except in this respect, that the legal estate was carried to it, and so it was made, in that sense, a contingent estate. That became a vested estate, which was before a simple use or confidence. So a contingent use rests in confidence, and when the time arrives for the contingency to take effect, the statute executes that use or confidence, and gives the legal estate. I have no doubt that a contingent use is a confidence, a trust, and therefore is an estate, first in equity and then at law, but which, before the event arises, is just as capable of being defeated by a matter subsequent as any vested estate in the possession of any person. These, in his Lordship's opinion, were not "conditions" at all; it was a case of contingent limitations, with a series of shifting or secondary uses, limited upon these contingent limitations. This relieved the case from much of the difficulty imported into it, in considering these provisoes as if they were conditions at common law. Conditions intended to defeat an estate were odious in law, and if the estate is to be defeated, it must be so by clear and express terms, within the limits of the instrument creating it. So in this case they must collect the meaning of the testator from the very words which he had used; before they discarded the ordinary meaning of the language used, they must be satisfied that they were called upon to mould those words, by taking them not in their common and ordinary import as words of science, and they must be satisfied that they do not, in their ordinary signification, convey the meaning which the testator had, and to which they, by law, might give effect. He would here observe, that this was certainly not an executory trust. Now, he would say, that no legal instrument had ever been drawn with a more perfect knowledge of the subject, and if the draftsman had erred with regard to the legality of the subsequent condition, he had erred in very great company; but there was no colour belonging to this trust of an executory trust, properly so called—for which his Lordship gave his reasons at great length, and with exceeding technicality.

After stating that the framer of this will had introduced one of the most perfect series of limitations that it was possible for the law to enable him to introduce, his Lordship then proceeded to examine these limitations, and the contingencies on each, with great minuteness; and said that there was not a single proviso throughout this will that was not consistent with itself, and with every other part of the will; and if they attempted to dislocate it, and to introduce contingencies where there are clauses of cesser, they would produce all the mischief he had pointed out, and which would lead to inextricable confusion. It was wholly indifferent as to the intention of the testator, whether they prevented the use from arising, or whether they allowed it to vest for a moment, and then to be divested. The law provided with the utmost care for the vesting of estates, to save estates from being destroyed, of which there was a remarkable instance in the case of *Plunkett* v. *Holmes;* and he would call to their Lordships' attention numerous cases which, if the rule now proposed by the learned Judges had been adopted, must have been decided in a directly opposite way. (Here his Lordship cited and commented upon some remarkable decisions from the old Reports.) These cases seemed to him clearly to prove, that not only was the introduction of the contingency, selected and culled out of the provisoes, not warranted by law, but that the law did, in cases of infinitely more difficulty, actually strike out positive contingencies, and give vested estates in order to effect an intention. As these cases appeared to him quite conclusive on the subject, he had come to the conclusion to recommend their Lordships to hold that this, if it is to be called a *condition*, is a condition subsequent, and not a condition precedent. As to the second point in this case, whether the condition is contrary to public policy, his Lordship examined the question at great length, placing in stronger light the principles which had been already deduced by other noble and learned Lords from the decisions bearing on the point. There was much in the point urged by counsel, as to the embarrassment such a proviso as this would create to the Crown. It was, moreover, an insult, an indignity to the Crown, that a man should point out a particular title he will have, and the particular limitations to be attached to that title. What, again, could be more painful than the pressure put upon the parties? It was a dangerous power to be placed in the hands of any man, with such a temptation to use it—such a temptation was almost irresistible—it was more than they were justified in laying before any men. They were not justified in raising so fearful an issue. His Lordship then commented upon public policy; the doctrine regarding restraints on trade, wagers, on legacies, and devises for immoral or illegal purposes, and the doctrine of perpetuities, all which were grounded on considerations of public policy. In the *Duke of Norfolk's* case, their Lordships reversed the decree of the Lord Keeper, and established that of the Earl of Nottingham, and on the grounds of public policy. In this case Lord Nottingham was asked, "Where will you stop?" and he answered, "I will stop wherever I find a visible inconvenience." Why should not grounds

of public policy be applied to limitations of the present nature as well as to limitations of another? He would conclude with this one observation. He would pray their Lordships to bear in mind, if they permitted this mischief now to be introduced, what the bearing of it is, and where it will stop. Men's minds were prone to embrace precedents, and to invent new-fangled schemes without the aid of the law. If their Lordships decided this case according to the opinion of the majority of the learned Judges, no man was wise enough to know, or to say, where the mischief is to stop, or how far it would go. He would ask their Lordships to consider, if there were a considerable number, as there might be, and probably would be, of landed proprietors, each attempting to raise a dignity on his own private estate, embarrassing and entangling the Crown, and embarrassing, and, perhaps, leading to mischief the Crown's advisers, how the Crown would deal with the circumstances, and how the law would stand with respect to that which would become a public mischief. Their Lordships ought to strike at this, upon the ground, and upon the ground alone, that it is necessary for public policy. Upon these grounds he would advise their Lordships, that upon the first point there is no condition precedent, and no such words can be imported by law, as the learned Judges had advised their Lordships to import; and, upon the other point, that the condition subsequent, if it be a condition, is illegal, and therefore void; and that consequently the decision of the Court below must be reversed.

The Lord Chancellor said that although he retained his original opinion, and differed from that which had been expressed by the four noble and learned Lords who had spoken, he should not give any reasons in detail for that difference. Had it come before him now, as it had to those noble Lords, for the first time, he should undoubtedly have given his reasons; but as this was an appeal from himself, and as the grounds on which he pronounced the decree were in print and before their Lordships, he did not think it necessary to repeat what was there stated. There were one or two points, however, to which he would refer. In the course of the argument, he felt that he had been wrong in using the word "condition;" assuming the justice of what had been said, it was not, strictly speaking, a legal condition. But call it a contingent limitation, or a contingency, or give it what name you please, he thought it was to be governed by the same considerations; and nothing he had heard at the bar, or from the noble Lords who had spoken, had at all shaken him in the opinion that this was a condition precedent. It was said that that could not have been the intention of the testator. In his opinion it was not a question of intention at all: whether a certain contingency operates as a condition precedent, or as a condition subsequent, was something collateral to the intention and not dependent upon it. In deciding whether a condition was subsequent or precedent, what they were to look at was the way in which the contingency was intended to operate; and if it was something which was to happen one way or the other before that which was contingent upon it could be decided, that was in the nature of things a condition

precedent. Now could there be the least doubt that the testator meant that if Lord Alford, dying in the lifetime of his father, had not at his death obtained the required dukedom or marquisate, Lord Alford's son at his death should not have, and Lord Brownlow's next should have, the estate? To say that such a proviso shall operate as a condition subsequent, if it were, in the nature of things, a condition precedent, seemed to him confounding that which was the subject-matter of intention, and that which was not, and could not be, the subject-matter of intention at all. When the Courts have seen, or thought they saw, an intention in the testator which would be defeated by the use of the words in the way he had used them, they have got over the use of words to carry into effect the supposed intention. In this case nobody could doubt what the intention of the testator was; and if it was a lawful intention, it would be defeated by the course which their Lordships were about to take. If he was right in thinking that the condition in this case was a condition precedent, the other question substantially did not arise. He had stated his grounds for thinking that there was nothing in the nature of the proviso which that House or any court of law could deal with as being void upon grounds of public policy. He should not repeat those reasons. The question of public policy was one always difficult to deal with. He thought it would be a very dangerous thing now to say, in deciding on a question of perpetuity, that they should extend or narrow the period until practical inconvenience was felt. He wished their Lordships had had to decide the Thellusson case, for he protested that whatever practical inconvenience arose on grounds of public policy as applicable to the proviso here, he thought that policy was thwarted in a tenfold degree by Thellusson's will. The Court said there was nothing in law to prevent it; but that it was contrary to public policy was proved by the fact in the very next year. The Legislature interfered to prevent anything of the sort happening in future. He had come, it appeared from the opinion of the noble and learned Lord, to a wrong conclusion, though he was supported in that conclusion by the great majority of the Judges, who also differed from their Lordships' opinion. To that opinion he would most readily bow. He could only say he was glad that the real rights of the parties had been correctly ascertained; and he should rejoice, in one sense, as much as any of their Lordships, that the attempts to make these extraordinary wills would be found not very easy to carry into effect. He felt as much as any of their Lordships that it was exceedingly to be deprecated that parties should be allowed to puzzle mankind, and interfere with the ordinary enjoyment of property by any contrivances or provisions out of the ordinary course of limitations.

Decree reversed.

GLOUCESTER ASSIZES.

August 8, 9, 10.

Smyth *v.* Smyth and others.

There was tried at the Gloucester Assizes, on the 8th August, and two following days, one of the most singular cases of fraud and imposture that has been recorded among the *causes célèbres* of this country.

The cause was framed in the nature of an action of ejectment, by which the Plaintiff, calling himself Sir Richard Hugh Smyth, sought to establish his claim to the baronetcy and vast estates, valued at near 30,000*l.* a year, formerly enjoyed by the family of Smyth. The baronetcy had become, or was presumed to have become, extinct on the decease of Sir John Smyth in 1849; but the estates had passed to his sister Florence, upon whose death in 1852 they had devolved upon her son, who, with others nominally interested, was the defendant in the action, and who was still under age. The plaintiff asserted himself to be the son of Sir Hugh Smyth, the elder brother of Sir John, and consequently to have been entitled to the immediate succession, on the death of his father in 1824, to his title and estates, which on his supposed decease without issue had wrongfully passed to his collateral heirs.

The extraordinary nature and extent of the claim, the interesting and romantic circumstances which might be expected to be detailed in its substantiation, the melancholy event which had attended its first announcement, and the rumours that a wonderful system of credulity, personation, fraud, and forgery would be exposed in rebutting the plaintiff's case, of course rendered the trial a matter of the greatest interest. The Court was crowded by the members of families connected with the Smyths, and by every person who could by any means obtain admission.

Mr. Bovill stated the case of the plaintiff. The claimant to this baronetcy and the large estates which would pass with it, had been supposed to be the son of one Provis, a carpenter, of Warminster, in whose house he had been brought up, and by whom, and by whose family, he had always been treated as one of themselves. For certain reasons, however, the claimant, as he arrived at an age to comprehend such matters, suspected that Provis was not really his father, but that he was the son of Sir Hugh Smyth, of Ashton Hall, near Bristol, a baronet, of ancient family, and large estates. This gentleman had married in 1797 a Miss Wilson, daughter of the Bishop of Bristol; this lady having died without children, Sir Hugh married in 1822 a Miss Elizabeth Howell. Sir Hugh died, as was supposed, without legitimate issue, in 1824; and his next brother, John, succeeded to his title and the greater part of his property. As time passed on, many circumstances and many documents came to light which proved to the claimant, in the most conclusive manner, that he was in truth the legitimate son of Sir Hugh Smyth by a first and hitherto concealed marriage with Jane, daughter of Count Vandenbergh, to whom he was secretly united in Ireland in 1796. Although the claimant was in possession of documents which placed these facts beyond doubt, his humble circumstances, and the difficulty of finding any one bold enough to take up his cause, prevented his putting forth his claim until 1849; when, rendered desperate by delay, he went to Sir John Smyth, at Ashton Hall, and communicated to him his relationship, and his claims. As Sir John had been a party to certain documents executed by Sir Hugh in his lifetime (which were among those which had been dis-

covered), in which the circumstances of the concealed marriage and the birth of the claimant were acknowledged, it was useless for him to deny the justice of the demand, and he immediately acknowledged the claimant as his nephew, and the rightful heir to his brother, in the most moving terms. The shock, however, of such a communication was too much for the aged baronet, now about to surrender the title, revenues, and consideration he had enjoyed for so many years: he became unable to eat, wandered about the house disconsolate, and the next morning was found dead in his bed! This melancholy occurrence having removed the person who was most interested in resisting the claim, but who nevertheless readily acknowledged the plaintiff's rights, and was willing to do him justice, the rightful heir, foreseeing a desperate litigation with the next heirs, which he was in no condition to maintain, refrained from putting forth his pretensions; and travelled the country with his wife and children, obtaining a precarious living by giving lectures; and he took no steps to enforce his rights until 1851, when, after negotiations with several legal firms, he had at length found the means of pursuing his claims before the tribunals of his country.

This being the outline of the claimant's case, his counsel stated that the facts would be supported by a number of documents, the signatures of which would be incontestably proved by family reliques, seals, rings, portraits, &c., and by verbal evidence, which would fully establish the claimant's right to the title and estates of his father. He should establish beyond all doubt that the plaintiff was the son of Sir Hugh Smyth, by Jane, the daughter of Count Vandenbergh, to whom he was married in Ireland in the year 1796. At that time there were no public registers in Ireland; but the entry of this marriage in a family Bible would be proved, and the signatures of the witnesses would be shown to be the undoubted signatures of the parties. The entry was in the following form:—

"I certify that Hugh Smyth, esq., son of Thomas Smyth, esq., of Stapleton, in the county of Gloucester, in England, by Jane his wife, was this 19th day of May, 1796, married by me to Jane, the daughter of Count John Samuel Vandenbergh, by Jane, the daughter of Major Gookin and Hesther his wife, of Court Macsherry, county of Cork, Ireland.

"Verney Lovett, D.D., Vicar of Lismore.

"Signed by { Hugh Smyth. / Jane Vandenbergh.

"Witnesses { Caroline Bernard. / John S. Vandenbergh. / Consena Lovett."

The signature of these parties would be proved by the most unexceptionable evidence. He should also produce a brooch with the name of Jane Gookin upon it, and also a portrait of his (the claimant's) mother. The entry of the plaintiff's baptism, which was contained in the same family Bible, was as follows:—

"Richard Hugh Smyth, son of Hugh Smyth, esq., and Jane his wife, born September 2nd, 1797; baptised September 10th, 1798, No. 1, Royal-crescent, Bath.

"J. Symes, Clerk.

"Caroline Bernard.

"Isabella Thynne."

The following letter, in the handwriting of Sir Hugh Smyth, addressed to his wife on the eve of her delivery, had been discovered:—

"Stapleton, Feb. 2, 1797.

"Dear Jane,—The bearer is my old nurse, Lydia Reed, in whom I have every confidence as to her skill and attention to you. Dr. Seaguin will attend you. I will endeavour to be over to-morrow, and bring my mother with me. Till then God bless you, and that you may have a safe deliverance is the prayer of your affectionate husband,

"Hugh Smyth.

"To Mrs. Smyth, Warminster."

In the year 1814 a man named Grace, who was Sir Hugh's butler, represented to Sir Hugh that his son, who had gone abroad, was dead. The claimant's mother died in giving him birth, and Sir Hugh kept his existence a secret, lest it should prove an obstacle to a marriage he wished to contract with Miss Wilson, a daughter of the Bishop of Bristol. He was therefore placed with a carpenter at Warminster named Provis, and was passed as his son; but notwithstanding this apparent lowness of origin he was educated at Winchester School, and, as it was believed, at the expense of Sir Hugh. Sir Hugh's acknowledged wife (Miss Wilson) having died childless, he married, in the year 1819, a Miss Howell. Circumstances having convinced Sir Hugh that the plaintiff was still alive, he in the year 1822 executed a document declaring the plaintiff to be his son. This document was discovered in the possession of a member of the family of Lydia Reed, the plaintiff's nurse. It was signed by Sir Hugh Smyth, the deceased baronet, in a trembling hand, and by Sir John Smyth, his brother, and other persons as witnesses. All these signatures would be proved to be genuine. It was as follows:—

"I, Sir Hugh Smyth, of Ashton-park, in the county of Somerset, and of Rockley-house, in the county of Wilts, do declare that in the month of May, 1796, I was married, at Court Macsherry, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, by the Rev. Verney Lovett, to Jane, the only daughter of Count John Samuel Vandenbergh, by Jane, the only daughter of Major Gooking, of Court Macsherry, and Hester, his wife. Now, my wife, driven from Ireland by the troubles there, came to Warminster, in the county of Wilts, on the 2nd day of February, 1797, gave birth to a son, and she died the same day. The boy was left to the care of my own nurse, Lydia Reed, who can at any time identify my son by marks upon his right hand. The boy was baptized at No. 1, Royal-crescent, Bath, by the Rev. James Symes, curate, by the names of Richard Hugh Smyth, son of Hugh Smyth and Jane his wife. From circumstances of a family nature this boy was brought up in private, and through the rascality of my butler Grace, under whose especial charge my son was, he left England clandestinely in the year 1813, and I had been assured by Grace that my son had died abroad, but at the death of Grace I became possessed of doubts of my son's demise. Now, under the impression that my son had died, I made or executed a will in the year 1814. That will I now abrogate, annul, and sett asside by this my last will and tes-

tament, and by this document do acknowledge Richard Hugh Smyth my legitimate son and heir, and that he must possess, him and his heirs for ever, the vast estates of my ancestors, as secured to him by the will of my late excellent father, Thomas Smyth, of Stapleton; and here I implore my dearly beloved brother John to use his best endeavours to secure the return of my son, and, in case he does return, to restore to him his rights, and which I know my brother will do for my sake. Further, I do desire that documents do remain in the custody of my nurse, Lydia Reed, and whom, no doubt, my son will be sure to seek. In security of and in furtherance of the object of this deed, I, Sir Hugh Smyth, do seal it with my seal and sign it with my name this 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1822, in the presence of the parties whose signatures appear.

"Hugh Smyth (L.S.)
"John Smyth.
"William Edwards.
"James Abbott.
"William Dobson."

This document accordingly, besides having been signed by the deceased baronet, was sealed with his family seal. In the following year Sir Hugh, who would appear to have recovered in health, executed another similar document, as follows:—

"I, Sir Hugh Smyth, of Ashton-park, in the county of Somerset, and of Rockley-house, in the county of Wilts, do declare that in the year 1796 I was married in the county of Cork, in Ireland, by the Rev. Verney Lovett, to Jane, the daughter of Count Vandenbergh, by Jane, the daughter of Major Gookin, of Court Macsherry, near Bandon. Witnesses thereto—the Countess of Bandon and Consena Lovett. In the following year Jane Smyth, my wife, came to England, and, immediately after giving birth to a son, she died, on the 2nd day of February, 1797, and she lies buried in a brick vault in Warminster churchyard. My son was consigned to the care of my own nurse Lydia Reed, who can at any time identify him by marks upon his right hand, but more especially by the turning up of both the thumbs, an indelible mark of identity in our family. My son was afterwards baptized by the Rev. James Symes, of Midsomer-Norton, by the names of Richard Hugh Smyth; the sponsors being the Marchioness of Bath and the Countess of Bandon, who named him Richard, after her deceased brother Richard Boyle. Through the rascality of my butler Grace, my son left England for the Continent, and was reported to me as having died there, but at the death of Grace the truth came out that my son was alive, and that he would soon return to claim his rights. Now, under the impression of my son's death, I executed a will in 1814. That will I do by this document declare null and void, and to all intents and purposes sett asside in all its arrangements; the payment of my just debts, the provision for John, the son of the late Elizabeth Howell, and to the fulfilment of all matters not interfering with the rights of my heir-at-law. Now to give every assistance to my son, should he ever return, I do declare him my legitimate son and heir to all the estates of my ancestors, and which he will find amply secured to him and his heirs for ever by the will of his grandfather, the late Thomas

Smyth, of Stapleton, esquire, and further, by the will of my uncle, the late Sir John Hugh Smyth, baronet. Both those wills so fully arrange for the security of the property in possession or reversion, that I have now only to appoint and constitute my beloved brother, John Smyth, esq., my only executor for his life, and I do by this deed place the utmost confidence in my brother that he will at any future time do my son justice. And I also entreat my son to cause the remains of his mother to be removed to Ashton, and buried in the family vault close to my side, and to raise a monument to her memory.

"Now, in furtherance of the object of this deed, I do seal with my seal and sign it with my name, and in the presence of witnesses, this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1823.

"HUGH SMYTH (L.S.)
"WILLIAM EDWARDS.
"WILLIAM DOBBSON.
"JAMES ABBOTT."

That document had been discovered in the possession of an attorney's clerk in London, who had formerly lived at Bristol. The facts and documents, the learned counsel said, which would be laid before the jury, and which would be proved by unquestionable evidence, would leave no doubt on their minds that the claimant was entitled to the estates which he now sought to recover. The learned counsel complained loudly of the intimidation which had been exercised towards the plaintiff's witnesses by the defendants' agents, to prevent their giving evidence on this trial; but he had full confidence that they would come forward and tell the truth, and so establish the plaintiff's case. The main fact in the case would be that Sir Hugh Smyth was married in Ireland to the daughter of Count Vandenbergh, and that the plaintiff was the issue of that marriage.

The will of Thomas Smyth, of Stapleton, was produced from the Prerogative Court, and proved.

The Rev. G. T. Seymour, a clergyman and magistrate of Somersetshire, and personally acquainted with Sir Hugh Smyth, testified to the genuineness of the handwriting of the letter to his wife: he believed the entry in the Bible to be in Sir Hugh's writing; doubted the signature to the deed of the 27th Jan. 1822, but only because of the tremulousness of the writing, otherwise it was like Sir Hugh's; believed the signature of the deed of the 10th September, 1823, to be in Sir Hugh's handwriting.

Mr. Holland, Kingston, who had been acquainted with the Rev. Verney Lovett from his infancy, testified that the whole of the certificates of marriage was in that rev. gentleman's handwriting—was certain it was his. It has been, and still is usual, in Ireland to baptize in private houses. Could not say as to marrying.

The Hon. Captain Bernard, brother of Lord Bandon, had known the Rev. Verney Lovett, but was not acquainted with his handwriting. His (Captain Bernard's) grandmother was named Hesther; her maiden name was Smyth; when she married his grandfather, she was the widow of Major Gookin. The Gookins lived at Court Macsherry. Never heard the name of Vandenbergh in connection with the Gookins. Never heard the name of Vandenbergh till now. The signature of Caroline Bernard to the certificate of

baptism could not be his mother's, for her name was not Caroline, but Catherine; nor had he ever heard of any relative of the name of Caroline. The Bandons left Ireland in 1797, on account of the troubles, and went to reside at Bath.

John Symes, son of the Rev. James Symes, swore to the genuineness of the signature to the certificate of baptism. His father sometimes baptized children privately. Knew the Marchioness of Bath (sister of Lady Isabella Thynne).

Ann Symes, grand-daughter of the Rev. J. Symes, swore positively to the signature.

On cross-examination it was elicited that these two witnesses were in reduced circumstances, and had been much in communication with the claimant's agents.

The Hon. Caroline Courtenay Boyle, related to the late Marchioness of Bath, recognised the signature of Lady Isabella Thynne. "In this entry (in the Bible) the word 'Thynne' is certainly in her handwriting, and so is 'Isabella.' I believe this to be the signature of Lady Isabella Thynne, to the best of my ability."

Mr. Rich, a clerk in Drummond's bank, where Lady Isabella had kept an account, also recognised her signature.

Elizabeth Grace, widow of Henry Grace, steward to Sir Hugh Smyth, said her husband had been in that position from 1801 to his death in 1821. He had the confidence and esteem of Sir Hugh up to that time. Witness had never heard of her husband having charge of a son of Sir Hugh. Had never heard of his having been guilty of any act of rascality towards Sir Hugh.

Janet Brundey, nineteen years house-keeper to Sir John Smyth, swore to the signature of that gentleman to the document of 1822. She knew Abbott; the signature to the deed of 1822, and also to that of 1823, are in his handwriting.

John Lewis, for eighteen years butler to Sir John Smyth, and well acquainted with Abbott, also swore to the genuineness of those signatures.

The Parish Clerk of Long Ashton also testified to the handwriting of Abbott.

Other witnesses of some respectability also acknowledged Sir John's signatures.

Charles Edwards and Henry Edwards, brothers of William Edwards, declared that signature to be their brother's. Other near relatives also declared it to be genuine.

Mrs. Ann Clissold, half-sister of William Dobson, believed the signature to the first deed to be his; as to that on the second deed, witness hesitated, because the name was spelt with two b's.

Mrs. Honor Dobson, the widow of the attesting witness, also admitted the genuineness of the first signature; but repudiated the second, on account of the double 'b.' Her late husband never signed his name with two b's.

It being now six o'clock, Mr. Justice Coleridge said he should adjourn the case till the morrow; whereon Sir Frederick Thesiger, counsel for the defendants, requested that the documents should be kept in the custody of the officer of the Court; but the learned Judge refused the application on the ground that they had not yet been put in evidence. Sir Frederick then asked that before the parch-

ments were taken away, his Lordship would examine the seals, which professed to bear the motto of the Smyth family, "*Qui capit capitur.*" On the perfect seal the legend was "*Qui capit capitor.*" The seal on the other deed had been broken, and Sir Frederick was afraid a similar accident might occur to this deed. The learned Judge examined the seal, and smiled.

Tuesday, August 9.

On the resumption of the trial, further evidence was adduced as to the authenticity of the signatures of Dobson to the deeds. This was confirmed by several witnesses; the only doubt arising from the circumstance of one being spelt with two b's.

The Bible which contained the entries of the marriage and baptism was put in as evidence. The entry of the marriage was immediately before the Apocrypha; that of the baptism, on the leaf between the index and the metrical version of the Psalms. (The book contained both Bible and Prayer Book.)

Mr. Justice Coleridge inquired whether there were any family entries in the book? and it appeared that there was at the beginning the name of "Jno. S. Vandenbergh," as to which the plaintiff's counsel said he could not give any information.

Sir Richard Hugh Smyth, the claimant in this extraordinary case, was then called into the witness-box for examination. His appearance created, as may be supposed, no small interest. He is a man of a middling size, and sallow complexion, with very little whisker, and iron-gray hair, carefully combed and arranged. He was dressed in black, and gave his evidence with great deliberation, very much in the style of a practised lecturer. His examination and cross-examination occupied two entire days. It is impracticable to give an abstract of evidence, which necessarily consisted of detached detail, and only so much will be retained as will tend to show his pretensions and the means by which he was prepared to support them. The cross-examination by Sir Frederick Thesiger was directed to a vast number of isolated points, all of which would probably have been made available for the defence. The sudden catastrophe which awaited the cause at the close of the third day, renders them unintelligible.

In answer to the questions of his counsel, the plaintiff said, I am the plaintiff in this action. When I first remember anything I was residing at Warminster, in the county of Wilts, at the house of a Mr. Provis, a carpenter and builder. I was about three years or three and a half years old when I first remember. There was an elderly woman and a young girl living there. Mrs. Reed was the elderly woman, and Mary Provis the younger. The elderly woman was the wet-nurse, and the young girl the nursemaid. I remained there till I was removed. Mary Provis is now Mary Cullen. When I left Mrs. Provis's, Grace, Sir Hugh's butler, took me away. I did not at that time know whose son I was. I did not know my mother. She died the moment I was born, so I understood. [Witness detailed some recollection of his early life, his residence at an old house of the Gore family, and his removal to the school of Mr. Hill, of Brislington.] Mr. Hill

kept a large boarding-school, at that time rather respectable. I remained there, I think, about two years. While at school at Brislington I visited old Colonel Gore. I also went to Bath, to No. 1, in the Royal Crescent, then inhabited by the Earl of Bandon's family, who had been there from the time of the disturbances in Ireland. I went there several times, and also to another house, called Lidcombe, in the vicinity of Bath, on the rising hill. At that time I heard very little of my mother, except passing remarks which might have been made by various ladies of the Bandon family about my mother's misfortunes. I left Brislington school in about two years. I was taken to Warminster Grammar School by some ladies from Longleat, the Marchioness of Bath's. Many ladies came to see me from Longleat and Bath, at times. I was too young to pay much attention to those things at that time. I have since learnt their names. The Marchioness of Bath was one, and Lady Isabella another. In aristocratic families the first name is mentioned. I think I remained at Warminster School about two years. I then went to Winchester College, as a commoner, under Dr. Goddard. I remained there till 1810, the year Dr. Goddard left. I left Winchester in consequence of what Dr. Goddard said—that my bills had not been paid for the last eighteen months. I went to London, by the advice of Dr. Goddard, to the Marchioness of Bath, and told her what Dr. Goddard had said. She lived in Grosvenor Street, London. I told her what had occurred. I stayed there some considerable time, till her Ladyship had matured her mind upon the subject. A few days it might have been. I did not hear anything about my family till my last interview with the Marchioness. That was some little time after going to London to see her on this very subject. She was a woman of high tone, and, thinking possibly I was too old for her protection, she advised me to go to Ashton Court to my father, and said that Sir Hugh was my father. She gave me the money my mother had left at her death. My father had not been present at that time. She could not tell me anything respecting my mother, but told me I should get it from the Bandon family. She also told me that in the possession of Mr. Davis, her steward, at Warminster, would be found the Bible of my mother, pictures, and other trinkets, jewellery, and things of that kind, belonging to my mother. Of course, my Lord, the possession of the money at that time took away all other thoughts, and I paid no attention to it. The money was some hundreds of pounds, 1400*l.* or 1500*l.* It was in notes. I did not go to my father's. I went to pay a visit to a lady at Wycombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Carrington. I received nothing from the Marchioness of Bath except the money. I cannot remember the name of the lady at Wycombe Abbey; I only know the house. I was there some considerable time, some three or four months, and, on my return to London, the Marchioness was not at home; she had left. Some little time after I was taken ill at the Marchioness's house, in London. My illness was the small-pox. I was ill a length of time, I should say eighteen months. I was removed to Parliament Street, to the care of, I think, a Dr. Williams. I was at

that house about eighteen months. [Witness detailed some further recollections of his early days, from which it was to be inferred that he had been treated as a person of some consequence.] I travelled through the whole extent of Europe, after the proclamation of peace. I became acquainted with Bell and Lancaster, who at that time were making investigations in Germany as to the state of education. They were travelling together. They had taken up the subject of education. They gave lectures on the subject in the different towns of Germany, and over all the Low Countries. They gave joint lectures. I cannot charge my mind whether they had established their schools in England before that, or whether they did it afterwards. I remember their separating, on differing in opinion. They then returned to England in 1826, and I also. On my return to England I made some inquiries about my family. I heard Sir Hugh Smyth, my father, was dead. I should correct myself here a little; I was not then decisive that Sir Hugh Smyth was my father. I heard that Sir Hugh Smyth was dead. Witness then detailed his life from 1826 to 1835, by which it appeared that he had gained a subsistence by lecturing on education at schools and institutions throughout England and Scotland. I never at that time made any inquiry for the things the Marchioness of Bath told me were with Mr. Davis. I never inquired of Mr. Davis. On going to Frome in 1838 or 1839, I found Davis was dead. I only saw old Mr. Provis, then living at Frome. I had some words with Mr. Provis for obstinately refusing to give me any information respecting my mother. He said, he should say nothing further; I was taken away from his house at so early a period of life that he never troubled himself any further. I had seen him several times before. This was the last interview. He seemed to draw back. I used some harsh expressions. He was an old man, and struck me with his stick on the head. I told him it was the last time I should call upon him; he had struck me, and he had no right. I put him down in a chair. The words I said were, "How dare you strike me?—you could have done no more to your son." I was going away, and he called me back, took me up stairs to his bed-room, opened his bureau, and gave me the Bible and the jewellery. The large picture, said to be that of my father, hung in the room below. He also asked me to pledge my word to him that I would follow his directions. I assured him I would. He then gave into my hands a bundle of papers, sealed up, with directions to take them to Mr. Phelps, an eminent solicitor at Warminster. I then left him, and never saw him more. I brought the Bible and jewellery without opening them. That is the Bible (on the table), and this the jewellery. (A new-looking morocco case was here exhibited, containing a miniature portrait, which the plaintiff supposed was that of his mother, four gold rings, and two brooches. One ring was marked with the initials "J. B.," suggested to be those of "James Bernard." A brooch was marked with the words "Jane Gookin" at length.) I first saw the writings in the Bible after our first visit to Ireland. We went there at Christmas last. Every year after the year 1838, on coming to Bristol, I

made inquiries about my family. I obtained no information. I asked, "How is Sir John—is he married?" "No." "Then there may be a chance for my family." I had no idea he was the brother of my father, but the son. At that time I had no need, and made no search. In 1839 I called upon Sir John—I beg pardon, in 1849—May the 19th, on a Friday, I saw Sir John at Ashton Court. I went there alone. I saw Sir John himself and Mrs. Way, his younger sister, Mary. They were going into the court from Heath House. Mrs. Way seemed rather annoyed at my intrusion, and said, "You had better go away, man; Sir John is not in a state to be seen." I said my business was with Sir John, and Sir John I would see. She went away. Sir John took me to the small dining-room, half library and half dining-room. I rather suppose he felt conscious of who it was. We sat down. I told him as much as I could remember of my past life. He appeared excessively agitated, and was thrown into such a dreadful state that it was painful to behold him at that time. I had never seen him before. To calm him I merely said I was not come to take his title or his property; I wanted a provision for my family in a suitable manner, and security after his death. He made use of this remarkable expression, my Lord—one he was always accustomed to—"You are indeed the son of my dear brother." After considerable conversation, it was agreed I should go to Chester and fetch my family, and he would make every arrangement. They should stay at Ashton Court, and he would live at Heath House. He gave me all the money he had—a 50*l.* note of the Bank of England. He said he would give me a draught for more if I required it, and I only regret I didn't take it. I imagined several times I heard a movement of some one listening, and mentioned it to Sir John. He said, "Tut, tut, nonsense." I left Bristol by the five o'clock train for Birmingham. On my return with my family, in twelve days, I called on Mr. Penton, in High Street, Bristol, and the first word I heard was, that my uncle had died, and had been found dead in his bed. The words Mr. Penton used were, "Sir, you are too late; your uncle, if it be so, was found dead in his bed the next morning." I made no remark; I was too much confounded at the extraordinary circumstance. When I found Sir John was dead, I did the best I could. I saw no chance then, and took my family to Bath. [Witness then stated that from 1839 to 1851 he had gained his living by lecturing and private teaching. In 1851 he had endeavoured to attract legal firms to take up his case; but without success, until he was introduced to Mr. Catlin, the attorney who conducted the present proceedings.] I went to Ireland last Christmas; that was six months after I had seen Mr. Catlin. Mr. Catlin went with me. I had not the most distant idea we should obtain everything we wanted. It so happened Providence brought everything to light. On my return from Ireland I gave notices to the tenants. The notices were issued in March. I assumed the title of baronet by the advice of a gentleman in Bristol, on my seeing Mr. Stone. I had made up my mind to pursue it with vigour; I was driven to it by circumstances. I took up the name and arms, and issued cards, ex-

pecting if I was wrong I should be prosecuted, and made the defendant. I did fairly and freely. I got the portrait from Provis's two years after his death. I did not obtain it from Provis's; I obtained it from his daughter, Mrs. Heath, living at Mere, in Wilts. I placed it in the hands of a person at Bath, where it remained three years. I received this (the letter from Sir Hugh to his wife). I could not be accurate as to the time without vast recollection. It was in the autumn in last year. I first saw it in Mr. Catlin's hands. I saw Reed at a public-house. He was sent for from the coal-pits, where he was at work. I told him who I was. What he stated I took down in writing. He signed it, and it was witnessed. I forget the date. Reed said he would search his mother's papers, and see if there was anything that would correspond. I first heard of the existence of the letter after my interview with Mr. Shadwell. I heard of it from Mrs. Mattick, to whom Reed had sent. Mrs. Mattick went down and fetched the letter. I first saw the letter in the hands of Mr. Braham, I think, or Mrs. Mattick. I took or sent the letter to Mr. Catlin. I saw the large parchment first. I never saw the small one till now. I first saw the large parchment (the deed of 1823) some time in March last. It came to me by railway from London. There was a letter enclosed with it. The letter is dated March the 7th, but I think I did not receive the parcel till the 17th. I know Lewis, the butler, who was examined here. I showed him the parchment of 1823, just after the receipt of it. I went to all I could find who could test the document. I first heard of the small parchment of 1822 when Mr. Catlin spoke of it to me. I first saw this parchment (the small one) to-day. I don't know where it came from. I have a mark on my thumb, done in birth. (The thumb on the witness's right hand was drawn back. He exhibited his hand to the jury. His wrist appeared marked in several places with scars, like the cicatrices of scrofulous sores.)

Cross-examined by Sir F. Thesiger.—I have a good memory on things that interest me. I have a perfect recollection of things which occurred after I was three years and a half old. Mr. Provis's family consisted of himself and two boys —John and Thomas. I only knew one, the youngest, Thomas. John was living with his father at the time. Mr. Provis was engaged at the Marquess of Bath's, cutting timber, and John was with him. Provis did not come to his house after his work. I saw Provis at times. I do not believe I knew him residing at his house. He was occasionally backwards and forwards, and so was John. I knew there was such a boy, but I hadn't much intercourse with him. Your questions are quite irrelevant and unbecoming. I saw boys there. I was treated with the utmost respect. I wore red morocco shoes, and was never allowed to be without my nurse. I remember some of my little actions at Provis's. I was a mischievous child. I was the little gentleman of the place, and did a little mischief in the town with the shutters of the place. The mischief I did was according to my station in life, as you might have done. They were not allowed to check me. My nurse guarded me. Grace came and took me to Lower Court, Ashton. I did not know

who he was. I knew when he came. I might have known by whom he was sent. I didn't know that Grace was butler of Sir Hugh. I first knew that after I had resided at Lower Court. I saw old Sir John Hugh more than Sir Hugh. I can't say how often I saw Sir John Hugh. I don't know whether it was Sir John Hugh or Sir Hugh, except from the descriptions since given. I was then at Mrs. Hill's at Brislington. It was a boarding-school. Mrs. Hill had a few young gentlemen under her care in a separate house. I did not go home. I had no home to go to. I believe I went to Bath and to Stapleton, to Miss Whitchurch, a relative of Thomas Smyth's wife. I passed one holyday at Miss Whitchurch's. I once spent my holydays with Mr. and Mrs. Forland, friends of Sir Hugh's. They must have known who I was. They never talked about it. The old gardener at Heath House (a seat near Ashton Hall, probably the residence of Hugh Smyth, whose father was then living) came over and took me. I spent one holyday at Longleat, the seat of the Marchioness of Bath. I was about eight years of age when I went to Warminster. I might have been nine. At that time I always spent my holydays at Longleat House, except when I was at Lord Cork's. I was more intimate at Lord Cork's. There were more boys there. I cannot tell whether the Dowager Marchioness of Bath was at Longleat. No doubt I saw her there. I remained at Winchester till 1810. I did not remain till I was 18 years old. From the Marchioness of Bath I first heard of my father. This letter (of the 28th of August, 1852) is in my handwriting. I put in it the words, "My mother arrived in England in 1796, and died at the Marchioness of Bath's." In the same letter I also said, "I remained at Winchester till I was 18, and spent my holydays at the Dowager Marchioness of Bath's." I did not remain till I was 18. I wrote that because I knew no better. I only wrote it as a supposition. I suppose it was the Marchioness of Bath gave me the 1500*l.*, the jewellery, and the pictures. I received them from her in Grosvenor Street. This letter of the 20th of September, 1852, to Lady Caroline Thynne, is in my handwriting. In this I said, the Marchioness of Bath did me the honour and maternal kindness to adopt me as her "protegée." I also said, the Marchioness of Bath gave me the money, jewels, and pictures of my mother. This letter, of the 26th of September, 1852, is in my handwriting. In this I repeated that the Marchioness of Bath gave me the money and jewels left me by my mother, and an obituary ring which she had had made in memory of my mother, with an inscription, "In memory of Jane, wife of Hugh Smyth; married May, 1796, and died February, 1797." There was such a ring, but there is not one such in the box now. I have seen such a ring. I don't remember when I saw it last. It was in Mr. Catlin's possession. I received a letter from Caroline Thynne, of the 25th of September. (The witness was here cross-examined at great length on letters which he had written, with a view to show that he was extremely inaccurate as to the facts connected with his history.) I can't recollect which of the Lady Baths gave me the picture. They were always together.

I received it in Grosvenor Street, of course. The money was given to me into my hands—1500*l.* I was 13 years old. I never received a picture of my father from Mrs. Forland. This letter of 20th May, 1852, to Mr. Hugh Piggott is in my handwriting. In it I said, "I have an oil likeness of Sir Hugh when a very young man, which was given to me by Mrs. Forland as the gift of my mother." I only imagine Mrs. Forland gave it me. I was seized with the small-pox at the house in Grosvenor Street—the Marchioness of Bath's. She was not at home. I had been four months at Wycombe. I went by invitation. I don't know by whose invitation. I spent my holydays several times at Wycombe Abbey — Lord Carrington's. I never have asserted that I was a relative of the Carrington family. I have said I might be. I was placed at Dr. Williams's by the servants in the house. I was ill with the small-pox. I suppose the servants visited me. I did not pay for my board and lodging at Dr. Williams's. I had 1500*l.* in different notes. I changed them abroad — discounted them rather. (Being pressed by Sir F. Thesiger on some statements he had made relative to his sojourn on the Continent in 1815, the witness seemed much bothered, and said it was "very disgusting;" to which Sir F. Thesiger replied that he had not half done with him yet.) I know nothing of it. I joined Bell and Lancaster in 1815. I was opposed to them. They did not give joint lectures. They always lectured in English to the English, or to those who understood the English language. I am not a good French scholar. I did not learn much Latin at Winchester. I got my degree of LL.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen. LL.D. means "a doctor learned in the law." It was an honorary degree given for a course of lectures given. It was given in 1826. I lectured in Marischal College, in the Old Town, and the King's College.

By the Judge.—I have seen Bell. I called him Professor Bell. I believe he was a dissenting minister.

By Sir F. Thesiger.—I did not call Mr. Lancaster Dr. Lancaster. There is now, and there was then, I suppose, a great deal of writing on the back of the oil picture of my father. There are a good many cyphers. I believe it has the words, "Hugh Smyth, Esq., son of Thomas Smyth, of Stapleton, in the county of Glocester, 1796." This letter of the 13th of September, 1852, to Mr. Gore Langton, contains this passage. I have a picture with the inscription, "Hugh Smyth, Esq., son of Thomas Smyth, Esq., of Stapleton, of Glocestershire, in England, who married in Ireland, in 1796." That is a true account of the inscription. I was abroad 10 or 11 years. I lived on my money. I earned a good deal by lecturing abroad on the subject of education. I returned to this country in 1826. I had an idea who my father was. I was of course well assured who my father was. (The witness was here asked from one of his letters how he spelt "whom," and he spelt it "whome," amid loud laughter, during which the witness said he could produce authority for such spelling. He was then asked how he spelt "set aside," which he spelt as follows—"sett asside," amid increased laughter.)

Sir F. Thesiger said these words were so spelt four times by the plaintiff in his letter.

The witness here deliberately told the learned Judge that the proper way of spelling "aside" was "asside;" but he said dictionaries differed. [The perseverance of so prompt a counsel as Sir F. Thesiger in examining the witness on mere points of spelling caused some surprise. It is, however, understood that the purpose was to show that the deeds were the witness's own handiwork, by the same words being similarly mis-spelt. These mistakes bore one peculiar character — an habitual doubling of the consonants.]

Cross-examination continued.— When I returned to England in 1826 I did not know Grace was dead, or Davis. The Marchioness did not die till 1833. Of course, I could not approach her after what I had done. (The witness's letter was here read, in which he had said that on his return to England in 1826 he found Grace and Davis dead, and the Marchioness dead.) That must have been the dowager. I could not go to the Marchioness after the manner in which I had gone away. Mr. Provis went upstairs, and I followed him. He there gave me the Bible. He said they were relics of my mother, which had been handed to him by Mrs. Davis of Warminster. I had not the curiosity to look into it. I looked at the jewellery, certainly, and my mother's picture. I saw the obituary ring, but I did not notice the inscription. The first time I saw the inscription was in this year. The witness was here cross-examined at great length as to the contents of certain letters which he had written, and the notices he had sent to the Irish tenants of the Smyths. Two notices were read to the witness, in one of which he had spelt the word "Somerset" with two m's, thus, "Sommerset," and in the other with two t's, thus, "Somersett." He was then asked which was the right way. He said, "I will not tell you which of the two ways is correct; you would not believe me if I did." (The deeds and these notices were then handed to the jury to compare with one another, and with the letter which purported to have been written by Sir Hugh Smyth to his wife.)

Mr. Justice Coleridge pointed out to the jury that the word "whom" in this letter was spelled "whome," and that in the two parchments the words "set aside" were spelt "sett asside."

The jury then examined the Bible, portrait and rings, &c.

The cross-examination then continued. — On the brooch being opened by a jeweller, the back of it was found with this inscription, "Born 14th May, 1774. Married May, 1796." It was on the 19th of May I went to Sir John — on a Friday. I can't be mistaken in this. I made no memorandum of it. The moment I went in he appeared conscious it was I. I do not say he said in any way he knew me, but I rather suppose he felt conscious. I went to Sir John to acknowledge me. Of course he acknowledged me. We did not enter particularly into my rights. He said he would take care to arrange all that was necessary with regard to the title to the property. When I went in I said I had called upon him to introduce myself as his nephew, the son of Sir Hugh Smyth. I stated what I knew of my birth and circumstances. I can't call to mind exactly what I said. I put it down afterwards in writing when I began the inquiry. It was by the advice

of a solicitor who went abroad, and also of Mr. Penton, I went to Ashton. It is perfectly true what I have said in the letters read about Sir John admitting my rights. [Witness was now severely cross-examined by Sir F. Thesiger, on numerous contradictions which his statements and letters had disclosed.] I called on Mr. Smyth Piggott (an illegitimate son of Sir Hugh), and he treated me kindly and acknowledged me. He said, he should require one or two documents. I afterwards wrote (the letter was read by Sir F. Thesiger) that Mr. John Smyth Piggott "treated me in the same offhanded manner." He (Mr. Piggott) had never said it was a trumped-up story and a piece of villany.

Sir F. Thesiger here read a letter in which the plaintiff referred to such expressions as having been used by Mr. Piggott. The reading of this and other letters excited great amusement from the bad spelling. The faults in spelling generally consisted in improperly doubling consonants, thus—"sett asside," "verry," &c.

Wednesday, August 10.

Sir Richard Hugh Smyth's cross-examination continued.—I have never stated that my mother was a relation of Lord Carrington's. [A letter was read, in which the plaintiff had said so, and had added, "Her crest will seal this letter, and the motto I adopt, *Tenax et fides*."] I called myself early in life "Smyth," but I afterwards changed it, from always being thought an Irishman, to "Smith," and the printers would change it to "Smith," when I wrote "Smyth." I did not call myself "Smith" down to 1852; the printers did. [The witness here, as on several other occasions, expressed himself to be deeply injured by being cross-examined so strictly. A letter was put into his hands, of June, 1852, in which he had signed his name "Smith."] I spelt my name "Smith" down to July, 1852. I don't know how I spell "scrutiny."

Sir F. Thesiger.—Is there dictionary authority for spelling it "screwteny?"

[The letter was here shown the witness, and he protested it was not spelt "screwteny."]

Mr. Justice Coleridge.—How do you say it is spelt?

Sir R. H. Smyth said "scruteny."

Sir F. Thesiger.—How do you spell "rascals?"

Sir R. H. Smyth.—Why should I be schooled in this way? [At length he spelt it "rascal."] I never spell rascal "raskel." [His letter was shown him.] It is indeed so. It was something like your slip of the tongue. I can prove that your utterance of grammar is most incorrect. Twenty times yesterday you said "I have got." I believe "*Tenax et fides*" is the motto of the Carrington family. That is both good Latin and good grammar. "*Tenax*," I should say, is firm, and "*fides*" firm in faith—firm and faithful. Mottoes were always arbitrary. "*Qui capit capitur*" is the motto of the Smyth family. [The witness was here cross-examined at great length as to his statements about his connection with the Carrington family.] An office seal was given to me at Smith, Payne, and Smith's, in the Strand. I can't say where it was; it was a long while ago. The engraver has it who engraved my seals for me—Mr. Moring. [The following

answers were elicited for the purpose of proving, in the defence, the facts denied. They are given, as showing how completely the defendants were prepared to disprove his being Sir Richard Smyth, and to prove that he was, and had been known—even while passing under the name of Dr. Smith—to be "Tom Provis."] I never went by the name of Provis, or Thomas Provis, or William Thomas Provis. I say that most deliberately. I called upon a Mr. Provis, the manager of the Yeovil Bank. I did not introduce myself as his cousin. I did not say that John Provis, of Warminster, and lately of Frome, was my father. I did not say I had called on his brother at the Salisbury Bank, and he had behaved very kindly to me. I asked him if he knew Mr. Provis, the carpenter, of Warminster? and when he said "No" I bade him good morning. I did not say I was a relation of his and had come into a great fortune. [The witness was then cross-examined as to similar representations made by him to Mr. Robert Provis.] I called on Mr. Samuel Provis at the Salisbury Bank about two years ago. I did not call myself Dr. Provis, and say I was one of the sons of John Provis by his first wife, Miss Lovett. I did not want to borrow money from him. I know Mary Tucker. She lived at John Provis's, at Frome, for 20 years. I never saw John Provis in the presence of Mary Tucker. She was only a servant. I have never, in her presence, called John Provis my father, and he has never called me his son. I never quarrelled with John Provis about the way I went on. He never said, "Why, Tom, why do you change your name? Why don't you go by your right name instead of Smyth?" I did not say it answered my purpose better to go by the name of Smyth. I never said it wouldn't do to be called "Tom Provis;" it was much better to be called Dr. Smyth. I never went to Frome and took an inventory of John Provis's things. I did not tell Charles Tucker, that if my father died he was to take care of the things, for I was the rightful owner. [A book was handed to witness.] I could not swear this was my handwriting. I should say it was his handwriting. I will not swear it is not mine. There is a leaf torn out, and I won't acknowledge it. Now I call to mind, I might have made the inventory. I might venture to say I did write it. The old man wished to defend himself from the encroachment of the Tuckers. [His attention was called to one item—"Painting of son John."] The old man used to called it the picture of his son John. That is the picture which now has on the back of it the words, "Hugh Smyth, Esq., of Stapleton, Glocestershire, in England, who married in 1796." [The witness here sat down while the painting was being fetched, and appeared somewhat exhausted.]

[The picture was produced in court: it was an oil painting, of about 25 inches by 30 inches, of a young man of about 20, sitting in an armchair covered with red leather, with a book in his hand, dressed in a blue coat with bright buttons, a white waistcoat, and white cravat, with gold brooch set with a stone.]

Sir R. H. Smyth.—That is the picture referred to in the inventory.

[Extracts were here read to witness from several letters which he had written, in which he had

spoken of an oil likeness of his father in his possession, with the inscription, "Hugh Smyth, Esq., son of Thomas Smyth, Esq., of Stapleton."] Most likely I intend to refer to that painting. [The inscription was here read, "Hugh Smyth, Esq., son of Thomas Smyth, Esq., of Stapleton, county of Gloucester, 1796."] The writing on the back is not in the same state now as it was. I put the acid on the back, and brought the writing out. It was not perceivable by the dirt. I brought it out by putting acid upon it immediately. I brought it home to Bristol in the autumn of last year. I will swear the writing at the back is in the same state as it was then. It is the same as it always was. I applied tartaric acid. I am almost sure it was tartaric acid. I don't know tartaric acid will discharge ink. I used tartaric acid to remove dirt. I think it must have been soda. I forget. I have read of methods used to discover things on old canvas. It was in the house. It was in Mrs. Mattick's house. It was found in the kitchen on a shelf. The inventory did not refer to that painting. The witness here looked at the inventory and said, I say, at once, this is not my handwriting. I did not swear I wrote it. It is very like his own writing. I might have written like the old man's. It is my handwriting. The words "painting of son John," do refer to that picture. I may have admitted it to ease his mind, to give way to his foolish fancies. I know it was the picture of my father, which Mr. Davis had sent, left by my mother. Mrs. Heath was the daughter of John Provis by his second wife. I married in 1841. I was not married in 1814. I was not married in the church of St. Michael, Bath, in 1814, to Mary Ann Whittick. The name of my present wife was Ashton. I never had but one.

Sir F. Thesiger.—What did you mean by writing to Mrs. Florence Smyth on the 18th of May last, "I have a second wife?"

Sir R. H. Smyth.—I could not mean that. I might have meant a young wife. Mary Heath was not present at my marriage in 1841. I was not then married by the name of Mr. Thomas Provis. I was married to my present wife in Scotland. It was a Gretna Green marriage, if you like. It was at Dundee, I think, in 1841. I never saw Ann Heath 20 years ago. She did not call me "Tom." I did not tell her I was surprised at her calling me Tom, as I was so much older than she, and that my name was Dr. Smyth. I did not say to her that I had not come to claim the property, but only the picture. She gave me the picture, I think, in 1847. I had not seen the writing on the back before I received it. I ordered some seals to be engraved. I applied to Mr. Moring, a seal engraver in Holborn. It was since Christmas; the bill will tell. [Looking at Mr. Moring's bill.] The cards were had on the 21st of December. The seal was not ordered at the same date, but shortly after. I had the seal in the month of March. I gave an order for the card-plate and cards on the 19th of December; but I did not, on that occasion, order a steel seal to be made according to pattern which I brought, with the crest, garter, and motto of the Smyths, of Long Ashton, to be engraved thereon. I ordered it afterwards Mr. Moring got the crest from the

letter which was in my possession from Joseph Reed. That is the letter I took to Mr. Moring. I swear I showed it to him, and he took the impression from it, while I was looking for the explanation of the motto. I know he did not take it from the "Baronetage." I called for the seal in the beginning of March. [The steel seal was here produced.] I afterwards sent an order for a seal with the arms, crest, and motto of the Smyths. That order was executed, and a seal was sent to me at St. Vincent's Priory, Bristol. [This seal was here produced.] I was living at the Priory when the deed which I spoke of yesterday was sent to me. I was not there. I know nothing about Frederick Crane, the writer of the letter which came with the document of September, 1823. I did not swear yesterday that this paper came with the document. [The Judge's notes were read, from which it appeared that he had so sworn.] I don't know whether it was the paper in which the seal was sent. The motto on the first seal was correct, "*Qui capit capitur.*" I never discovered that the second seal had the words, "*Qui capit capitor.*" The seal was taken from the document of 1823. I rubbed silver paper on the seal, and sent it up to Mr. Moring. I may have sent it in the month of May. I got the seal, I think, on the 7th of June. I wrote to the minister of Ballinadee, near Bandon, for specimens of the late Dr. Lovett's handwriting. [Letter read.] I wrote to Mr. Bennett on the 13th of March, 1853. [The letter had a seal with "*Qui capit capitor,*" and the witness was asked why he had sworn that he did not receive the seal till the 7th of June?] He said, it must be a mistake. I never saw the deed till the 17th of March. I must have received the seal before the 13th of March. [The witness was here pressed to reconcile his statement that he had not received the deed till the 17th of March, that he had sent an impression from the seal upon it to Mr. Moring, and had obtained the seal from the pattern on the 13th before he gave an explanation.]

He now appeared to be thoroughly cowed, and fully aware that his imposture had been completely detected by the searching questions of the defendants' counsel. He turned pale, and requested permission to leave the court to recover himself. At this stage of the trial a most singular occurrence brought the proceedings to an abrupt close. Sir Frederick Thesiger, while conducting the cross-examination, received a message by the electric telegraph from London. Some inquiries were rapidly made and answered by the same agency, and Sir Frederic then put to the witness the following question:—

"Did you in January last apply to a person at No. 361, Oxford Street, to engrave for you the Bandon crest upon the rings produced, and also to engrave 'Gookin' on the brooch?"

The witness paused, turned pale, and then answered in a faltering voice, "Yes, I did."

The sensation created by this answer among the audience, who had awaited the reply in breathless expectation, may be imagined.

Sir Frederick proceeded with his cross-examination of the self-convicted impostor:—During the 18 months I said I was with Dr.

Williams, in Parliament Street, I was not in prison in Ilchester Gaol for horse-stealing. I have nothing particular on my neck. [The scars behind his right ear were visible.] I was not sentenced to die for horse-stealing. My sentence was not commuted to 18 months' imprisonment. It was not for stealing a gelding of a person named "Haddon." I was there. I knew a Colonel Haddon by sight.

Mr. Justice Coleridge here interposed an observation to Mr. Bovill, upon which

Mr. Bovill rose and said, he had conferred most anxiously with his learned friends (Mr. Dowdeswell and Mr. Phipson) as to the course which he ought to pursue, and he could now scarcely express the emotion which he felt at the exhibition which had been made in this case. They had considered the position which they occupied and the anxious duty which they owed to the plaintiff, whose advocates they were; to the solicitor, by whom they were instructed; and to their own position as members of the bar of England, as well as the great importance of the case itself, and the deep interest which it had excited in the public mind. They felt, however, that they could not interfere during the cross-examination of the plaintiff, or until there had been some interposition by the learned Judge who presided. But, after that most appalling exhibition—after an exposure unparalleled in courts of justice, and which he (Mr. Bovill) need not say had come upon all of them entirely by surprise—they felt it to be inconsistent with their duty, as gentlemen of the bar, any longer to continue the contest.

Sir F. Thesiger then applied to the Court that the plaintiff might not be allowed to leave.

Mr. Justice Coleridge.—Certainly not.

Dr. Smith.—I appeal to your Lordship for protection. I am the son of that man.

Mr. Justice Coleridge ordered one of the javelin men to take the plaintiff into custody and to place him in some adjoining room.

He was removed in custody, and appeared quite crestfallen.

Sir F. Thesiger then applied to the Court to order all the documents, including the letters, Bible, seals, rings, pictures, &c., to be impounded. This was done, and the learned counsel then applied to Mr. Justice Coleridge to commit the plaintiff to prison upon the charge of forgery and perjury.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said, he could not commit upon the charge of forgery without taking the examination of the prisoner; but he could commit for perjury under the recent statute (admitting parties to give evidence), and they could go before the magistrates and prefer a charge of forgery.

This was done accordingly.

The Jury, of course, returned a verdict for the defendants.

It is stated that at the time the counsel threw up the case, there remained upwards of 50 witnesses to be examined for the plaintiff, and that it would have been necessary to call about 80 for the defence to unravel and expose the long tissue of forgeries and falsehoods advanced by the claimant. It was said that there was scarcely a single point advanced in support of the plaintiff that would not, through the acuteness and exertion of the defendants' attornies, have

been distinctly disproved. All that can be known of the utter falsehood of this remarkable case, is so much of the intended defence as was produced to secure the punishment of the plaintiff.

The impostor, after being ordered into custody in the witness-box, for perjury, was committed by the Gloucester magistrates for forging the two wills on declarations of Sir Hugh Smyth. He was tried at the Gloucester Spring Assizes for forgery, and uttering the document dated the 10th of September, 1823; it was described as "a codicil" to the will of Sir Hugh Smyth, and in other counts as "a testamentary writing."

The evidence for the Crown showed that, however ingenious the impostor had been in concocting his story, the manner in which he had formed the chain of circumstances was palpable to detection in every link. The person Crane, from whom the impostor stated he had received this document, was produced, and declared that he had written the letter, which was said to have accompanied the deed, at the prisoner's dictation; the deed was produced at the time, and the witness took a memorandum of the names of the attesting witnesses on the back of a copy of his letter. This copy, with the endorsement, was produced in Court. The brown paper, which the prisoner had sworn formed the wrapper of the deed when he received it, was proved to be the same in which Mr. Moring, the seal engraver, had wrapped up a seal which he had sent to the prisoner; this unfortunate brown paper played a double part in the fraud, for the seal it had enveloped was that which bore the arms of the Smyth family, in which the artist had engraved the motto, "*Qui capit capitor*," instead of "*Qui capit capitur*." Another very obvious blunder of the prisoner was clearly proved, the parchment on which the forgery had been written was prepared by a process, which had only been discovered about 10 years. Chemists were clearly of opinion that the ink had received its antique appearance by artificial means, and beyond doubt the wax was modern. The circumstance of the peculiar mis-spellings of the document was used as argument. The words "rascality" and "set aside" were spelt with two l's and two s's; this doubling of the consonant was a constant error, personal to the prisoner, as was evidenced by the letters avowedly written by him, and he maintained against the learned Judge himself, that these words were thus spelt correctly. Again, the signature of William Dobson, was, according to the prisoner's fatal custom of doubling the consonants, spelt with two b's, a mistake a man was not likely to fall into in writing his own name. The document, moreover, contained a palpable oversight of fact; it refers to "the late Elizabeth Howell;" now, this lady, at the date of the alleged deed, was then living, had been married to Sir Hugh Smyth, and was known as Lady Smyth up to her death, in 1841, surviving her husband 17 years.

These were the chief points urged to prove the fact of the forgery of this document by the prisoner; but in further proof of the uttering with guilty knowledge, evidence was put in with respect to other forgeries. The alleged portrait of Sir Hugh was produced, and was proved beyond doubt to be that of John Provis, the eldest son of the carpenter, and the pri-

soner knew the fact well. The various alleged circumstances of the prisoner's early education were distinctly disproved; but one singular circumstance was admitted to be true, and was not attempted to be explained; it was admitted that he had been for some time at Winchester School.

The prisoner's sister, Mary Heath, was made a witness against him, and recognised him as being her youngest brother, Thomas Provis; she had never heard of his being any other, though, upon his taking up the trade of lecturing, she knew he had assumed the name of "Dr. Smith." Several persons, acquaintances of the carpenter's family, recognised the prisoner as his son Thomas, and had never heard the slightest hint that he was not so. It was proved that the prisoner was married at Bath in 1814 to Mary Anne Whittick; his sister was present at the marriage. Some persons were called to identify him as a person who had kept a school at Ladymede, Bath, and had been compelled to abscond for his disgraceful conduct towards his pupils; but they failed to identify him by any marks whatever. Whereon "the prisoner, with an air of great triumph, produced an enormous pigtail, which up to this moment had been kept concealed under his coat, and turning round ostentatiously displayed this appendage to the Court and Jury, appealing to it as an irrefragable proof of his aristocratic birth, and declaiming with solemn emphasis that he was born with it. He added, also, that his son was born with one six inches long." A singular discovery was produced in evidence which showed the origin of much of the tale which the prisoner had concocted. It will be remembered that the sole proof of the concealed marriage of Sir Hugh Smyth and Miss Vandenbergh, and of the birth of the prisoner, was the entry of those events in a family Bible, which, besides those memoranda, contained a signature of "Jno. S. Vanderbergh," as to which the prisoner's counsel said on the trial he could produce no information. This Bible with this signature, and with no other entries, Mr. Kimpton, a second-hand bookseller in Holborn, proved he had sold to the prisoner on the 21st of February, 1853, for fifteen shillings; having purchased it, with a lot of old books, in July, 1852, of Mr. Vandenbergh, a merchant of London. Mr. Vandenbergh then deposed that this signature was his father's. This curious discovery gives the key to the adoption of the name of Vandenbergh as that of his supposititious mother. It was now clear that the signatures of the attesting witnesses to the entries were forgeries; but it was further proved that Dr. Verney Lovett, D.D., did not take the degree of a Doctor of Divinity until ten years after the date of the supposed marriage. Mr. Cocks, a jeweller, of No. 361, High Holborn, proved that he was employed by the prisoner in January, 1853, to engrave the inscriptions on the rings, which the prisoner had selected on the supposition that they were antique rings, but, in fact, they were modern antiques. The engraving of the seal by Mr. Moring, by the prisoner's order, was also given in evidence. These and a vast number of points of less interest postponed the punishment of the impostor during a trial of two days, during which

the prisoner, who defended himself, conducted himself with great energy and much ability.

He was, of course, found *Guilty*, and was sentenced to be transported for twenty years.

A complete history of this remarkable impostor would be curious. It has been stated that many points of interest could have been proved, if necessary, to his conviction. The Governor of the Chester Gaol was prepared to identify him as that Thomas Provis who, in 1811, was in that prison under sentence of death for horse-stealing. That Mary Anne Whittick, whom he married at Bath, had been a domestic servant in the family of Sir John Smyth in 1814; he kept the school in Ladymede; was accused of an abominable offence, was held to bail, and absconded. In consequence of this, his wife (Mary Anne Whittick) returned into the service of the Smyth family, and was housekeeper at Ashton Court for many years under her married name of Provis. Another error in the seal escaped notice until after the trial of the cause. The peculiar badge of a baronetcy is a blood-red hand carried in a canton on some part of the family shield. As this canton is necessarily very small, the engraver had not succeeded in getting in the proper complement of fingers; the hand, therefore, had but three fingers and a thumb. The doleful tale of Sir John's death the night after he had received his nephew's stunning information is, happily, without foundation. Sir John died suddenly no doubt; but evidence could have been given to show that no such interview as that alleged had taken place, though the impostor had been seen about the Hall at that time.

The defence against this daring imposition is said to have cost the family at least 6000*l*. On the other hand, it is reported, that certain speculators, who had supplied large funds for the promotion of the suit, both lost their money, and were disappointed of enormous gains — annuities for pounds. The prisoner, who kept up the game to the last, before his trial assigned all his right, title, and interest in the Smyth estates to his eldest son, lest they should become forfeited to the Crown by his conviction for felony.

The telegraphic message so opportunely received was sent by the Oxford-street tradesman, who had read the first day's proceedings in *The Times*, and immediately recognised the rings and brooch as having been sold by him to the prisoner, and engraved by his order.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.
II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

I.—PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks; and Allowances for Paper and Parchment to stamp on.	NET RECEIPT within the year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	22,737,283 18 11	221,370 9 5	22,515,913 9 6
Excise	17,113,698 14 7	833,401 17 2½	16,280,296 17 4½
Stamps	7,379,814 2 4½	243,952 13 11	7,135,861 8 5½
Taxes, Land and Assessed	3,335,268 17 5½	4,769 7 7½	3,330,499 9 10½
—— Income and Property	5,816,990 1 0½	86,532 2 10	5,730,457 18 2½
Post Office	2,649,944 13 8½	57,536 18 6½	2,592,407 15 2½
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	4,723 5 7	.. ..	4,723 5 7
Crown Lands	411,446 5 9	.. ..	411,446 5 9
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	16,669 13 1	.. ..	16,669 13 1
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	105,070 10 8	.. ..	105,070 10 8
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	59,570,910 3 2½	1,447,563 9 6½	58,123,346 13 8
OTHER RESOURCES.			
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India, per Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 71	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
From the Trustees of the King of the Belgians, the Amount repaid into the Exchequer for the use of the Consolidated Fund out of the Annuity granted to Prince Leopold	34,000 0 0	.. ..	34,000 0 0
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	260,857 15 2	.. ..	260,857 15 2
Money received from the Sale of Old Stores	434,308 17 0	.. ..	434,308 17 0
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom	60,410,076 15 4½	1,447,563 9 6½	58,962,513 5 10

FOR THE YEAR 1853.

Class IV. Public Funded Debt.
V. Unfunded Debt.
VI. Trade and Navigation.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1854.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th Jan., 1854.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,923,701 3 4	1,603,708 12 2	20,902,734 4 8	417,258 6 6	22,923,701 3 4
16,615,664 12 0¾	965,513 3 4¾	15,337,724 4 6	312,427 4 2	16,615,664 12 0¾
7,300,440 16 1¼	160,216 3 8½	6,975,416 19 9	164,807 12 7¾	7,300,440 16 1¼
9,099,858 1 10¼	324,945 10 3½	3,153,867 6 5 5,588,171 18 8	32,873 6 5¾	9,099,858 1 10¼
2,963,118 6 8¼	1,418,679 15 10	1,104,000 0 0	440,438 10 10¼	2,963,118 6 8¼
4,723 5 7	88 15 3	4,634 10 4	.. ..	4,723 5 7
574,146 19 9	121,260 9 5	402,888 9 3	49,998 1 1	574,146 19 9
16,669 13 1	.. ..	16,669 13 1	.. ..	16,669 13 1
105,070 10 8	.. ..	105,070 10 8	.. ..	105,070 10 8
59,603,393 9 1½	4,594,412 10 0¾	53,591,177 17 4	1,417,803 1 8¾	59,603,393 9 1½
60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,00 0 0
34,000 0 0	.. ..	34,000 0 0	.. ..	34,000 0 0
260,857 15 2	.. ..	260,857 15 2	.. ..	260,857 15 2
484,308 17 0	.. ..	484,308 17 0	.. ..	484,308 17 0
60,442,560 1 3½	4,594,412 10 0¾	54,430,344 9 6	1,417,803 1 8¾	60,442,560 1 3½

II.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the National Debt, in the Year ended 5th January, 1854.

Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Collection	4,031,633	16	7½			
Other Payments	562,778	13	5¼			
Total Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer				4,594,412	10	0¾
Funded Debt.						
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,623,756	17	8			
Terminable Annuities	3,812,436	10	8			
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests	27,436,193	8	4			
Unfunded Debt.						
Interest on Exchequer Bills	368,650	16	2			
				27,804,844	4	6
Civil List	399,572	10	0			
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, and Military Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	352,435	2	5			
Salaries and Allowances	268,710	0	7			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	149,777	19	8			
Courts of Justice	1,107,094	13	2			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	233,225	12	10			
				2,510,815	18	8
Army	6,763,488	5	1			
Navy	6,640,595	19	6			
Ordnance	2,661,590	11	11			
Civil Services charged on the Annual Grants of Parliament	4,463,690	3	8			
Kafir War	260,000	0	0			
				20,789,365	0	2
Money paid to the Bank of England, &c., to supply deficiencies on the Balance reserved for Unclaimed Dividends, per Act 56 Geo. 3, c. 97				69,814	11	7
				55,769,252	4	11¾
Excess of Income over Expenditure				3,255,504	14	7
				59,024,756	19	6¾

III.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the Monies given for the Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Year 1853 have been disposed of; distinguished under their several Heads; to the 5th January, 1854.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Navy	7,333,805	0	0	5,148,100	0	0
Army	7,060,882	0	0	5,225,000	0	0
Ordnance	3,146,225	0	0	2,072,658	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Kafir War, beyond the Ordinary Grants for Army, Navy, Ordnance and Commissariat Services, to the 31st day of March, 1854 .	200,000	0	0	200,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of Civil Contingencies, to the 31st day of March, 1854 .	100,000	0	0	...	...	
Class 1.—Public Works and Buildings.						
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1854, the Expense of Maintenance and Repairs of Royal Palaces and Public Buildings	119,320	0	0	19,633	13	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1854, the Expense of maintaining and keeping in Repair the Royal Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., and other Charges relating thereto	62,736	0	0	20,000	0	0
For Works and Expenses at the New Houses of Parliament, to the 31st day of March, 1854	145,774	0	0	145,774	0	0
To defray, in the year 1853, the Expense of providing Accommodation for the Department of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office	10,000	0	0	...	...	
On account of the Works at the New Packet Harbour and Harbour of Refuge at Holyhead, &c., to the 31st day of March, 1854	91,279	0	0	82,466	10	2

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Towards defraying the Expense of constructing certain Harbours of Refuge, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . .	286,000	0	0	182,077	6	11
To defray the Expense of the Pay of the Establishment and the necessary Works at Port Patrick Harbour, to the 31st day of March, 1854	2,556	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of repairing and maintaining the several Public Buildings in the Department of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	44,364	7	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at Kingstown Harbour, and to provide for the Harbour Establishment, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . .	11,645	0	0	5,000	0	0
Class 2.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments.						
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the two Houses of Parliament, and Allowances to Retired Officers of the two Houses, to the 31st day of March, 1854	91,100	0	0	30,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . .	54,000	0	0	35,088	11	4
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	27,100	0	0	14,086	13	8
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and also of the Queen's Messengers and extra Couriers attached to that Department, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	69,400	0	0	46,573	3	11
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War and Colonies, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	39,175	0	0	24,398	7	9
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade, including the Education, the Registrar of Merchant Seamen, Naval, and the Railway Departments, to the 31st day of March, 1854	71,500	0	0	49,762	0	2
To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal, and the Expenses of his Establishment, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . .	2,700	0	0	1,800	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, to the 31st day of March, 1854	23,700	0	0	14,900	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of the Comptroller General of the Exchequer, to the 31st day of March, 1854	6,336	0	0	1,403	11	9
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to the 31st day of March, 1854	17,282	0	0	8,900	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, to the 31st day of March, 1854	22,329	0	0	16,500	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the State Paper Office, to the 31st day of March, 1854	2,777	0	0	553	7	4
To defray a portion of the Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to the 31st day of March, 1854 .	3,368	0	0	700	0	0
To defray Expenses connected with the Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor, to the 31st day of March, 1854	214,494	0	0	18,928	6	2
To defray the Charge of the Establishment of the Mint, including Coinage, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	49,531	0	0	49,531	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses connected with the Department of Public Records, to the 31st day of March, 1854	12,270	0	0	...	..	
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors of Factories, Mines, &c., to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	15,050	0	0	2,310	0	0
To pay the Salaries of certain Officers in Scotland, and other Charges formerly paid from the Hereditary Revenue, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	1,700	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of Salaries for the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . .	6,424	0	0	1,822	5	9
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Dublin and London, to the 31st day of March, 1854	17,134	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . .	7,472	0	0	5,277	13	7
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	30,153	0	0	13,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	32,000	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of Stationery, Printing and Binding for the several Public Departments, including the Expenses of the Stationery Office, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	216,420	0	0	116,920	1	6

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Class 3.—Law and Justice.						
To defray Law Charges, and the Salaries, Allowances and Incidental Expenses in the Office of the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury, including Prosecutions relating to Coin, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	16,000	0	0	8,200	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1854, the Expenses incurred by Sheriffs, the Deficiency in the Fees in the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, the Salaries and ancient Allowances to certain Officers in the Court of Exchequer	17,700	0	0	3,000	0	0
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, to the 31st day of March, 1854	8,830	0	0	1,510	0	0
To defray Law Expenses in Scotland, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	107,405	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland, to the 31st day of March, 1854	56,950	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Expense of the Metropolitan Police of Dublin, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	36,000	0	0	26,500	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1854, certain Charges formerly paid out of County Rates	240,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of Inspection and General Superintendence over all the Prisons in the United Kingdom, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	16,839	0	0	10,848	14	8
To defray the Expense of the Maintenance of Prisoners in County Gaols, the Philanthropic Institution and Lunatic Asylums, and Expenses of Removal of Convicts, to the 31st day of March, 1854 .	160,465	0	0	...	...	
To defray Expenses connected with the Transportation of Convicts, &c., to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	69,518	0	0	13,551	19	2
To defray the Expense of the Convict Establishments in the Colonies, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	244,054	0	0	...	..	
To defray the Charge of the Government Prisons and Convict Establishments at Home, to the 31st day of March, 1854 .	407,667	0	0	80,715	14	9
Class 4.—Education, Science, and Art.						
For Public Education in Great Britain, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	260,000	0	0	118,000	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To defray the Expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . .	182,073	0	0	80,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Departments of Science and Art, and of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, and Museums of Geology in London and Dublin, to the 31st day of March, 1854	44,476	0	0	15,076	10	0
To defray the Expenses of the Royal Dublin Society, to the 31st day of March, 1854	6,340	0	0	4,867	4	2
To defray the Charge of Salaries and Allowances to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . .	2,006	0	0	2,006	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the University of London, to the 31st day of March, 1854	3,955	0	0	...	...	
To pay Grants to Scottish Universities, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown, to the 31st day of March, 1854	8,026	0	0	719	13	0
Towards defraying the Expenses of the Royal Irish Academy, to the 31st day of March, 1854	300	0	0	300	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Hibernian Academy, to the 31st day of March, 1854	300	0	0	300	0	0
To pay the Salaries of the Theological Professors at Belfast, and Retired Allowances to Professors of the Belfast Academical Institution, to the 31st day of March, 1854	2,750	0	0	1,590	15	11
To defray the Expenses of the Queen's University, Ireland, to the 31st day of March, 1854	1,681	0	0	1,300	0	0
To defray the Expense of New Buildings and Fittings at the British Museum, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	22,700	0	0	11,000	0	0
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to defray Expenses incurred in procuring Antiquities for the Museum	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the National Gallery, to the 31st day of March, 1854	4,263	0	0	1,163	9	10
To defray the Expense of Magnetic Observations Abroad, including the Superintendent's Establishment at Woolwich, also for Observations and Services under the direction of the Astronomer Royal, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . .	2,200	0	0	2,200	0	0
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the British Museum, to the 31st day of March, 1854	55,840	0	0	41,880	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Class 5.—Colonial and Consular Services.						
Towards defraying the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	4,049	0	0	2,500	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces, to the 31st day of March, 1854	7,647	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Indian Department in Canada, to the 31st day of March, 1854	12,151	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and others in the West India Colonies and Prince Edward's Island, to the 31st day of March, 1854	19,428	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies of the Stipendiary Justices in the West India Colonies and the Mauritius, to the 31st day of March, 1854	30,262	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Charge of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of Africa, to the 31st day of March, 1854	16,844	0	0	...	...	
To defray Charges connected with the Island of St. Helena, to the 31st day of March, 1854	10,945	0	0	6,000	0	0
Towards defraying the Charge of Western Australia, to the 31st day of March, 1854	5,000	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Charge of New Zealand, to the 31st day of March, 1854	5,090	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of Heligoland, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . . .	976	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Charge of the Falkland Islands, to the 31st day of March, 1854	4,750	0	0	1,500	0	0
Towards defraying the Charge of Hong Kong, to the 31st day of March, 1854 .	9,200	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Charge of Labuan, to the 31st day of March, 1854 . .	2,300	0	0	1,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, and of the Emigration Officers at the different Ports of this Kingdom, also to defray certain Expenses in the Colonies connected with Emigration, to the 31st day of March, 1854	17,396	0	0	...	...	
To defray, to the 31st March, 1854, Expenses incurred for the Support of Captured Negroes and Liberated Africans, and other Charges, under the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade . .	20,000	0	0	...	...	

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
To pay, to the 31st March, 1854, the Salaries and Expenses of the Mixed Commissions established under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves	11,250	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of the Consular Establishments Abroad, to the 31st day of March, 1854	148,033	0	0	78,000	0	0
For the Extraordinary Disbursements of Her Majesty's Missions Abroad, to the 31st March, 1854	18,500	0	0	12,500	0	0
For providing for a portion of the Salary of the Governor of Jamaica in the year 1853	3,500	0	0	...	...	
Class 6.—Superannuations and Charities.						
To defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances and Compensations to Persons formerly employed in the Public Service, to the 31st March, 1854 . .	132,980	0	0	83,158	12	0
To enable Her Majesty to grant Relief, to the 31st March, 1854, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Saint Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others, who have heretofore received Allowances from Her Majesty . .	2,967	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Establishment, in the year 1853	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Towards the support of the Refuge for the Destitute, in the year 1853 . . .	325	0	0	...	...	
For payment of the Subsistence of the Polish Refugees, and Allowances to Distressed Spaniards, to the 31st March, 1854	4,280	0	0	...	...	
To pay, to the 31st March, 1854, Miscellaneous Allowances formerly defrayed from the Civil List, the Hereditary Revenues, &c., and for which no permanent provision has been made by Parliament	4,469	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of the Foundling Hospital Department of the House of Industry, Dublin, to the 31st March, 1854	1,460	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Industry, Dublin, to the 31st March, 1854	10,290	0	0	6,422	13	7
Towards defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan House, Dublin, to the 31st March, 1854	600	0	0	300	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin, to the 31st March, 1854 . . .	1,350	0	0	952	12	9

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Towards defraying the Expense of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, to the 31st March, 1854	600	0	0	600	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of Dr. Stevens' Hospital, Dublin, to the 31st March, 1854	945	0	0	945	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork Street, Dublin, to the 31st March, 1854	2,280	0	0	2,280	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin, to the 31st March, 1854	300	0	0	300	0	0
To defray the Expense of Non-conforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland, to the 31st March, 1854	38,492	0	0	27,473	13	9
To pay, to the 31st March, 1854, Charitable Allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund in Ireland, and other Allowances and Bounties formerly defrayed from Grants for the Lord Lieutenant's Household, Civil Contingencies, &c. . .	6,537	0	0	5,222	13	4
Class 7.—Special and Temporary Objects.						
To defray the Expense of the General Board of Health, to the 31st March, 1854	11,996	0	0	8,644	14	6
To defray the Charge of the Salaries and Expenses of the Incumbered Estates Commission, Ireland, to the 31st March, 1854	15,087	0	0	6,610	19	11
To defray, in the year 1853, the Expense of erecting and maintaining certain Lighthouses Abroad	10,930	0	0	...	...	
To defray, in the year 1853, the Expense of Works for improving the Navigation of the Menai Straits	2,000	0	0	...	..	
Towards defraying the Cost of executing certain Works of Navigation in Ireland connected with Drainage, to the 31st March, 1854	2,573	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of Works, Repairs, Furniture, &c., in the British Ambassador's House at Paris, to the 31st March, 1854	5,820	0	0	3,299	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Shipping Offices and Local Marine Boards under the Mercantile Marine Act, and the Expenses under the Steam Navigation Act, to the 31st March, 1854	25,750	0	0	...	..	
To defray the Charge for Pensions to Masters and Seamen of the Merchant Service, and to their Widows and Children,						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
under the Merchant Seamen's Fund Act, and for Compensation to the late Officers of the Trustees of the Merchant Seamen's Fund, to the 31st March, 1854 .	70,600	0	0	...	...	
For payment of Rewards for certain Services in Suppression of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa	2,175	0	0	2,175	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Commission appointed to superintend the Publication of the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland, to the 31st March, 1854 . .	900	0	0	900	0	0
To defray the Expenses of Commissions appointed to inquire into Corrupt Practices at Elections, under the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act . . .	30,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
To discharge the Claim of Dr. Reid to Compensation, in consequence of the Discontinuance of his Services in superintending the Ventilation, &c., of the New Houses of Parliament, including the Expenses incurred in the Settlement of the Claim by Arbitration . . .	3,723	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Fees, Salaries, and Compensations payable under the Provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, to the 31st March, 1854	28,000	0	0	13,072	5	0
To defray the Expense of Works at the New Houses of Parliament, to the 31st March, 1854	70,000	0	0	20,076	0	0
For the Extension and Completion of the Fire Mains at Windsor Castle . .	4,000	0	0	...	...	
Towards the Completion of the South Wing of Buckingham Palace	20,000	0	0	9,327	9	0
To defray, to the 31st March, 1854, the Expense of forming a Park at Battersea	32,641	0	0	...	...	
Towards the Completion of a Bridge over the Thames, at Chelsea	5,500	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Expense of constructing an Embankment and Public Roadway between Battersea and Vauxhall Bridges, and an Approach from Sloane Street to Chelsea Bridge . .	35,000	0	0	...	...	
For the Purchase of the Right of the Patentee of the Invention of a Machine for the Perforation of Postage Labels, &c.	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
To enable Her Majesty to make Compensation to Sir W. Snow Harris for his Expenditure of Time and Money in perfecting a Mode of applying Electric Conductors on board Ships . . .	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
To defray, to the 31st March, 1854, the Expense of laying down an independent Line of Wires from London to the Continent, and thus to enable Her Majesty's Government to join a Convention recently concluded between France, Bel-						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
gium, and Prussia, for regulating the Transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph	30,000	0	0	...	...	
In aid of the Funds of the Royal Dublin Society, for the purpose of building a Museum on the Premises of the Society in Dublin	2,500	0	0	...	...	
* Towards defraying, in the year 1852–3, the Purchase of Land at Kensington Gore, for Institutions connected with Science and Art, in aid of the Funds already appropriated thereto by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851	* 150,000	0	0	141,000	0	0
* To defray, in the year 1852–3, the Charge for the Funeral of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington	* 80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0
£	22,773,230	7	0	14,560,655	8	4
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the year 1853	17,742,500	0	0	9,009,500	0	0
£	40,515,730	7	0	23,570,155	8	4

* These sums were voted in December, 1852, but the Appropriation Act for 1852-3 having previously received the Royal Assent, they were included in the Act for the appropriation of the Supplies granted for the Service of the year 1853–4.

PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,

NOT BEING PART OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR.

	PAID.			Estimated further Payments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenses of the Offices of the Commissioners for building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45	3,000	0	0	.....		
For Interest on Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies	175,162	8	4	159,106	19	0
	178,162	8	4	159,106	19	0
				178,162	8	4
Total Services not voted				337,260	7	4
Amount of Sums voted				40,515,730	7	0
				40,852,999	14	4

WAYS AND MEANS

FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES.

	£	s.	d.
Consolidated Fund, per 16 Vict. c. 12. . . .	8,000,000	0	0
Ditto, per 16 Vict. c. 31	4,000,000	0	0
Ditto, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 110	10,634,087	2	4
Surplus of Ways and Means	355,143	4	8
	22,989,230	7	0
Exchequer Bills voted in Ways and Means, per Act 16 Vict. c. 25	17,742,500	0	0
	40,731,730	7	0
Total Grants and other Services not voted .	40,852,999	14	4
Deficiency of Ways and Means . . .	121,269	7	4

IV.—PUBLIC

Of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the Charge thereupon, at the 5th January, 1854, Money, or Commutation into other Stocks, under the operation of the Act 16 Vict. c. 23, of all N.B.—The effect, which will take place on 5th April, 1854, under that Act, on the 10th October, is shown in a Note

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS Transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
GREAT BRITAIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . .	1,833,893 5 11	18,769 18 10	1,815,123 7 1
* Old South Sea Anns. at 3 per cent.	2,759,778 9 10	13,101 16 3	2,746,676 13 7
Debt due to Bank of England ditto.	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
Consolidated Annuities . ditto.	368,934,857 7 3½	1,068,204 15 2	367,866,652 12 1½
† Reduced Annuities . . ditto.	116,067,768 17 5	1,532,209 18 7	114,535,558 18 10
Total at 3 per cent. . . .	498,777,504 14 6½	2,613,516 10 0	496,163,988 4 6½
Annuities at 3¼ per cent.	216,200,835 10 5	424,969 7 8	215,775,866 2 9
New Annuities at 3½ per cent. . .	174,751 7 4	.. ..	174,751 7 4
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . . .	431,749 14 4	624 15 0	431,124 19 4
Total, Great Britain .	717,418,734 12 6½	3,057,880 11 6	714,360,854 1 0½
IRELAND.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. .	8,229 15 7	.. ..	8,229 15 7
Consolidated Annuities at 3 per cent.	6,049,366 3 8	.. ..	6,049,366 3 8
Reduced Annuities ditto	118,757 15 2	.. ..	118,757 15 2
Annuities at 3¼ per cent.	31,723,424 3 4	.. ..	31,723,424 3 4
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 3½ per cent.	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . .	2,000 0 0	.. ..	2,000 0
Total, Ireland	40,532,547 2 5	.. ..	40,532,547 2 5
Total, United Kingdom, at 5th Jan. 1854	757,951,281 14 11½	3,057,880 11 6	754,893,401 3 5½

CAPITALS TO BE CREATED on 5th April, 1854.

	New 3¼ per Cents.	New 2½ per Cents.	Exchequer Bonds.
* The result of the commutation of the following Capitals (the interest on which will not cease until 5th April, 1854) is not shown in the above Account; but on 5th April, 1854, the Sum of £2,759,778 9s. 10d., Old South Sea Annuities, will cease, £2,020,545 8s. 7d. will be paid off, and cancelled, and £739,233 1s. 3d. will be cancelled and converted into	£ s. d. 34,142 12 4	£ s. d. 764,002 17 6	£ s. d. 3,300 0 0
† The above-stated Sum of £116,067,768 17s. 5d. Reduced 3 per Cents. will, on 5th April, 1854, be reduced to £115,633,972 3s. 10d., and the balance of £433,796 13s. 7d. will be cancelled and converted into.	31,852 8 5	432,836 9 0	1,700 0 0
Total	65,995 0 9	1,196,839 6 6	5,000 0 0

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom;" and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests, viz.:—

	On account of The Sinking Fund.	On account of Donations and Bequests.
Applicable between	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5th April and 5th July, 1853	604,389 16 6	2,415 16 4
5th July and 10th October, 1853	615,185 9 0	3,951 13 10
10th October, 1853, and 5th January, 1854	892,156 4 2	2,512 3 1
5th January and 5th April, 1854	811,855 17 11	3,951 13 10
	2,923,587 7 7	12,831 7 1

FUNDED DEBT

exhibiting the CAPITALS as they stood on that Day after the Reduction of Capitals by Payment in those Stocks the Dividends on which were payable at 5th January and 5th July in each Year. Old South Sea Annuities, and Reduced Annuities payable on 5th April and at the foot of this Account.

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Due to the Public Creditor. — Annual Interest of Unredeemed Debt	21,970,685 18 5⅔	1,308,437 13 4½	
Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,157,091 6 2	135,546 15 0	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 1867	585,740 0 0	....	
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, which expire at various periods	838,875 2 9	62,000 0 0	
Payable at the National Debt Office. — Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict., c. 45	1,062,187 4 6	....	
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — English	15,986 5 4	....	
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — Irish	25,771 17 9	6,319 1 5	
	25,659,337 14 11⅔	1,512,303 9 9½	
Management	87,904 19 4	....	
Total Annual Charge, exclusive of £95,855 4s. 11¾d., the Annual Charge on Capitals and Long Annuities, and Annuities for Terms of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, standing in the names of the Commissioners on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years and upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends, and also on accounts of Donations and Bequests	25,747,242 14 3⅔	1,512,303 9 9½	27,259,546

ABSTRACT

*** *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE. Due to the Public Creditor.	ANNUAL CHARGE. Management.	ANNUAL CHARGE. TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	717,418,734	3,057,880	714,360,854	25,659,337	87,904	25,747,242
Ireland	40,532,547	..	40,532,547	1,512,303	..	1,512,303
Total, United Kingdom, on 5th January, 1854	757,951,281	*3,057,880	754,893,401	27,171,641	87,904	27,259,546

DEFERRED ANNUITIES outstanding on 5th January, 1854.

Deferred Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14	£31,832 14 0
Deferred Annuities for terms of Years per ditto	1,230 11 6
	£33,063 5 6

* On account of Donations and Bequests £433,552 19 9
Ditto of Stock unclaimed 10 years and upwards 580,818 8 5
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends 2,043,509 3 4
£3,057,880 11 6

V.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the Unfunded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Demands outstanding on the 5th January, 1854.

	PROVIDED.			UNPROVIDED.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Exchequer Bills	...	...		16,024,100	0	0	16,024,100	0	0
Sums remaining unpaid charged upon aids granted by Parliament	8,736,729	8	6	...	...		8,736,729	8	6
Total Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding	8,736,729	8	6	16,024,100	0	0	24,760,829	8	6
Ways and Means	8,886,072	3	7						
Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	149,342	15	1						
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund				3,711,201	8	9	3,711,201	8	9

VI.—TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Value of the Imports into, and of the Exports from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during each of the three Years ending the 5th of January, 1854; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof; showing the Trade of Great Britain and Ireland separately and jointly.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.					IRELAND.					UNITED KINGDOM.				
	VALUE of Imports into Great Britain.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain.	VALUE of Imports into Ireland.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland.	VALUE of Imports into the United Kingdom.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1852	103,579,582	190,407,476	23,726,372	214,133,848	74,213,427	7,099,543	250,838	6,331	257,169	235,295	110,679,125	190,658,314	23,732,703	214,391,017	74,448,722
1853	103,408,395	195,825,627	23,320,954	219,146,581	77,780,591	5,937,014	350,974	8,135	359,109	296,263	109,345,409	196,176,601	23,329,089	219,505,690	78,076,854
1854	117,231,764	214,150,768	27,762,403	241,913,171	98,709,688	5,905,071	209,721	5,330	215,051	224,093	123,136,835	214,360,489	27,767,733	242,128,222	98,933,781

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 5th January, 1852, 1853, and 1854 respectively.

	Year ending 5th January, 1852.		Year ending 5th January, 1853.		Year ending 5th January, 1854.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England	521	109,811	556	123,082	611	150,150
Scotland	138	38,858	131	41,959	163	50,326
Ireland	13	968	25	2,450	24	2,695
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	30	2,926	30	2,933	32	4,067
British Plantations	680	141,116	677	138,880	597	145,313
TOTAL	1,382	293,679	1,419	309,304	1,427	352,551

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 5th January, 1853, is now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1851, 1852, and 1853 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1851.			On the 31st December, 1852.			On the 31st December, 1853.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
England	19,404	2,803,052	145,222	19,600	2,907,999	147,252	20,078	3,150,653	152,184
Scotland	3,587	536,266	29,587	3,450	535,008	29,512	3,451	559,141	29,563
Ireland	2,203	262,411	14,155	2,178	254,997	13,902	2,219	259,364	14,083
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	849	60,615	5,798	858	61,274	5,978	860	61,046	5,701
British Plantations	8,201	669,741	46,166	8,316	665,114	46,868	8,701	734,218	52,365
TOTAL	34,244	4,332,085	240,928	34,402	4,424,392	243,512	35,309	4,764,422	253,896

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the United Kingdom from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ending 5th January, 1854.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

YEARS ending 5th Jan.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1852	21,299	4,632,373	15,056	2,664,574	1,603	306,013	1,230	269,134	22,902	4,938,386	16,286	2,933,708
1853	20,367	4,648,155	15,459	2,771,355	1,397	286,708	828	181,229	21,764	4,934,863	16,287	2,952,584
1854	20,467	4,819,747	20,053	3,650,264	1,161	235,596	1,195	237,499	21,628	5,055,343	21,248	3,887,763

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PARTS.

YEARS ending 5th Jan.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1852	20,985	4,669,508	16,682	2,991,883	813	212,982	1,025	233,731	21,798	4,882,490	17,707	3,225,614
1853	20,880	4,882,151	17,154	3,036,224	650	168,955	677	155,372	21,530	5,051,106	17,831	3,191,596
1854	20,937	5,068,610	22,287	4 015,019	541	144,370	1,014	219,105	21,478	5,212,980	23,301	4,234,124

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the First *Session of the* Sixteenth *Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

16° & 17° *VICT.*

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

I. An Act to make provision concerning Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes payable in the metropolis on the day appointed for the funeral of *Arthur* late Duke of *Wellington*.

II. An Act to amend an Act of the first year of King *George* the Fourth, for the further Prevention of forging and counterfeiting Bank Notes.

III. An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a special report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

IV. An Act to amend an Act for guaranteeing the Interest on such Loans not exceeding Five hundred thousand Pounds, as may be raised by the *British Colonies* on the Continent of *South America*, in the *West Indies*, and the *Mauritius*, for certain purposes.

V. An Act to substitute Stamp Duties for Fees on passing Letters Patent for Inventions, and to provide for the Purchase for the public Use of certain Indexes of Specifications.

VI. An Act to apply the Sum of Two Millions to the Service of the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

VII. An Act to amend an Act relating to the Valuation of rateable Property in *Ireland*.

VIII. An Act for enabling the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to dispose of certain property in the City of *London*.

IX. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

X. An Act for the Regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

XI. An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

XII. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

XIII. An Act to revive certain temporary Provisions relating to the Collection of Grand Jury Cess in *Ireland*.

XIV. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.

XV. An Act to limit the Time of taking the Poll in Counties at contested Elections for Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament in *England* and *Wales* to One Day.

XVI. An Act for carrying into effect the Engagement between her Majesty and *Syed Sufbin Hamood*, the Chief of *Sohar* in *Arabia*, for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.

XVII. An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty between her Majesty and the Republic of *New Granada* for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

XVIII. An Act to authorise Advances out of the Consolidated Fund to discharge Monies borrowed on the Security of the Land Revenues of the Crown, for the Purpose of Metropolitan Improvements, and providing for the Payment of such Advances and of certain Monies charged on the *London Bridge* Approaches Fund.

XIX. An Act to amend an Act of the Fifteenth year of her present Majesty (*New Forest* Deer Removal), as regards the Publication of Claims, and the preferring and delivering objections thereto.

XX. An Act to alter and amend an Act of the Fifteenth year of her present Majesty, for amending the Law of Evidence in *Scotland*.

XXI. An Act to authorise the Legislature of the Province of *Canada* to make Provision concerning the Clergy Reserves in that Province, and the proceeds thereof.

XXII. An Act for making further Provision for the Execution of the Office of

Examiner of the High Court of Chancery.

XXIII. An Act for redeeming or commuting the Annuity payable to the *South Sea* Company, and certain Annuities of Three Pounds *per Centum per Annum*, and for creating new Annuities of Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum*, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum*, and issuing Exchequer Bonds.

XXIV. An Act to confirm and extend certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health for the Towns of *Wakefield, Elland, Wallasay, Dudley, Barnsley, Dorchester*, and *Welshpool*.

XXV. An Act for raising the Sum of Seventeen millions seven hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

XXVI. An Act to provide for the supplying of Vacancies in Town Councils of Burghs in *Scotland* consequent on null or irregular Elections.

XXVII. An Act for empowering the Sheriff and Commissary of *Berwickshire* to hold Courts at *Dunse*, and for other Purposes.

XXVIII. An Act to amend the Law as to taking the Poll at Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for *Scotland*.

XXIX. An Act for regulating the Weights used in Sales of Bullion.

XXX. An Act for the better Prevention and Punishment of aggravated Assaults upon Women and Children, and for preventing Delay and Expense in the Administration of certain Parts of the Criminal Law.

XXXI. An Act to apply the Sum of Four millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

XXXII. An Act to make further Provision for Staying Execution of Judgment for Misdemeanors upon giving Bail in Error.

XXXIII. An Act for the better Regulation of Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages, and for prohibiting the Use of advertising Vehicles.

XXXIV. An Act for granting to her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

XXXV. An Act to make Provision concerning the future Regulation of certain Appointments connected with Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and concerning certain of the Estates of the Deans and Chapters of *York* and *Carlisle*.

XXXVI. An Act for disafforesting the Forest of *Whichwood*.

XXXVII. An Act to impose additional Duties on Spirits in *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and to alter the Countervailing Duties on Spirits the Manufacture of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney*, or *Sark*, imported into *Scotland* or *Ireland*, and the Countervailing Duties and Drawbacks on the Removal of certain Mixtures and Compounds between *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *England* respectively; and to amend the Laws relating to the collecting and securing the Duties of Excise upon Spirits.

XXXVIII. An Act to extend the Remedies for the Compensation of malicious Injuries to Property in *Ireland*.

XXXIX. An Act to repeal the Duties, Allowances, and Drawbacks of Excise on Soap.

XL. An Act for altering the Mode of Repayment of Advances by the Public Works Loan Commissioners under the Public Health Act, 1848, and other Acts.

XLI. An Act for making further Provisions with respect to Common Lodging Houses.

XLII. An Act for disafforesting the Forest of *Whittlewood* otherwise *Whittlebury*.

XLIII. An Act for enabling the Justices of Counties to contract in certain Cases for the Maintenance and Confinement of convicted Prisoners in the Goals of adjoining Counties.

XLIV. An Act to enlarge and extend the Powers of an act of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Years of her present Majesty, for enabling the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to complete Improvements in *Pimlico*, and in the neighbourhood of *Buckingham Palace*.

XLV. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws and to grant additional Facilities in relation to the Purchase of Government Annuities through the Medium of Savings Banks, and to make other Provisions in respect thereof.

XLVI. An Act to transfer *Westminster Bridge* and the Estates of "the Commissioners of *Westminster Bridge*" to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; and to enable such last-mentioned Commissioners to remove the present Bridge, and to build a new Bridge on or near the Site thereof.

XLVII. An Act to provide for the Purchase and Extinguishment of all Rights of Common and Lammas and other Commonable Rights over the Site of *Battersea Park* in the county of *Surrey*.

XLVIII. An Act for the Punishment of Offences in the Colonies in relation to the Coin.

XLIX. An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Years of her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to enable Colonial and other Bishops to perform certain Episcopal Functions, under Commission from Bishops of* England *and* Ireland.

L. An Act to effect Exchange of Patronage by Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical Corporations.

LI. An Act for granting to her Majesty Duties on Succession to Property, and for altering certain Provisions of the Acts charging Duties on Legacies and Shares of Personal Estates.

LII. An Act to extend the Time for constructing a new Street from *Spitalfields* to *Shoreditch*, and to amend the Acts relating thereto.

LIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy in *Scotland*.

LIV. An Act to alter certain Duties of Customs.

LV. An Act to make better Provision for the efficient Discharge of the Duties of the Taxing Officer in and for the Common Law Business in *Ireland*.

LVI. An Act to facilitate the Redemption of certain Charges on the Hereditary Possessions and Land Revenues of the Crown, and to make other Provisions in regard to the Management of such Hereditary Possessions and Land Revenues.

LVII. An Act to explain and amend the Copyhold Acts.

LVIII. An Act to authorise the Appointment of Barristers for the Purpose of effecting a complete annual Revision of Lists and Registry of Voters for the City of *Dublin*, and to remove Doubts as to the Rate Books for the Purposes of such Registry.

LIX. An Act to repeal certain Stamp Duties, and to grant others in lieu thereof, to amend the Laws relating to Stamp Duties, and to make perpetual certain Stamp Duties in *Ireland*.

LX. An Act to amend the Acts regulating the Salaries of Resident Magistrates in *Ireland*.

LXI. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the Fifteenth Year of her present Majesty, to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts, and to make certain Provisions respecting exemptions from Tolls.

LXII. An Act to extend and continue an Act of the Twelfth Year of her present Majesty, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals.

LXIII. An Act to repeal certain Stamp Duties, and to grant others in lieu thereof, to give Relief with respect to the Stamp Duties on Newspapers and Supplements thereto, to repeal the Duty on Advertisements, and otherwise to amend the Laws relating to Stamp Duties.

LXIV. An Act for continuing and amending the Act for facilitating the Sale and Transfer of Incumbered Estates in *Ireland*.

LXV. An Act to amend the Acts for the Regulation of Parish Vestries.

LXVI. An Act to continue an Act for authorising the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.

LXVII. An Act for the better Regulation of Public Houses in *Scotland*.

LXVIII. An Act to limit the Time for proceeding to Election in Counties and Boroughs in *England* and *Wales*, and for Polling at Elections for the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and for other Purposes.

LXIX. An Act to make better Provision concerning the Entry and Service of Seamen, and otherwise to amend the Laws concerning her Majesty's Navy.

LXX. An Act for the Regulation of Proceedings under Commissions of Lunacy, and the Consolidation and Amendment of the Acts respecting Lunatics so found by Inquisition, and their Estates.

LXXI. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Stamp Duties upon Newspapers.

LXXII. An Act to continue an Act of the Eleventh Year of her present Majesty, for the better Prevention of Crime and Outrage in certain Parts of *Ireland*.

LXXIII. An Act for the Establishment of a body of Naval Coast Volunteers, and for the temporary Transfer to the Navy, in case of need, of Seafaring Men employed in other Public Services.

LXXIV. An Act to reduce the Terms on which the Land Tax in *Great Britain* may be redeemed or purchased.

LXXV. An Act for the Remission of the

Consolidated Annuities charged upon Districts in *Ireland*.

LXXVI. An Act to continue certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland*.

LXXVII. An Act to continue an Act of the Fifteenth Year of her present Majesty, for charging the Maintenance of certain poor Persons in Unions in *England* and *Wales* upon the Common Fund.

LXXVIII. An Act relating to the Appointment of Persons to administer Oaths in Chancery, and to Affidavits made for Purposes connected with Registration.

LXXIX. An Act for making sundry Provisions with respect to Municipal Corporations in *England*.

LXXX. An Act to facilitate Procedure in the Sheriff Courts in *Scotland*.

LXXXI. An Act to reduce the Salary and Emoluments of the Registrar of Meetings of the Court of Bankruptcy.

LXXXII. An Act to provide for the future Regulation and Management and the permanent Endowment of "The College of *Christ* of *Brecknock*," founded by King *Henry* the Eighth, with permissive Powers to unite the same with *Saint David's College*.

LXXXIII. An Act to amend an Act of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth *Victoria*, Chapter Ninety-nine.

LXXXIV. An Act to amend the Passengers Act, 1852, so far as relates to the Passages of Natives of *Asia* or *Africa*, and also Passages between the Island of *Ceylon* and certain Parts of the *East Indies*.

LXXXV. An Act for removing Doubts as to the Powers of the Registrar of her Majesty's Privy Council to administer Oaths, and for providing for the Performance of the Duties of such Registrar in his Absence.

LXXXVI. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Rights of the liberated *Africans* in *Sierra Leone*.

LXXXVII. An Act to give to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings extended Time and further Powers for completing the Embankment of the River *Thames* between *Vauxhall* and *Battersea* Bridges, and a new Street from *Lower Sloane Street* in connection therewith.

LXXXVIII. An Act to repeal the Duties payable in respect of Horses let for Hire, and to grant new Duties on Licences to let Horses for Hire.

LXXXIX. An Act to regulate the Admission of Professors to the Lay Chairs in the Universities of *Scotland*.

XC. An Act to repeal certain Duties of Assessed Taxes, and to grant other Duties of the same Description; and to amend the Laws relating to the Application of the Monies arising from the Redemption and Purchase of the Land Tax.

XCI. An Act to extend for a limited Time the Provision for Abatement of Income Tax in respect of Insurances on Lives.

XCII. An Act to diminish the Number of Sheriffs in *Scotland*, and to unite certain counties in *Scotland*, in so far as regards the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff.

XCIII. An Act to enable Burghs in *Scotland* to maintain and improve their Harbours.

XCIV. An Act to extend the Benefits of the Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of her present Majesty, for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in *Scotland*.

XCV. An Act to provide for the Government of *India*.

XCVI. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Ninth Year of her Majesty, "for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics."

XCVII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Provision and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums for Counties and Boroughs, and for the maintenance and care of Pauper Lunatics, in *England*.

XCVIII. An Act for the further Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery.

XCIX. An Act to substitute, in certain Cases, other Punishment in lieu of Transportation.

C. An Act further to extend and make compulsory the Practice of Vaccination.

CI. An Act to extend the Public Libraries Act, 1850, to *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

CII. An Act to prevent the defacing of the current Coin of the Realm.

CIII. An Act to amend and continue certain Acts relating to Linen, Hempen and other manufactures in *Ireland*.

CIV. An Act further to regulate the Employment of Children in Factories.

CV. An Act to continue the Exemption of Inhabitants from liability to be rated as such in respect of Stock in Trade or other property to the Relief of the Poor.

CVI. An Act for consolidating Customs Duties Acts.

CVII. An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Customs of the United Kingdom and of the *Isle of Man*, and certain Laws relating to Trade and Navigation and the *British* Possessions.

CVIII. An Act for further continuing certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England*.

CIX. An Act to continue an Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.

CX. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus of Ways and Means to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

CXI. An Act to appoint additional Commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a Land Tax and other Rates and Taxes.

CXII. An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Hackney and Stage Carriages, also Job Carriages and Horses, and Carts let for Hire, within the Police District of *Dublin* Metropolis.

CXIII. An Act to amend the Procedure in the Superior Courts of Common Law in *Ireland*.

CXIV. An Act to extend the Municipal Boundaries of the Borough of *Belfast*, and to reduce the Scale of rating upon certain property within the said Borough.

CXV. An Act to amend certain Provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, in respect of the Transmission of certified Copies of Letters Patent and Specifications to certain offices in *Edinburgh* and *Dublin*, and otherwise to amend the said Act.

CXVI. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of the Militia; and to authorise the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.

CXVII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Redemption and Purchase of the Land Tax in *Great Britain*.

CXVIII. An Act to amend an Act of the Seventh Year of her Majesty, for the better Apprehension of certain Offenders.

CXIX. An Act for the Suppression of Betting Houses.

CXX. An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

CXXI. An Act for providing Places of Confinement in *England* or *Wales* for Female Offenders under Sentence or Order of Transportation.

CXXII. An Act to render valid certain Marriages in the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in the Township of *Hulme* and Parish of *Manchester* in the County of *Lancaster*.

CXXIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Investments of Friendly Societies.

CXXIV. An Act to continue Appointments under the Act for consolidating the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and for completing Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.

CXXV. An Act to continue and amend the Metropolitan Sewers Acts.

CXXVI. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health for *Accrington*, *Bangor* and *Uxbridge*, and to provide for conducting the First Election of a Local Board of Health at *Elland*.

CXXVII. An Act to reduce the Duties payable in respect of Hackney Carriages used in the Metropolis, and to amend the Laws relating to the Granting of Licences and Payment of Duties in respect of Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages, and to make Provision as to the Charge for the Hire of Hackney Carriages in certain Cases.

CXXVIII. An Act to abate the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Metropolis and from Steam Vessels above *London Bridge*.

CXXIX. An Act further to amend the Law relating to Pilotage.

CXXX. An Act to amend the Acts for promoting the Drainage of Lands and Improvements in connection therewith in *Ireland*.

CXXXI. An Act to amend various Laws relating to Merchant Shipping.

CXXXII. An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act of the present Session for redeeming or commuting the Annuity payable to the *South Sea* Company and certain Annuities of Three Pounds *per Centum per Annum*, and to provide for Payments to be made under the said Act.

CXXXIII. An Act to suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom, and to amend the Law in relation to the Militia in *England*.

CXXXIV. An Act to amend the Laws concerning the Burial of the Dead in *England* beyond the Limits of the Metropolis, and to amend the Act concerning the Burial of the Dead in the Metropolis.

CXXXV. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*, and to make further Provisions concerning Turnpike Roads in *England*.

CXXXVI. An Act for enabling Grand Juries in *Ireland* to borrow Money from private Sources, on the Security of Presentment, and for transferring to Counties certain Works constructed wholly or in part with Public Money.

CXXXVII. An Act for the better Administration of Charitable Trusts.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. An Act to consolidate the Stock and Powers of the Corporation of "The *London* Assurance of Houses and Goods from Fire" with the Stock and Powers of the Corporation of "The *London* Assurance," and to confer on the last-named Corporation the Powers of "The *London* Assurance Loan Company," and to give additional Powers to "The *London* Assurance."

ii. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town of *Dudley* and the Suburbs thereof.

iii. An Act to enable the *Sunderland* Corporation Gas Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and to amend and enlarge the Provisions of the Act relating to such Company.

iv. An Act to amend the Act relating to the *Whittle Dean* Water Company, and to enable such Company to maintain additional Works, for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of the Boroughs of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* and *Gateshead*, and certain Places adjacent and near thereto, in the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*.

v. An Act for better supplying the Inhabitants of *Bangor* with Water.

vi. An Act to enable the *Redruth and Chasewater* Railway Company to construct new Works; and for other Purposes.

vii. An Act to authorise the *Bristol* Waterworks Company to raise an additional Sum of Money by Loan; and for further amending "The *Bristol* Waterworks Act, 1846."

viii. An Act for incorporating the *Ormskirk* Gaslight Company.

ix. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Carmarthen* to provide and maintain a new Cattle Market-place and Slaughter-houses, to amend the Act for regulating the existing Markets in the said Borough, and for other Purposes.

x. An Act for the more equal Division of the Borough of *Cork* into Wards, and to provide for the better Constitution and Regulation of the Municipal Corporation of the said Borough; and for other purposes.

xi. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town of *Nottingham*, and certain Parishes and Places adjacent thereto.

xii. An Act for increasing the Capital and extending the Powers of the *Devonport* Gas and Coke Company, and for other Purposes.

xiii. An Act to repeal the *Preston* Gas Company's Act, passed in the Second Year of the Reign of Queen *Victoria*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

xiv. An Act to amend "The *Norfolk* Estuary Act, 1846," and "The *Norfolk* Estuary Amendment Act, 1849."

xv. An Act for constructing and maintaining a Pier at *Great Yarmouth* in the County of *Norfolk*, to be called "The *Great Yarmouth Wellington* Pier."

xvi. An Act for empowering the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Evesham*, in the County of *Worcester*, to build and maintain a Bridge over the River *Avon* in the said Borough; and for other Purposes.

xvii. An Act for supplying the Inhabitants of the Town of *Great Yarmouth* and adjacent Places with Water.

xviii. An Act for providing Waterworks and Gasworks for the Town of *Lowestoft* in the County of *Suffolk*, and for regulating the Market there, and for other Purposes, of which the Short Title is "The *Lowestoft* Water, Gas, and Market Act, 1853."

xix. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Dublin and Belfast Junction* Railway Company, and for other Purposes.

xx. An Act to enable the *Crystal Palace* Company to divert certain Roads and to purchase Lands; and for other Purposes relating to the Company.

xxi. An Act for amending the Provisions of certain Acts of Parliament relating to the Civil Court of Record of the Borough of *Liverpool*, and the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the said Court, and for extending the Jurisdiction thereof.

xxii. An Act for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the *Sheffield* Waterworks to extend their Works, and to obtain a further Supply of Water from the Rivers *Rivelin* and *Loxley* and their Tributaries, and for consolidating the Acts relating to such Company.

xxiii. An Act for supplying the Inhabitants of the University and Borough of *Cambridge* and other places adjoining thereto with Water.

xxiv. An Act for repealing an Act called "The *Cardiff* Waterworks Act, 1850," and granting other Powers in lieu thereof; and for authorising the *Cardiff* Waterworks Company to raise further Money.

xxv. An Act for better supplying with Water the Parishes of *Brighton*, *Hove*, and *Preston* in the County of *Sussex*.

xxvi. An Act for amending the Provisions of existing Local Acts relating to the Borough of *Stockport*.

xxvii. An Act for discharging the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Wakefield*, *Alverthorpe-with-Thornes*, *Horbury*, *Stanley-with-Wrenthorpe*, *Sandal Magna*, and *Crigglestone*, in the Parishes of *Wakefield* and *Sandal Magna* in the West Riding of the County of *York*, from the Custom of grinding Corn, Grain, and Malt at certain Corn Mills in the said Townships of *Wakefield* and *Horbury* and Parish of *Sandal Magna*, and for making Compensation to the Proprietors of the said Mills.

xxviii. An Act for the further Improvement of the Borough of *Wolverhampton*, and for regulating the Markets therein, and for other Purposes.

xxix. An Act for better lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the Town of *Blackpool* and the rest of the Township of *Layton* with *Warbrick* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Blackpool* Improvement Act, 1853."

xxx. An Act for the Improvement and Regulation of the Borough of *Great Grimsby* in the County of *Lincoln*; for better supplying the Inhabitants thereof with Water; for providing a new Burial Ground; for enlarging the Marketplace; for making an Outfall for the Sewers of the Town; and for other Purposes.

xxxi. An Act for supplying with Water several Townships and Places in the Parishes of *Whalley*, *Bury*, *Radcliffe*, *Prestwich-cum-Oldham*, and *Bolton-le-Moors* in *Lancashire*; and for incorporating the *Bury* and *Radcliffe* Waterworks Company.

xxxii. An Act for the Extension of the Boundaries of the Municipal Borough of *Salford* and otherwise improving the said Borough, and for other Purposes.

xxxiii. An Act to empower the *Midland* Railway Company to create new Shares or to grant Annuities for the Extinguishment of their Debenture Debt; and for other Purposes.

xxxiv. An Act to enable the *Scottish Central* Railway Company to convert their Mortgage and Bond Debt into Debenture Stock.

xxxv. An Act for making a Road or Street from the South End of *Waverley Bridge Road*, adjoining the General Railway Station at *Princes Street*, to the *High Street* in the City of *Edinburgh*.

xxxvi. An Act for the Maintenance and Regulation of the Harbour of *Teignmouth* and the Navigation of the River *Teign*, and for other Purposes.

xxxvii. An Act for making a Canal from the *Francis Dock*, connected with the Duke of *Bridgewater's* Canal at *Runcorn* in the County of *Chester*, to join the *Weston* Canal or River *Weaver* Navigation at or near *Weston Point* in the same Parish, and to be called the *Runcorn and Weston* Canal.

xxxviii. An Act to alter and amend the Provisions of "The City of *Norwich* Waterworks Act, 1850," and to grant further Powers to the Company thereby incorporated.

xxxix. An Act for establishing a Corn Exchange and regulating the Markets in the Borough of *Reading*, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Reading* Corporation Markets Acts, 1853."

xl. An Act to increase the Capital and extend the Powers of *Price's* Patent Candle Company, and to consolidate the Acts relating to the Company.

xli. An Act for making a Railway from *Chichester* to *Bognor*.

xlii. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Oldham* in the County Palatine

of *Lancaster* to purchase and maintain Gasworks and Waterworks; and for other Purposes.

xliii. An Act for enabling the *Shipley* Gaslight Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for extending the Limits of their existing Act to the adjoining Township of *Baildon*.

xliv. An Act to extend the Limits of the *Blackburn* Gaslight Company's Act for the Supply of Gas, and to authorise the raising of a further Sum of Money, and for other Purposes.

xlv. An Act to consolidate the Acts relating to the *Leeds* Gaslight Company, authorise the Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

xlvi. An Act for incorporating the *Madras* Railway Company, and for other Purposes connected therewith.

xlvii. An Act for making certain Improvements in the River *Severn*, and for amending the Acts relating thereto.

xlviii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough of *Preston* in the County of *Lancaster*, and for authorising the Local Board of Health for the Borough of *Preston* aforesaid to purchase the *Preston* Waterworks.

xlix. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh* Water Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

l. An Act to enable the *Dundee* Water Company to construct additional Works for obtaining a further Supply of Water; and for other Purposes.

li. An Act to authorise the *Wakefield* Borough Market Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

lii. An Act to authorise the Creation of Preference Stock by the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company in lieu of Debentures, and the Reduction, Division, and Consolidation into Stock of the *Manchester and Lincoln Union* Shares of the said Railway.

liii. An Act to repeal the Act for maintaining the Turnpike Road leading out of the *Alston* Turnpike Road at *Branch End* in the County of *Northumberland*, through *Catton, Allendale Town*, and *Allenheads*, to *Cow's Hill* in the County of *Durham*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

liv. An Act for making a Railway from *Lough Swilly* in the County of *Donegal* to the River *Foyle* near the City of *Londonderry*.

lv. An Act to renew the Term and continue the Powers of an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of his Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the Roads leading from* Pick's Hill *near the Town of* Langport Eastover *in the County of* Somerset, *through* High Ham, Ashcott, *and other Places, to* Meare *in the said County*.

lvi. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of *York* to purchase the Undertaking of the *Foss* Navigation Company, and to execute Works for the sanitary Improvement of the said City; to alter the Tolls taken in the Cattle Markets and Fairs of the City; and for other Purposes.

lvii. An Act to extend and amend the Powers and Provisions of the "*Portadown and Dungannon* Railway Act, 1847."

lviii. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King *George* the Fourth, for granting certain Powers and Authorities to the *Australian* Agricultural Company, and to alter the Capital of the said Company.

lix. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town or Village of *Bacup* and the neighbourhood thereof in *Lancashire*.

lx. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Great Northern* Railway Company, to authorise an Increase of Capital; and for other Purposes.

lxi. An Act to consolidate and amend Three several Acts passed in the Reign of King *George* the Third, for draining and preserving certain Fen Lands and Low Grounds lying in the *South Level*, Part of the Great Level of the Fens commonly called *Bedford Level*, and in the County of *Cambridge*, between the River *Cam*, otherwise *Grant*, West, and the Hard Lands of *Bottisham, Swaffham-Bulbeck*, and *Swaffham Prior*, East; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

lxii. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from *Gravesend* to *Wrotham*, and from thence to *Borough Green*, all in the County of *Kent*.

lxiii. An Act for making a Railway from *Dartford* in the County of *Kent* to *Farningham* in the same County, to be called the *Darenth Valley* Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxiv. An Act for constructing a Market for the Sale of Cattle and other Animals in the Borough of *Ludlow* in the County of *Salop*.

lxv. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Drainage and Embankment of certain Lands in *Lough Swilly* and *Lough Foyle* in the Counties of *Donegal* and *Londonderry*.

lxvi. An Act for supplying with Water the Town of *Weston-super-Mare* in the County of *Somerset*.

lxvii. An Act for supplying the Borough of *Wigan* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster* with Water, for the better Regulation of the Police therein; and for other Purposes.

lxviii. An Act to enable the *Belfast and Ballymena* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Randalstown* to *Cookstown;* and for other Purposes.

lxix. An Act for enabling the *North and South Western Junction* Railway Company to construct a Branch to near *Hammersmith*, and to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

xx. An Act to authorise the Abandonment of a Portion of the Undertaking of the *Thames Haven* Dock and Railway Company, and to reduce the Capital of the said Company, and to enable the Company to sell Lands not required; and for other purposes.

xxi. An Act for more effectually repairing the Roads from *Warminster* and from *Frome* to the *Bath* Road, and other Roads connected therewith, in the Counties of *Wilts* and *Somerset*, called or known by the Name of "The *Black Dog* Road Trust."

lxxii. An Act for enlarging and improving the Shire Hall of the County of *Stafford;* removing the Markets at the Back of the Hall, and providing other Market Accommodation in lieu thereof; erecting Rooms and Offices for the Town Council of *Stafford;* and for other Purposes.

lxxiii. An Act to amend the Acts for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in *Ireland* so far as relates to the Borough of *Limerick*.

lxxiv. An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Leeds* and *Whitehall* Turnpike Roads, and to create a further Term therein; and for other Purposes.

lxxv. An Act for repairing, maintaining, and rendering more safe certain Reservoirs on the *Adel Beck* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

lxxvi. An Act to amend "The *Sunderland* Dock Act, 1846," and "The *Sunderland* Dock Amendment Act, 1849;" and for other Purposes.

lxxvii. An Act for the Establishment or Improvement and Regulation of Markets and Fairs in the Borough of *Leominster;* and for other Purposes relating to the said Borough.

lxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Hawick* Branch of the *North British* Railway, near to the *Eskbank* Station, to the Royal Burgh of *Peebles*.

lxxix. An Act to authorise an Extension of the *Londonderry and Coleraine* Railway.

lxxx. An Act for making a Railway from *Ballymena* to *Portrush*.

lxxxi. An Act to confirm certain Preference Shares created by the *North British* Railway Company, and to make better Provision for the Payment of the Debts of the said Company; and for other Purposes.

lxxxii. An Act to enable the *Scottish Midland Junction* Railway Company to make Branch Railways to *Blairgowrie* and *Kirriemuir;* and to amend the Acts relating to such Company; and for other Purposes.

lxxxiii. An Act for the better Improvement and Regulation of the Borough of *South Shields* in the County of *Durham*, the Establishment of a Cemetery therein; and for other Purposes.

lxxxiv. An Act to unite into One Company the *Bristol* Gaslight Company and the *Bristol and Clifton* Gaslight Company, and to enable the united Companies to raise further Capital.

lxxxv. An Act for making a Railway from *Staines* to *Wokingham* and *Woking*.

lxxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from *Wimbledon* to *Croydon* in the County of *Surrey*, to be called "The *Wimbledon and Croydon* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

lxxxvii. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company to construct a Railway from the Line of the *Northern and Eastern* Railway near *Stratford* to *Woodford* and *Loughton;* and to repeal certain Provisions of their existing Acts; and to grant further Powers to the said Company for capitalising their Debt; and for other Purposes.

lxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway to or near to the Town of *East Grinstead* in the County of Sussex.

lxxxix. An Act for better supplying with Water the Towns and Villages of *Haslingden, Rawtenstall,* and *Newchurch,* and the Townships of *Haslingden, Higher Booths, Lower Booths, New-*

church, and *Hapton*, in the Parish of *Whalley*, the Townships of *Cowpe Lench*, *New Hall*, *Hey*, and *Hall Carr*, and *Tottington Higher End*, in the Parish of *Bury*, and the Extra-parochial Places of *Hen Heads* and *Dunnockshaw*, all in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

xc. An Act to enable the *Monkland* Railways Company to make certain Railways in the Vicinity of *Bathgate* and *Airdrie*; and for other Purposes.

xci. An Act to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of *Manchester* to make certain new Streets; and to amend the Acts relating to the said City; and for other Purposes.

xcii. An Act to repeal an Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of King *George* the Fourth, for making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from *Wimpole* to *Wrestlingworth* and *Potton*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

xciii. An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railway from *Kingston-upon-Hull* to or near to *Withernsea* in *Holderness*, with a Branch therefrom; and for other Purposes.

xciv. An Act to enable the *Glasgow and South-western* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to near *Mayfield* in the County of *Ayr*.

xcv. An Act for extending the Time granted by "The *Rochester Bridge* Act, 1846," for the Completion of such Bridge.

xcvi. An Act to enable the *Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe Junction* Railway Company to lease their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.

xcvii. An Act to enable the *East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

xcviii. An Act to amend the *Gorbals* Gravitation Water Company's Acts, to authorise the Extension of their Works to supply the Royal Burgh of *Renfrew* and Suburbs and other Places with Water; and for other Purposes.

xcix. An Act for making a Railway from *Havant* in the County of *Southampton* to *Godalming* in the County of *Surrey*, to be called "The *Portsmouth* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

c. An Act to enable the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway Company to enlarge their Station at *London Bridge*, and their Goods Station at *Brighton*, and to make a Branch Railway to the *Crystal Palace*; and for converting the Debenture Debt of the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway Company into Stock or Shares; and for other Purposes.

ci. An Act to enable the *Aberdeen* Railway Company to raise further Monies; to authorise the Abandonment of the authorised Road to the Quays through the Station at *Aberdeen*, and the Formation of another Road in lieu thereof; to extend the Time for the compulsory Purchase of Lands and for the Completion of the *Aberdeen* Station; to alter, amend, and extend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.

cii. An Act to repeal an Act for making and maintaining a Road from the Top of *Hunt's Bank* in the Town of *Manchester* in the County of *Lancaster*, to join the *Manchester and Bury* Turnpike Road in *Pilkington* in the same County, and to substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof.

ciii. An Act for amending the Provisions with respect to the Commissioners of the Second District for Drainage by the River *Witham*, contained in the *Witham* Drainage Act of the Second Year of *George* the Third, Chapter Thirty-two, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Witham* Drainage Second District Act, 1853."

civ. An Act for more effectually repairing and maintaining the Road from *Burford* in the County of *Oxford* to *Leachlade* in the County of *Gloucester*, the Road from thence through *Highworth* to the *Cricklade and Swindon* Turnpike Road in the County of *Wilts*, and the Bridge on the said Roads across the River *Isis* or *Thames* at or near the Town of *Leachlade* aforesaid; and for granting a further Term in the said Roads and Bridge; and for other Purposes.

cv. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for making a Turnpike Road from* Shipley *to* Bramley, *together with certain Branches therefrom, in the West Riding of the County of* York.

cvi. An Act to authorise the *London Dock* Company to make a new Entrance to their Docks from the River *Thames* and other Works, and to augment their Capital Stock; and for other Purposes connected with the said Docks.

cvii. An Act for the Maintenance of the existing Works of the Company of Proprietors of the *Barnsley* Waterworks,

and for the Purchase of Lands by them, to repeal their Act, and make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

cviii. An Act to enable the *Midland* Railway Company to make a Line of Railway from near *Leicester* to the *Great Northern* Railway near *Hitchin*, with a Branch, in lieu of the Line of Railway and Branches authorised by "The *Midland* Railways Extension to *Hitchin*, *Northampton*, and *Huntingdon* Railway Act, 1847," and "The *Midland* Railways Extension to *Hitchin*, *Northampton*, and *Huntingdon* Railway (*Wellingborough* Deviations) Act, 1848."

cix. An Act to authorise the Re-issue of certain of the Shares in the Capital of the *York and North Midland* Railway Company, called *Hull and Selby* Purchase, &c. Shares; and for other Purposes.

cx. An Act to enable the *London and North-Western* Railway Company to acquire and hold certain Lands and Buildings at or near the Terminus of the *Haydon Square* Branch of the *London and Blackwall* Railway; and for other Purposes.

cxi. An Act to enable the *Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction* Railway Company to construct certain Branch Railways in the West Riding of the County of *York;* and for other Purposes.

cxii. An Act to repeal the Act for repairing the *Alston* Turnpike Roads, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

cxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Southern and Western* Railway near *Roscrea* to *Parsonstown*, to be called "The *Roscrea and Parsonstown Junction* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

cxiv. An Act to authorise the Abandonment of a Portion of the Undertaking of the *Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe Junction* Railway Company, and the Construction of a new Line of Railway in lieu of a Portion of the Line to be abandoned; and to revive in respect of a Portion of the said Undertaking the Powers of the said Company for the compulsory Purchase of Lands, and to extend in respect of the same Portion of the said Undertaking the Powers of the said Company for constructing Works; and to amend and repeal Portions of the Act relating to the said Company; and for other Purposes.

cxv. An Act for the better Maintenance and Repair of the Highways in *Wildmore Fen* and the *East* and *West Fens* in the County of *Lincoln*, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Wildmore Fen* and *East* and *West Fens* Highways Act, 1853."

cxvi. An Act for reviving the Powers of the *South-Eastern* Railway Company for taking Lands and Buildings for the Purpose of enlarging their *London Bridge* Station on the North Side thereof, and for extending for a further Period such Powers; and for other Purposes.

cxvii. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company to construct Branch Railways from the *North Woolwich* Line of the *Eastern Counties* Railway to *Ham Creek* and the River *Thames;* and for other Purposes.

cxviii. An Act for more effectually improving the Town of *Burton-upon-Trent* in the County of *Stafford*.

cxix. An Act to authorise the Abandonment of the *Carlisle* Canal, and the making of a Railway in lieu thereof, from the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle* Railway at *Carlisle* to *Port Carlisle;* to repeal the Acts relating to the *Carlisle* Canal and Docks, and to reincorporate the Company; to authorise the raising of a further Sum of Money; and to confer additional Powers; and for other Purposes.

cxx. An Act to alter and amend the Provisions of "The Governor and Company of Copper Miners Act, 1851," and to confer further Powers on the said Company.

cxxi. An Act to enable the *South-Eastern* Railway Company to extend the *Reading, Guildford, and Reigate* Railway to the *Great Western* Railway at *Reading;* and for other Purposes.

cxxii. An Act to enable the *Warrington and Altrincham Junction* Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Stockport*.

cxxiii. An Act for incorporating and regulating the Electric Telegraph Company of *Ireland*, and for better enabling the Company to establish and work Telegraphs in *Scotland* and *Ireland* and between those Countries; and for other Purposes.

cxxiv. An Act for making a Railway from *Spalding* to *Sutton Bridge* and *Wisbeach*.

cxxv. An Act for making a Railway commencing by a Junction with the *Scottish Central* Railway at *Stirling*, and terminating by a Junction with the

Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction Railway at *Alexandria*, to be called "The *Forth and Clyde Junction* Railway."

cxxvi. An Act for making Turnpike Roads from *Upton Saint Leonard's* to *Brimpsfield* and *Birdlip* in the county of *Gloucester*.

cxxvii. An Act for enabling the Local Board of Health for the District of *Dewsbury* to construct Waterworks; and for other Purposes.

cxxviii. An Act to authorise the opening of a Diversion of the *Wakefield and Sheffield* Turnpike Road; and for other Purposes.

cxxix. An Act for the Improvement of the Harbour of *Saint Ives* in the County of *Cornwall*.

cxxx. An Act to enable the *South-Eastern* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Strood* to *Maidstone;* and for other Purposes.

cxxxi. An Act to authorise the Construction of additional Docks and other Works in connection with the *Victoria* (*London*) Docks, and to consolidate and amend the Provisions of the Act relating to such Docks.

cxxxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Strood* to *Canterbury*, with Branches to *Faversham Quays* and *Chilham*.

cxxxiii. An Act for supplying with Water the Inhabitants of *Walsall, Dudley*, and other Places in the Southern Parts of the County of *Stafford*, and in certain Parts of the County of *Worcester* adjacent thereto.

cxxxiv. An Act to enable the *St. Helen's* Canal and Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Rainford*, and to enlarge their Stations at *Sutton;* and for other Purposes relating to the Company.

cxxxv. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving several Roads leading to and from the Town of *Salford* through *Pendleton* and other Places in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

cxxxvi. An Act for enabling the *Leeds Northern* Railway Company to create new Shares, and raise Money on Loan for discharging certain Liabilities; and for other Purposes.

cxxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Bedale* to *Leyburn* in the North Riding of the County of *York*, to be called "The *Bedale and Leyburn* Railway," and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Bedale and Leyburn* Railway Act, 1853."

cxxxviii. An Act for the Adjustment of the Debts of the Commissioners of the *Holme* Reservoirs, and of the Interest due thereon, and for enabling them to restore and repair their Reservoirs; and for other Purposes.

cxxxix. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, draining, supplying with Water, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the Town and Parish of *Spalding* in the County of *Lincoln;* for making a Cemetery; for erecting a Corn Exchange and Market House therein; and for other Purposes.

cxl. An Act for making a Railway from the *North Devon* Railway at *Fremington Pill* to *Bideford*, to be called "The *Bideford Extension* Railway."

cxli. An Act for the better paving, repairing, lighting, cleansing, watering, regulating, and improving such Parts of the Parish of *Saint Mary Whitechapel* in the County of *Middlesex* as are not within the Liberties of her Majesty's *Tower of London* and the City of *London;* and for paving, repairing, watering, and regulating certain Parts of other Parishes and Places adjoining; and for removing and preventing Nuisances, Annoyances, and Obstructions therein; and for raising Money for the Relief, Maintenance, and Employment of the Poor within the said Parish; and for raising Money for repairing the Church of the said Parish.

cxlii. An Act to enable the *Great Southern and Western* Railway Company to divert the *Glanmire Road Lower* in the Parish of *Saint Anne's Shandon* in the County of the City or Borough of *Cork*, and to make a small Portion of Railway in that Parish; and for other Purposes.

cxliii. An Act for making a Railway from *Llanidloes* in the County of *Montgomery* to *Newtown* in the same County, to be called the *Llanidloes and Newtown* Railway; and for other Purposes.

cxliv. An Act to enable the *Waveney Valley* Railway Company to extend their Railway from *Bungay* to *Beccles*.

cxlv. An Act for altering and extending the Line of the *Barnsley* Branch of the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company; for extending the Time for the Completion of certain Works at *Sheffield;* for amending the Acts relating to the said Company; and for other Purposes.

cxlvi. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the "*Llynvi Valley* Railway Company," and for authorising the Company to make Diversions in and improve

their Line of Railway and construct a new Branch, and for better regulating the Harbour of *Porth Cawl* and the Rates leviable thereat; and for other Purposes.

cxlvii. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *Nantwich and Woore* Turnpike Road, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

cxlviii. An Act to authorise the Extension of the Railway already partly executed between *Smithstown* and *Dalmellington* in the County of *Ayr* to *Dalmellington*, and to the *Glasgow and South-Western* Railway near *Ayr*.

cxlix. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to extend the *Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct* Railway to *Crofthead;* and for other Purposes.

cl. An Act for confirming a certain Agreement entered into between the *Furness* Railway Company and *John Abel Smith*, Esquire, and for enabling the *Furness* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and for authorising the Conversion of the borrowed and Preferential Share Capital of the *Furness* Railway Company into a Stock not exceeding Four Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum*, and for amending the Acts relating to the said Company and *Pile* Pier.

cli. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway Company to connect their Line at *Glasgow* by Branches with the *Caledonian* Railway, and to extend their Station at *Cowlairs*.

clii. An Act to sanction certain Arrangements between the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee* Railway Company, and certain Classes of the Creditors thereof.

cliii. An Act for enabling the *Great Western* Railway Company to construct additional Lines and Works, or for conferring further Powers on them in reference to the *Henley* and *Uxbridge* Lines, and other Parts of their Undertaking at *Acton*, *Chippenham*, and *Reading;* and for other Purposes.

cliv. An Act for incorporating the Lands Improvement Company, and to afford Facilities for the Improvement of Land by enabling the Company to issue transferable Mortgage Debentures.

clv. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Saint Ives* to the *West Cornwall* Railway at or near *Saint Erth*, with a Branch therefrom, and for making Arrangements with the *West Cornwall* Railway Company.

clvi. An Act for dissolving the *Canterbury and Whitstable* Railway Company, and for vesting in the *South-Eastern* Railway Company the Undertaking of the *South-Eastern and Continental* Steam Packet Company, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *South-Eastern* Railway (*Canterbury and Whitstable* and Steam Packets) Act, 1853."

clvii. An Act for conferring additional Powers on the *London and North-Western* Railway Company with reference to the Construction of their *Oldham* Branch, and for making an Alteration in such Branch; and for other Purposes.

clviii. An Act for the Purchase of the Bridge and Ferry over the River of *Ross* at the Town of *New Ross*, and for maintaining the same free of Toll; and for other Purposes.

clix. An Act for repealing and amending an Act passed in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, called "The *British* Electric Telegraph Company's Act, 1850."

clx. An Act to enable the *London and North-Western* Railway Company to construct a Railway from *Northampton* to *Market Harborough*, with a Branch therefrom, all in the County of *Northampton;* and for other Purposes.

clxi. An Act to enable the *London and North-Western* Railway Company to construct a Branch Railway to *Saint Alban's;* and for other Purposes.

clxii. An Act to repeal the Acts for repairing the Roads from *West Harptry* to the *Bath and Wells* Turnpike Road at *Marksbury*, and other Roads therein mentioned, in the County of *Somerset*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

clxiii. An Act to enable the *East Lancashire* Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Rainford*, to enter into Arrangements with the *St. Helen's* Canal and Railway Company, and to convert their Mortgage Debt into Annuities.

clxiv. An Act for amending the Acts passed for the Construction of the *Basingstoke and Salisbury* Railway, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *London and South-Western* Railway (*Basingstoke and Salisbury*) Act, 1853."

clxv. An Act for authorising Arrangements for the Completion of the *Birkenhead* Docks.

clxvi. An Act for enabling the *East London* Waterworks Company to improve their Supply of Water; and for other Purposes.

clxvii. An Act for the Improvement of the Borough of *Halifax*, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Halifax* Improvement Act, 1853."

clxviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Limerick* to *Foynes*.

clxix. An Act for enabling the *Llanelly* Railway and Dock Company to make new Railways, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Llanelly* Railway and Dock Act, 1853."

clxx. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the *Ribble* Navigation Company, of the First Year of the Reign of her present Majesty, Chapter Eight, and of the Seventh Year of the Reign of her present Majesty, Chapter One, and some of the Provisions of the Act of the Eighth and Ninth Years of the Reign of her present Majesty, Chapter One hundred and sixteen, which relate to the Company, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof respectively; and to grant further Powers to the Company for the Construction of Works, for providing Quays, for raising Capital, for levying Tolls, for regulating the Disposition of the reclaimed Lands; and for other Purposes.

clxxi. An Act to enable the *Whitehaven and Furness Junction* Railway Company to make Branch Railways; and for other Purposes.

clxxii. An Act to enable the *Blyth and Tyne* Railway Company to construct Branches in the County of *Northumberland;* and for other Purposes.

clxxiii. An Act for constructing and maintaining Docks and other Works at or near to *Milford Haven*, and for other Purposes.

clxxiv. An Act for making a Railway from *Enniskillen* to *Sligo*, with a Branch therefrom.

clxxv. An Act for providing additional Station Accommodation at *Birmingham* in connection with the *Birmingham and Oxford Junction* Railway; and for enabling the *Great Western* Railway Company to use a Portion of the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway; and for making better Provision with reference to the joint Station at *Wolverhampton;* and for other Purposes.

clxxvi. An Act to amend and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of "The *Westminster* Improvement Act, 1845," "The *Westminster* Improvement Act, 1847," and "The *Westminster* Improvement Act, 1850;" to extend the Time for the compulsory Purchase of Lands; to authorise further Improvements in the City of *Westminster;* and for other Purposes.

clxxvii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Birkenhead* Dock Company, and to enable the Company to make a Railway for their Works, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Birkenhead* Dock Company's Act, 1853."

clxxviii. An Act to authorise the *Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford* Railway Company to make Deviations on their Extension to the *Taff Vale* Railway, and to make certain short Branches.

clxxix. An Act to authorise Deviations at *Hereford* and near *Pontypool* of the *Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford* Railway, and to amend the Acts relating to that Railway.

clxxx. An Act for making a Railway to the *Crystal Palace*, with Branches to the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway, and to the *London and South-Western* Railway.

clxxxi. An Act for the Improvement of the Parish of *Chorley* in the County of *Lancaster*.

clxxxii. An Act for the more effectua Improvement of the Borough of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.

clxxxiii. An Act to enable the *Newry and Enniskillen* Railway Company to extend their Railway to the Landing Quay at *Newry*, to effect a Junction with the *Dublin and Belfast Junction* Railway; and for other Purposes.

clxxxiv. An Act for making a Railway from *Worcester* to *Hereford*, with certain Branches therefrom, and for other Purposes.

clxxxv. An Act for improving and maintaining the Port and Harbour of *Westport* in the County of *Mayo*.

clxxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the North-western District of the Metropolis to *Battle Bridge* in the County of *Middlesex*.

clxxxvii. An Act to enable the *West Cornwall* Railway Company to make certain new Railways; and for other Purposes.

clxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Scottish Central* Railway near *Loaninghead* to the Town of *Crieff*.

clxxxix. An Act for making a Railway from *Tralee* to *Killarney*.

cxc. An Act for consolidating and amending the Powers of the Acts of "The *Imperial Continental* Gas Association."

cxci. An Act for reclaiming, inclosing, and appropriating certain Parts of the Harbour or Estuary of *Castlemaine* and the Creeks of *Caragh* and *Rossbehy* in the County of *Kerry*.

cxcii. An Act to revive and amend the Powers of the Acts relating to the *Chard* Railway Company, to regulate the Capital of the Company, and to enable them to extend their authorised Railway into *Taunton*.

cxciii. An Act for constructing a Railway and Landing Places within the Borough of *King's Lynn*, for regulating the Share Capital of the *East Anglian* Railways Company, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *East Anglian* Railways Act, 1853."

cxciv. An Act for the Improvement of the Borough of *Limerick*.

cxcv. An Act for enabling the *Monmouthshire* Railway and Canal Company to make new Railways; and for other Purposes.

cxcvi. An Act to enable the *Severn and Wye* Railway and Canal Company to improve their Railway and Harbour; and for other Purposes relating to the Company.

cxcvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *South Wales* Railway at *Britonferry* to *Glyncorrwg* in *Glamorganshire*, to be called "The *South Wales* Mineral Railway."

cxcviii. An Act to consolidate and amend "The *Staffordshire Potteries* Waterworks Act, 1847," and "The *Staffordshire Potteries* Waterworks Extension Act, 1849," and to extend the Provisions and enlarge the Powers thereof.

cxcix. An Act for making a Railway from *Stamford Baron* in the County of *Northampton* to the *Great Northern* Railway at *Essendine* in the County of *Rutland;* and for other Purposes connected therewith.

cc. An Act for better paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, watching, supplying with Water, regulating in regard to Markets and other Purposes, for making new Streets, and otherwise improving the Town of *Galway*.

cci. An Act for regulating the depasturing and Management of certain Pastures in the Parish of *Richmond* in the County of *York*.

ccii. An Act to consolidate the Acts relating to the *Cork and Bandon* Railway Company, to authorise the Company to construct Extension and Branch Railways; and for other Purposes.

cciii. An Act for granting further Powers to "The Electric Telegraph Company," and to enable such Company to make Arrangements for the working of Telegraphs adjoining their Works.

cciv. An Act for authorising the *South Wales* Railway Company to deviate the Line of their Railway in the *Forest of Dean;* and for other Purposes.

ccv. An Act to enable the *London and North-Western* Railway Company to make a Railway to connect the *Buckinghamshire* Railway with the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway.

ccvi. An Act for reclaiming from the Sea certain Lands near *Harwich*, for constructing Docks and a Pier on such Lands; and for other Purposes.

ccvii. An Act for making a Pier and Breakwater in the Bay of *Galway*, and for conferring additional Powers on the *Galway* Harbour Commissioners; and for other Purposes.

ccviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Banbridge* to join the *Dublin and Belfast Junction* Railway at *Scarvagh*.

ccix. An Act for granting further Powers in reference to the leasing and selling the Undertaking of the *South Wales* Railway Company to the *Great Western* Railway Company, and authorising working Arrangements between the said Companies; and for other Purposes.

ccx. An Act to enable the *South Wales* Railway Company to extend the *Pembroke* Line of their Railway to *Pennar Mouth*, and to make a Deviation in their said *Pembroke* Line; and for other Purposes.

ccxi. An Act to reduce and regulate the Tolls payable in respect of Traffic passing between *Liverpool* and certain Places on the *Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport* Railway, and also the Payments or Tolls payable to the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* and *East Lancashire* Railway Companies in respect of Traffic to and from the last-mentioned Railway; and for other Purposes.

ccxii. An Act to extend the Periods limited for completing and for purchasing Lands for the *Stratford-upon-Avon* and *Kingswinford* Branches of the *Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton* Railway, and to extend such respective Branches, to construct a Branch Railway to *Stourbridge*, and to authorise the raising of

certain Sums of Money by Preferential Shares; and for other Purposes.

ccxiii. An Act for the Construction and Maintenance of a Harbour at *Llandudno* in the County of *Carnarvon*.

ccxiv. An Act for making a Railway from *Wellington* to *Coalbrookdale*, and an Extension to the River *Severn*, all in the County of *Salop;* and for other Purposes.

ccxv. An Act for the Incorporation of the *Westminster* Association for improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes.

ccxvi. An Act for enabling the *London and North-Western* Railway Company to construct a Railway from *Crewe* to *Shrewsbury*, and other Works in connection with their Undertaking; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

ccxvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford* Railway in the Parish of *Llanvihangel Pontymoyle* in the County of *Monmouth* to *Coleford* in the County of *Gloucester*, with a Branch to the *Monmouth* Gasworks; and for other Purposes.

ccxviii. An Act to enable the *Warrington and Altrincham Junction* Railway Company to make Deviations and Branches at *Warrington*, and to use certain neighbouring Railways.

ccxix. An Act to enable the *South Sea* Company to enter into Arrangements with certain Proprietors of the Company.

ccxx. An Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Rochdale*, and for providing a Cemetery there, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "The *Rochdale* Improvement Act, 1853."

ccxxi. An Act to enable the *Eastern Union* Railway Company to redeem their Preference Shares; and for other Purposes.

ccxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and North-Western* Railway at *Willesden* to the *North London* Railway, with a Branch to the *North and South-Western Junction* Railway, to be called "The *Hampstead Junction* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

ccxxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Northern* Railway at *Boston* in the County of *Lincoln* to the *Great Northern* Railway at *Barkstone* in the same County; and for other Purposes.

ccxxiv. An Act for incorporating the Life Association of *Scotland*, for enabling the said Association to sue and to be sued, to take and hold Property; and for other Purposes relating to the said Association.

ccxxv. An Act for the Appointment and Regulation of Vestries in the Parishes of *Saint Margaret* and *Saint John the Evangelist* in the City of *Westminster*.

ccxxvi. An Act to amend an Act, intituled *An Act for incorporating the* East Indian *Railway Company, and for other Purposes connected therewith*.

ccxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton* Railway near *Hartlebury* in the County of *Worcester* to the Borough of *Shrewsbury* in the County of *Salop*, with a Branch, to be called "The *Severn Valley* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. AN Act to enable the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Lady *Frances Sidney Sussex* College in the University of *Cambridge* to lease on long Leases and otherwise improve their Estate situate at *Clee* in the County of *Lincoln;* and for other Purposes.
2. An Act to authorise the granting of Building Leases of Lands and Hereditaments subject to the Will of *Andrew John Nash*, Esquire, deceased.
3. An Act to incorporate the Craft of Tailors of the Burgh of *Aberdeen*, to confirm the Titles and Conveyances and to amend and regulate the Estates and Affairs of the said Craft; and for other Purposes relating to the Society.
4. An Act for extending the Powers of the Trustees of the Settlements on the Marriage of *Charles Pelham Pelham Clinton*, Esquire, commonly called Lord *Charles Pelham Pelham Clinton*, and *Elizabeth Pelham Clinton* his Wife, commonly called Lady *Charles Pelham Pelham Clinton*, and of the Trustees of the Contract of Marriage of the Father and Mother of the said Lady *Charles Pelham Pelham Clinton*, so as to authorise the Investment of the Produce of certain Stocks and Shares, Part of the Trust Funds subject to the Trusts of the same Settlements and Contract of Marriage respectively, in the Purchase of Estates in *England, Wales, Scotland*, or *Ireland*, and to authorise the

Investment of the same Trust Funds, or the Produce thereof, on the Security of Estates in *England, Wales, Scotland,* or *Ireland.*

5. An Act for enlarging the Powers of the Trustees of the Settlement made on the Marriage of the Baroness *de Graffenried Villars;* and for other Purposes.
6. An Act to authorise the granting for Building Purposes of Demises for long Terms of Years of the Trust Estate of the late *William Penketh Cotham,* Esquire, and to authorise the granting of Mining Leases; and for other Purposes.
7. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the Will of *Thomas Brown,* Esquire, deceased, to invest the Funds subject to the Trusts of the Will of the said *Thomas Brown* in the Purchase of Real Estates in *Ireland.*
8. An Act for enabling Sales, Exchanges, and Leases of the Family Estates of *Robert Westley Hall Dare,* Esquire; and for other Purposes.
9. An Act to authorise the granting o Building Leases of Parts of the Estates devised by the Will of Sir *Robert Holt Leigh,* Baronet, deceased, and to extend the Power in the same Will contained to grant Mining Leases, and to authorise the Sale of a Share in the *Wigan* Waterworks, Part of the Estate of the said Sir *Robert Holt Leigh.*
10. An Act for confirming an Exchange between the Right Honourable *Henry Stephen* Earl of *Ilchester* and the Right Honourable *George O'Brien* Earl of *Egremont,* now deceased, and for effecting an Exchange of Lands by the last Will of the Right Honourable *George* Earl of *Egremont,* now deceased, directed to be sold, for Lands by that Will directed to be settled.
11. An Act for vesting certain Estates belonging to the See of *Canterbury,* now vested in Trustees for Sale, in the Archbishop of *Canterbury,* with Provisions for the Sale thereof, with the Approval of the Church Estates Commissioners; and for other Purposes.
12. An Act for enabling *James Thomas Martin,* Esquire, and the Persons in remainder under the Will of *Mary Jackson,* deceased, to grant Leases of Parts of the Estates thereby devised in Settlement, for the Purpose of building upon and otherwise improving the same; and for other Purposes.
13. An Act for incorporating the Trustees of the *Bingley* Free Grammar and General Education Schools and other Charities at *Bingley* in the County of *York;* for authorising the Sale, Exchange, or Mortgage, by the Trustees, when incorporated, of the several Estates belonging to the said Schools and Charities respectively, situate in the Parishes of *Bingley* and *Bradford,* both in the said County of *York;* and for other Purposes relating to the said Schools and Charities.
14. An Act to amend an Act of Parliament made and passed in the First Year of the Reign of her present Majesty Queen *Victoria,* intituled *An Act to enable the Governors of the Free Grammar School of* Clitheroe *in the County of* Lancaster *to sell and grant Building Leases of the School Estates, and to enlarge the Powers of the Governors;* and to authorise the Court of Chancery to apply Parts of the Proceeds of the Sales effected under such Act towards Discharge of certain Debts of the said School, and to vary the Investment of such Proceeds, and apply the Income thereof towards the Maintenance of the School; and to enlarge the Powers of granting Building Leases created by the said Act; and for other Purposes.
15. An Act to authorise the Trustees of the late *John* Fourth Duke of *Atholl* to denude themselves of the Trusts created by his Trust Deed, and to convey the Trust Estates to his Grace *George Augustus Frederick John* Duke of *Atholl,* and the Series of Heirs specified in the said Trust Deed, and under the Provisions therein contained, and to enable the said Duke, or the Heir in possession for the Time, to sell Parts of the said Estate, and other Estates, for Payment of the Debts of the said *John* Fourth Duke of *Atholl.*
16. An Act to enable certain Persons to grant Leases for Mining Purposes of the Estates at *Oakthorpe* in the Counties of *Leicester* and *Derby,* or one of them, devised by the Will of the Reverend *John Piddocke* Clerk, deceased.
17. An Act to enable the Master or Keeper, Fellows, and Scholars of *Jesus College* in the University of *Cambridge* to alter and vary the Mode of dealing with the Benefaction of Doctor *Edmund Proby* and Sir *Thomas Proby,* and to appropriate the same for the Benefit of the said College in erecting and providing Parsonage Houses for Livings belonging to the said College, and in augmenting such Livings; and for other Purposes, including the Repeal of ex-

isting Legislative Enactments relating to the said Benefaction.

18. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of *William Ward Jackson* deceased to grant Mining, Building, and Improving Leases of and to open and work Mines in the Estates thereby devised upon Trusts by way of Settlement; and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "*Ward Jackson's* Estate Act, 1853."

19. An Act for enabling Leases, Sales, and Exchanges to be made of the Estates of the late *Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe*, Esq., deceased; and for other Purposes.

20. An Act authorising and enabling the Trustees under the Will of the late *Warden Sergison*, Esquire, to raise Money by Mortgage of Part of the Estates settled by his Will, for the Purchase of adjoining Property, and for obtaining Enfranchisement of Copyhold Lands comprised in the Will, and for enabling the Trustees to obtain and grant Enfranchisement of Copyhold Lands, and to grant Building Leases of Parts of the settled Lands; and for other Purposes.

21. An Act to enable the Bishop of *Durham* and the Freeman and Stallingers of the Borough of *Sunderland* to give up their respective Interests in certain Lands and Monies, for the Purpose of endowing an Orphan Asylum at *Sunderland*, and of making better Provision for the Spiritual Wants of the Parish of *Sunderland;* and to enable such Asylum to acquire and hold additional Land; and to enlarge the Powers and to provide for the better Regulation and Management of the said Asylum; and for other Purposes.

22. An Act to authorise the Executors in Trust of the Residuary Personal Estate bequeathed by the Will of The Most Honourable *John Crichton Stuart* Marquess of *Bute* and Earl of *Dumfries*, deceased, to postpone the Sale of certain Parts of such Residuary Estate, and to indemnify such Executors in respect of such Postponement; and for other Purposes.

23. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Estate of *Henry Smith*, Esquire, deceased, to apply certain Funds held upon Trusts for the Relief of his poor Kindred in the Purchase of a Plot of Ground and Buildings called *Strong's Place* in the Parish of *Kensington* in the County of *Middlesex*.

24. An Act for authorising the granting of Building Leases of Lands held under the Will of *John Pidgley*, otherwise *John Moor Pidgley*, situate at *Dawlish* in the County of *Devon*.

25. An Act for better enabling the Trusts of the Will of *Joseph Thomas Treffry*, deceased, to be executed, under the Authority of the High Court of Chancery; and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "*Treffry's* Estate Act, 1853."

26. An Act to settle Estates in the Counties of *Cornwall* and *Devon* devised by the Will of the late Right Honourable *Richard Hussey* Baron *Vivian*, deceased, dated the Twenty-fourth Day of *September*, One thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and thereby directed to be settled, and to enable the Trustees of such settled Estates to carry into effect an Agreement to grant a Building Lease of Part of such devised Estates to the *West Cornwall* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

27. An Act for enabling the Trustees of certain Estates in *Carmarthenshire* devised by the Will of *Francis Charles James Pemberton*, Esquire, deceased, to grant Mining and Building Leases of Parts of the said Estates; and for other Purposes.

28. An Act for raising by Sale or Mortgage of the Real Estates devised by the Will of Sir *William Chaytor*, Baronet, deceased, Monies for Payment of his Debts and Legacies, in aid of his Personal Estate, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "*Chaytor's* Estate Act, 1853."

29. An Act to extend the Powers of the Trustees of the Will of the late Duke of *Cleveland*, and to enable such Trustees to raise certain Monies on certain of the Trust Estates in the County of *Durham* by the said Will devised.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Not Printed.

30. An Act to enable *William Yates Rooker* Clerk to exercise his Office of a Priest, and to hold any Benefice or Preferment, in the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*.

31. An Act for the Restitution in Blood of *George Drummond*, Esquire, Duke *de Melfort* and Comte *de Lussan* in *France*, and to relieve the said *George Drum-*

mond and the Heirs Male of *James* First Earl of *Perth* from the Effect of the Attainder of *James Drummond*, commonly called Lord *Drummond*, eldest Son of *James* Fourth Earl of *Perth*, and from the Effect of the Attainder of *John Drummond*, Second Son of the said *James Drummond*, and from the Effect of a Decreet of Forfaulture pronounced by the Parliament of *Scotland* against *John* Earl of *Melfort*.

32. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Alfred Richard Cutbill* with *Elizabeth* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

33. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *George Fisher*, Esquire, with *Mary Matilda Fisher* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

34. An Act to enable *Charles Crowe*, Clerk, to exercise his Office of a Priest, and to hold any Benefice or Preferment, in the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*.

35. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Robert Frederick Brownlow Rushbrooke* with *Albinia Maria* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

CONVERSION OF STOCK.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER IN COMMITTEE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND AND NATIONAL DEBT REDEMPTION ACTS, APRIL 8, 1853.

1. THAT the Capital Trading Stock of the Corporation of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain (trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery), which is called and known by the name of South Sea Stock: The Capital Stocks of the 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, called and known by the name of the Old South Sea Annuities and by the name of the New South Sea Annuities: The Capital Stock of the 3*l.* per Centum Annuities (created by an Act passed in the twelfth year of King George the First, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of 1,000,000*l.*, to be raised by way of Lottery"), called and known by the name of the Bank Annuities, 1726: and the Capital Stock of the 3*l.* per Centum Annuities (created by an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of King George the Second, intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of 2,100,000*l.*, to be raised by Annuities and a Lottery, and charged on the Sinking Fund, redeemable by Parliament"), called and known by the name of the 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, 1751, shall be paid off and redeemed.

2. That every person, body politic and corporate, who now is or hereafter may be, interested in the Capital Stocks of any of the said 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, who shall, in manner hereinafter directed, give notice at any time on or before Friday, the 3rd day of June, 1853, of his assent to receive other Government Securities in lieu and in place of the said Capital Stocks of the said Annui-

ties, instead of being paid in money, shall, at the option of the said parties, receive for every 100*l.* thereof, 82*l.* 10*s.* in a new Stock of Three and a Half per Centum Annuities, which said Annuities shall be paid at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per centum per annum until the 5th day of January, 1894, from and after which day the said Annuities shall be subject to redemption by Parliament; or for every 100*l.* of the said Capital Stocks of Annuities the sum of 110*l.* in a New Stock of Two and a Half per Centum Annuities, which said Annuities shall be paid at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* per centum per annum until the 5th day of January, 1894, from and after which day the said Annuities shall be subject to redemption by Parliament; or for every sum of 100*l.* of the Capital Stocks of the said 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, an Exchequer Bond for the like amount, payable to bearer, and carrying interest at the rate of 2*l.* 15*s.* per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in every year, until the 1st day of September in a year to be named in such bond, and not later than 1 September, 1864, inclusive, and thenceforth 2*l.* 10*s.* per centum per annum, payable half-yearly in like manner until and including the 1st of September, 1894, and thereafter to be subject to redemption at par, at the option of the holder, or at the option of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, as shall be named in such bond.

3. That the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury be authorised and empowered to fix the number of years during which the interest of 2*l.* 15*s.* per centum shall be payable on such Bond, subject to the limitation of the foregoing Resolution; and likewise to determine whether such Bond, after the 1st of September, 1894, shall be redeemable at their option only, or shall also be redeemable at the option of the holder; and that the said Commissioners shall give notice in the *London Gazette* of what they shall determine in these respects as soon as may be after the passing of any Act in pursuance of these Resolutions.

4. That the dividends and interest payable on such New 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, on such New 2*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, and on such Exchequer Bonds, shall be charged and chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

5. That the dividends now payable by law on 5th July and 5th January in every year on the said Capital Trading Stock and on the said Capital Stock of New South Sea Annuities, Annuities 1726, and Annuities 1751, shall continue payable until the 5th January, 1854, inclusive, and no longer.

That the dividends now payable by law on 10th October and 5th April in every year on the said Capital Stock of Old South Sea Annuities shall continue payable until 5th April, 1854, inclusive, no longer.

6. That if the Corporation of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, shall at any time on or before Friday, the 3rd day of June, signify to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Trea-

sury their assent to commute and exchange the said Capital Trading Stock, or any part thereof, into any one or more of the said New 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, New 2*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, or Exchequer Bonds, the said Corporation shall be permitted to make such commutation and exchange upon the same terms, and subject to the like conditions, as are granted to the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, interested in, or entitled to, the Capital Stock of 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, now proposed to be paid off and redeemed.

7. That all and every person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, possessed of any part of the said 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, and who shall desire to signify his, her, or their assent to receive the said New 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, New 2*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, or Exchequer Bonds in lieu thereof, shall, on or before the 3rd day of June, 1853, but within the usual hours of transacting business at the Bank of England, or at the South Sea House, by themselves or some agent or agents for that purpose duly authorised, signify to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or to the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas, as the case may be, such assent in writing under his, her, or their hand or hands, or the hand or hands of his, her, or their agent or agents, together with the amount of his, her, or their respective share or shares in the said 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, and which said assent shall be entered in a book or books to be opened and kept by the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England and by the said Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas for that purpose; and in case of any transfer of such share or shares of such Annuities, or any part or parts thereof, after such assent, the part or parts of such Annuities so transferred shall be entered in the said book or books separately from the said 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, in respect of which no such assent shall be signified; and every such person or persons so assenting, or his, her, or their assigns, or the executors or administrators of such assigns, under any such transfer, shall be entitled for every 100*l.* Capital Stock of the said 3*l.* per Centum Annuities to 82*l.* 10*s.* of the Capital Stock of New 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, or to 110*l.* of the Capital Stock of the New 2*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, or to an Exchequer Bond of 100*l.*, bearing interest as aforesaid: Provided always, that if any person or persons holding any such 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, shall not be within the limits of the United Kingdom, at any time between the 8th day of April and the 3rd day of June, 1853, both inclusive, but shall be in any other part of Europe, it shall be lawful for such person or persons to signify such assent at any time before the 30th day of July, 1853; and if any such person or persons shall not at any time between the 8th day of April, 1853, and the 30th day of July, 1853, be within any part of Europe, it shall be lawful for him, her, or them to signify such assent at any time before the 1st day of February, 1854, such person or persons proving to the satisfaction of the Governor or Deputy Governor of the Bank of

England, or to the Governor of the South Sea Company, his, her, or their absence from the United Kingdom, or out of Europe, as above specified, and that his, her, or their share or shares of such 3*l.* per Centum Annuities stood in his, her, or their name or names respectively, or in the name or names of any one or more trustee or trustees, on his, her, or their behalf, in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or Governor and Company of Merchant Traders to the South Seas on the 3rd day of June, 1853: Provided also, that such person or persons so absent from the United Kingdom, or out of Europe, shall signify such his, her, or their assent, within ten days after his, her, or their return to the United Kingdom.

8. That provision shall be made for paying off such proprietor or proprietors of any of the said Capital Trading Stock or Capital Stocks of Annuities before mentioned, as shall not signify his assent to accept and receive New 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, or New 2*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, or Exchequer Bonds, in lieu thereof.

9. That every person or persons, body politic or corporate, who now is, or hereafter may be, interested in or entitled to any part of the Capital Stock of the Consolidated 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, or of the Capital Stock of the Reduced 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, payable at the Bank of England, or at the Bank of Ireland, and who shall at any time after the passing of an Act in pursuance of these Resolutions, and before the 10th day of October, 1853, signify to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or to the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, by an entry to be made in books to be opened for such purpose, his desire to commute and exchange any or all of the said Annuities to which he may be entitled, into any one or more of the said New 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, New 2*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, or Exchequer Bonds, shall be permitted to make such commutation and exchange upon the same terms and subject to the like conditions as are granted to the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, interested in or entitled to the Capital Stocks of 3*l.* per Centum Annuities proposed to be paid off and redeemed as aforesaid.

10. That nothing herein contained shall extend to authorise the commutation of the said Consolidated 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, or the said Reduced 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, into the said New 2*l.* 10*s.* per centum Annuities, after the amount entered for commutation into such New 2*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities in the said books of the Bank of England, and Bank of Ireland, shall have reached the sum of Thirty Millions; and that the power of commutation of the said 3*l.* per Centum Stocks shall thereafter be limited to the two other options hereinbefore given: that is to say, the option of exchange for 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities and the option of exchange for Exchequer Bonds.

11. That the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury be authorised and empowered to issue at any time between the 5th of April 1853, and the 5th of April, 1854, Exchequer Bonds, payable to bearer, upon the like terms and conditions as hereinbefore de-

scribed, and after public notice in the *London Gazette*, from time to time to sell such Exchequer Bonds, or any part thereof, and to apply the proceeds in redeeming any part of the Capital Trading Stock or Capital Stock of Annuities now proposed to be paid off and redeemed, or in purchasing and cancelling any Exchequer Bills, or in exchanging such bonds for Exchequer Bills upon such terms as the said Commissioners shall think proper, or in purchasing and cancelling any of the Consolidated 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, or Reduced 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, payable at the Bank of England, or at the Bank of Ireland, as the case may be.

12. That the interest on such Exchequer Bonds shall be charged and chargeable on the said Consolidated Fund.

13. That no amount of such Exchequer Bonds shall be issued exceeding in the whole the sum of Thirty Millions.

14. That it shall be lawful for the Accountant General of the Courts of Chancery in England and Ireland respectively, and for the Accountant in Bankruptcy in England, at any time before the 3rd day of June, 1853, to signify to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or to the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, on behalf of any suitor or suitors, or others interested in any such 3*l.* per Centum Annuities hereinbefore referred to as are proposed to be paid off and redeemed, standing in the names of such Accountants General and Accountant respectively, their assent to accept and receive shares in the said New 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, or New 2*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, or Exchequer Bonds, in lieu of all such 3*l.* per Centum Annuities standing in their names respectively; and the said Accountants General and Accountant respectively shall be fully indemnified against all actions, suits, and proceedings for and in respect of any action, matter, or thing done by them respectively in pursuance thereof.

15. That all executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees interested in or entitled to any part of the Capital Stock of the Old South Sea 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, of the New South Sea 3*l.* per Centum Annuities, of the 3*l.* per Centum Annuities created by the Act 12th George the First, of the 3*l.* per Centum Annuities created by the Act 24th George the Second, of the Consolidated 3*l.* per Centum Bank Annuities, and of the Reduced 3*l.* per Centum Bank Annuities, whether payable at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, as the case may be, who shall signify their desire to convert the Annuities to which they may be respectively interested into any of the New 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuites, New 2*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Annuities, or Exchequer Bonds, shall be indemnified.

CONVERSION OF STOCK.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS showing the TOTAL AMOUNT of the STOCK and ANNUITIES directed to be REDEEMED, COMMUTED, or PAID OFF by the Act of the 16 Victoria, Cap. 23, showing also the Amount commuted, the Amount of New Stock for which commuted, the amount Paid off, the Amount commuted to be paid off, and the Annual Interest of the Amounts commuted, both before and after Commutation respectively, made up to the 5th January, 1853.—*Extracted from Parl. Paper* (39), 1854.

—	—	Amount of Capital Stock directed to be redeemed or commuted.	Amount commuted.	Amount paid off on 5th Jan., 1854.	Amount to be paid off on 5th April, 1854.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
South Sea Company.	South Sea Stock . .	3,662,784 8 6	.. ..	3,662,784 8 6	.. ..	
	Old South Sea Anns.	2,759,778 9 10	739,233 1 3	.. ..	2,020,545 8 7	A
	New South Sea Anns.	2,004,282 15 7	463,606 14 6	1,540,676 1 1	.. ..	
	£3 per Cent. Anns. 1751	463,403 9 5	94,377 4 11	369,026 4 6	.. ..	
Bank of England.	£3 per Cent. Anns. 1726	672,492 18 7	196,221 7 11	476,271 10 8	.. ..	B
	£3 per Cent. Consols	1,129,190 4 2	1,129,190 4 2	.. ..	.. ..	C
	£3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities .	433,796 13 7	483,796 13 7	.. ..	.. ..	D
Bank of Ireland.	£3 per Cent. Consols.	7,481 12 4	7,481 12 4	.. ..	.. ..	E
	Totals	11,133,210 12 0	3,063,906 18 8	6,048,758 4 9	2,020,545 8 7	
			Total Capital redeemed . £8,069,303 13 4			

	New Stock into which commuted.	Annual Interest on Stock before Commutation.	Annual Interest on Stock after Commutation.
	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A	1,307,480 0 0 - 2 10 0 per Cent. Anns.	38,916 10 2	35,815 12 9
	35,304 0 0 - 3 10 0 ditto		
	5,200 0 0 - Exchequer Bonds		
B	199,628 7 8 - 2 10 0 per Cent. Anns.	5,886 12 9	5,416 7 1
	12,161 7 8 - 3 10 0 ditto		
C	1,090,787 15 2 - 2 10 0 per Cent. Anns.	33,875 14 0	31,238 8 10
	111,428 12 0 - 3 10 0 ditto		
	2,500 0 0 - Exchequer Bonds		
D	432,836 9 0 - 2 10 0 per Cent. Anns.	13,013 17 11	11,982 9 10
	31,852 8 5 - 3 10 0 ditto		
	1,700 0 0 - Exchequer Bonds		
E	8,229 15 7 - 2 10 0 per Cent. Anns.	224 9 0	205 14 10
		91,917 3 10	84,658 13 4

THE MILITIA.

A "RETURN of the QUOTA of MILITIA MEN for each County in *England* and *Wales* for the year 1852; of the Number of VOLUNTEERS for the MILITIA, who have been Enrolled in each County; and of the number who have attended for TRAINING and EXERCISE (so far as the same can be furnished from the Returns received at the Home Office)."—*Parl. Paper* (74), *Session* 1853.

COUNTY.	QUOTA.	Number of Volunteers' Enrolled.		Number attending for Training.
ENGLAND:				
Bedford	345	345		341
Berks	483	483		483
Bucks	466	482 (Including permanent staff.)		482
Cambridge	520	406		†
Cheshire	1275	800		*
Cornwall's, the Duke of, Rangers	757	171	346	†
Ditto Royal and Devon Miners	225	175		
Cumberland	545	.....		†
Derby	851	329		*
Devon, East	1473	444	1211	439
Ditto, North		303		†
Ditto, South		464		455
Dorset	506	502		488
Durham	1096	750		650
Essex, East	1049	525	1049	516
Ditto, West		524		513
Gloucester, North	1240	605	1235	605
Ditto, South		630		630
Hants, North	1080	500	849	*
Ditto, South		278		*
Ditto, Isle of Wight		71		71
Hereford	335	318		†
Hertford	477	477		†
Huntingdon	184	184		183
Kent, East	1618	244	660	†
Ditto, West		416		

* These regiments have not assembled for training and exercise.

† These regiments have assembled for training, but the number present is not known.

MILITIA—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Quota.	Number of Volunteers Enrolled.	Number attending for Exercise.
England—*continued.*			
Lancashire, 1st	5628	647	†
Ditto, 2nd		1127 (2802)	
Ditto, 3rd		1028	
Leicester	650	650	642
Lincoln, North	1174	114	*
Ditto, South		390 (504)	
London, Royal	600	600	511
Tower Hamlets	1442	842	*
Middlesex, East	3197	890	†
Ditto, West		596 (2314)	
Ditto, Westminster		828	
Monmouth	467	341	331
Norfolk, East	1224	459	*
Ditto, West		367 (826)	
Northampton	606	604	605
Northumberland	834	276	254
Nottingham	761	526	†
Oxford	481	480	472
Rutland	68	59	†
Shropshire	658	520	520
Somerset, 1st	1211	606	*
Ditto, 2nd		609 (1215)	
Stafford	1784	1077	†
Suffolk, East	949	315	†
Ditto, West		442 (757)	
Surrey, 1st	1852	766	*
Ditto, 2nd		926 (1692)	
Sussex	945	541	*
Warwick	1336	1314	650
Westmoreland	167	No information	†
Wiltshire	725	533	†
Worcester	789	556	*
York, East	608	413	353
Ditto, North	608	518	500
Ditto, 1st West	3885	471	*
Ditto, 2nd „		584 (1672)	551
Ditto, 3rd „		617	*

* These regiments have not assembled for training or exercise.

† These regiments have assembled for training, but the number present is not known.

MILITIA—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Quota.	Number of Volunteers Enrolled.	Number attending for Training.
Wales:			
Anglesey	159	159	156
Brecon	178	128	120
Cardigan	187	46	*
Carmarthen	302	68	*
Carnarvon	241	166	†
Denbigh	269	269	269
Flint	197	154	*
Glamorgan	676	291	*
Merioneth	110	No information	*
Montgomery	194	194	191
Pembroke	239	110	*
Radnor	74	71	71

* These regiments have not assembled for training and exercise.
† These regiments have assembled for training, but the number present is not known.

MILITIA.

RETURN of the QUOTA of MILITIA for each county in England and Wales for the Year 1853; of the number of Volunteers for the Militia enrolled in each county, at the latest period for which returns have been received; and of the number who, in the year 1853, attended training and exercise.—*From Parl. Papers* (153), *Session*, 1854.

COUNTY.	Quota of each County for the Year 1853.	Number of Volunteers Enrolled on the 1st January, 1854.	Number who attended Training and Exercise in 1853 (including the Permanent Staff).
Anglesea (Light Infantry)...	256	229	203
Bedford.....	555	577	545
Berks	777	825	760
Brecon (Rifles)	286	274	190
Bucks	749	714	707
Cambridge	836	824	727
Cardigan (Rifles)	301	64	Not trained
Carmarthen (Rifles)	486	184	188
Carnarvon (Rifles).....	388	300	295
Cheshire, 1st.....	2,049	1,034	802
,, 2nd		529	Not trained
Cornwall Rangers (Rifles)...	1,217	457	443
,, Rifles.....		67	Not trained
,, Miners (Artillery)	362	308	312
Cumberland	876	717	722
Denbigh (Rifles)	432	444	411
Derby, 1st.....	1,367	809	503
,, 2nd		Not yet formed	...
Devon, 1st or East	2,367	909	813
,, South.....		906	717
,, Artillery		367	382
Dorset	814	856	768
Durham, 1st	1,762	757	675
,, 2nd.....		573	Not trained
,, Artillery.....		101	Not trained
Essex, East (Rifles)	1,686	828	762
,, West		785	715
Flint (Rifles).....	316	277	219
Glamorgan	1,086	1,137	899
Gloucester, North.....	1,993	860	836
,, South.....		995	943
Hants	1,600	1,335	482
,, Artillery.....		172	Not trained

MILITIA—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Quota of each County for the Year 1853.	Number of Volunteers Enrolled on the 1st January, 1854.	Number who attended Training and Exercise in 1853 (including the Permanent Staff).
Isle of Wight (Artillery) ...	136	104	101
Hereford	538	563	525
Hertford	766	751	710
Huntingdon (Rifles)	296	296	294
Kent, East	2,600	803	621
„ West		938	832
„ Artillery		75	Not trained
Lancashire, 1st	9,046	1,099	1.090
„ 2nd		1,242	1,129
„ 3rd.....		1,245	1,242
„ 4th.....		1,199	995
„ 5th.....		1,126	1,059
„ 6th.....		Not formed	...
„ 7th.....		Not formed	...
„ Artillery		507	393
Leicester	1,045	1,080	974
Lincoln, North	1,886	539	431
„ South		776	564
London	600	600	492
Merioneth (Rifles)	176	150	110
Middlesex, 1st	5,139	1,226	835
„ 2nd (Rifles).....		998	651
„ 3rd		854	674
„ 4th		958	Not trained
„ 5th		787	462
Monmouth	750	716	630
Montgomery (Rifles).....	312	324	307
Norfolk, 1st (West)	1,968	941	594
„ 2nd (East)		826	588
„ Artillery		8	Not completed
Northampton	974	944	949
Northumberland	1,340	1,115	875
„ Artillery...		Not formed	...
Nottingham	1,223	1,024	1,047
Oxford	773	805	778
Pembroke (Artillery).....	384	225	Not trained
Radnor (Rifles)	119	123	100
Rutland (Light Infantry) ...	109	106	102
Shropshire	1,058	813	810

MILITIA—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Quota of each County for the Year 1853.	Number of Volunteers enrolled on the 1st January, 1854.	Number who attended Training and Exercise in 1853 (including the Permanent Staff).
Somerset, 1st	1,946	892	776
,, 2nd		989	944
Stafford, 1st	2,867	921	905
,, 2nd (Light Infantry)		863	847
,, 3rd (Rifles)		952	749
Suffolk (Artillery)	1,526	573	507
,, West		744	650
Surrey, 1st	2,977	888	608
,, 2nd		856	623
,, 3rd		1,036	Not trained
Sussex	1,518	568	456
,, (Artillery)		268	211
King's Own (Light Infantry)	2,318	1,159	614
Queen's Own		1,136	553
Warwick, 1st	2,148	1,100	628
,, 2nd		1,201	521
Westmoreland (Lt. Infantry)	269	173	170
Wilts	1,166	1,149	1,128
Worcester	1,267	1,007	745
York, East	977	774	717
,, North	1,092	868	721
,, West, 1st	6,220	1,031	763
,, ,, 2nd		882	830
,, ,, 3rd		1,149	212
,, ,, 4th		Not formed	...
,, ,, 5th		Not formed	...
,, ,, 6th		Not formed	...
	80,000	66,280	51,561

STATE PAPERS.

TREATIES.

INTERNATIONAL.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION, between HER MAJESTY and THE REPUBLIC OF PERU.

(Signed at London, April 10, 1850.—Ratifications exchanged at London, October 15, 1852.)

THE Preamble recites the Contracting Parties.

Art. I. There shall be perpetual friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and the Republic of Peru, and between their respective subjects and citizens.

Art. II. There shall be, between all the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the territories of the Republic of Peru, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of each of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted. They may remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; and hire and occupy the houses and warehouses which they may require; and may trade by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce, enjoying the same exemptions and privileges as native subjects or citizens, and subject always to the same laws, decrees, and established customs as native subjects or citizens.

In like manner, the ships of war and post-office packets of each country, respectively, shall have liberty to enter into all harbours, rivers, and places, within the territories of the other, to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come, to anchor there, and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

The stipulations of this Article do not apply to the coasting trade, which each country reserves to itself respectively, and shall regulate according to its own laws.

Art. III. The two High Contracting Parties hereby agree that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce or navigation, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for an equiva-

lent compensation, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Art. IV. No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Peru; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Peru, of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like article, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the dominions or territories of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions or territories of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two contracting parties, into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two contracting parties to the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories of all other nations.

Art. V. No other or higher duties or charges on account of tonnage, light or harbour dues, pilotage, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed, in any of the ports of the Republic of Peru, on British vessels of the burthen of above two hundred tons, than those payable in the same ports by Peruvian vessels of the same burthen; nor, in the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's territories, on Peruvian vessels of the burthen of above two hundred tons, than shall be payable in the same ports by British vessels of the same burthen.

Art. VI. The same duties shall be paid on the importation of any article which is or may be legally importable into the Republic of Peru, whether such importation shall be in Peruvian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation of any article which is or may be legally importable into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, whether such importation shall be in British or in Peruvian vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable from the Republic of Peru, whether such exportation shall be in Peruvian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable from Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in British or in Peruvian vessels.

Art. VII. All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects or citizens of each country respectively, shall have full liberty, in all the territories of the other, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever

they please, as agent, broker, factor, or interpreter; and they shall not be obliged to employ any other persons than those employed by natives, nor to pay to such persons as they shall think fit to employ, any higher salary or remuneration than such as is paid, in like cases, by natives.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in Peru, and the citizens of Peru in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy the same full liberty which is now or may hereafter be enjoyed by natives of each country respectively, to buy from and sell to whom they like, all articles of lawful commerce. and to fix the prices thereof as they shall see good, without being prejudiced by any privilege granted to other individuals to buy or sell; subject, however, to the general contributions or imposts established by law.

The subjects and citizens of either of the contracting parties, in the territories of the other, shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all causes, the advocates, attorneys, or agents of whatever description, whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as native subjects and citizens.

Art. VIII. In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the warehousing and safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also with regard to the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of each contracting party shall enjoy, in the dominions or territories of the other, the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as native subjects or citizens; and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any other or higher imposts or duties, than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens; subject always to the local laws and regulations of such dominions or territories.

In the event of any subject or citizen of either of the two contracting parties dying without will or testament, in the dominions or territories of the other contracting party, the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul of the nation to which the deceased may belong shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit, take charge of the property which the deceased may have left, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, until an executor or administrator be named according to the laws of the country in which the decease shall have taken place.

Art. IX. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Republic of Peru, and the citizens of the Republic of Peru residing in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, other or higher

than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

Art. X. Each of the two contracting parties agrees that it will not knowingly receive into, or retain in, its service, any subjects or citizens of the other party who have deserted from the naval or military service of that other party; but that, on the contrary, each shall respectively discharge from its service any such deserters, upon being required by the other party so to do.

And it is further agreed, that if any of the crew shall desert from the vessels of war or merchant-vessels of either contracting party, while such vessels are within any port in the territory of the other party, the authorities of such port and territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the Consul of the party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul; and no public body whatever shall protect or harbour such deserters.

It is further agreed and declared, that any other favour or facility with respect to the recovery of deserters, which either of the contracting parties has granted, or may hereafter grant, to any other State, shall be granted also to the other contracting party, in the same manner as if such favour or facility had been expressly stipulated by the present treaty.

Art. XI. It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the Republic of Peru shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be there granted to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the same rank of the most favoured nation; and in like manner, the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the Republic of Peru in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be there granted to agents of the same rank of the most favoured nation.

Art. XII. For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Republic of Peru, it is agreed that if, at any time, any interruption of friendly intercourse or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two contracting parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties, residing upon the coasts, shall be allowed six months, and those residing in the interior a year, to wind up their accounts, and dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given them to embark at the port which they shall themselves select. All subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special appointment, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing such trade or employment therein, without any manner of interruption, in full en-

joyment of their liberty and property, as long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody, or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained.

Art. XIII. The subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties, residing in the dominions or territories of the other, shall continue to enjoy, as hitherto, in regard to their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the Government.

In like manner, the subjects and citizens of each contracting party shall enjoy, in the dominions or territories of the other, full liberty of conscience, and shall not be molested on account of their religious belief, provided they respect the established laws and customs; and such of those subjects and citizens as may die in the territories of the other party, shall be buried in the public cemeteries or accustomed places, with suitable decorum and respect.

Art. XIV. If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the contracting parties should be wrecked on the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorised agents; and if there are no such proprietors or agents on the spot, then the said goods and merchandize, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ship or vessel, shall be delivered to the British or Peruvian Consul in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such Consul, proprietors, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption.

Art. XV. The Republic of Peru engages to co-operate with Her Britannic Majesty for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, and to prohibit all persons inhabiting the territories of the Republic, or subject to its jurisdiction, in the most effectual manner, and by penal laws, from taking any share in such trade.

Art. XVI. In order that the two contracting parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, either of the contracting parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate Articles III., IV.,

V. and VI. of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles, and all the stipulations contained therein, shall cease to be binding on the two contracting parties.

Art. XVII. Provides for the ratifications.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) H. LABOUCHERE.
(L.S.) JOAQ^N J. DE OSMA.

Declaration made by the British Plenipotentiary on the exchange of the Ratifications of the preceding Treaty.

Whereas by the second paragraph of Article X. of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Peru, concluded and signed at London on the 10th of April, 1850, it was stipulated, that if any of the crew shall desert from the vessels of war or merchant-vessels of either contracting party, while such vessels are within any port in the territory of the other party, the authorities of such port and territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the Consul of the party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul; and that no public body whatever shall protect or harbour such deserters:

And whereas the power of apprehending such deserters in the British dominions is by law confined to seamen, not being slaves, who may desert from merchant-ships belonging to the subjects of a foreign power:

The undersigned, Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, in proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty above mentioned, therefore declares, that the ratifications are exchanged on the understanding that the above-quoted stipulations of Article X. thereof shall, in the British dominions, be held to be applicable only to seamen, not being slaves who may desert from merchant-ships belonging to citizens of the Republic of Peru.

London, October 15, 1852.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION, between HER MAJESTY and the REPUBLIC OF THE EQUATOR.

(Signed at Quito, May 3, 1851.— Ratifications exchanged at Guayaquil, January 29, 1853.)

THE Preamble recites the Contracting Parties.

Art. I. There shall be perpetual, firm, and sincere amity between the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and the Republic of the Equator and its citizens.

Art. II. There shall be between all the territories of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Equator, a reciprocal

freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Art. III. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further, that the citizens of the Equator shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all her dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent to which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation.

It being understood that the general liberty of commercial intercourse which is conceded by each contracting party to the other by the preceding Articles II. and III. shall not apply, on either side, to the coasting trade of the two respective nations.

Art. IV. It being the intention of the two high contracting parties to bind themselves by the two preceding Articles to treat each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, it is hereby agreed between them, that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other high contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other nation shall have been gratuitous; or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Art. V. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of Her Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Equator, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Equator of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country: nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in the territories or dominions of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of the Equator, to or from the said dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, or to or from the said territories of the Equator, which shall

not equally extend to all other nations.

Art. VI. No higher or other duties or charges on account of tonnage, light or harbour dues, pilotage, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed, in any of the ports of the Equator, on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by Equatorian vessels; nor in the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's territories, on Equatorian vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

Art. VII. The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the Equator of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, whether such importation shall be in Equatorian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Equator, whether such importation shall be in British or Equatorian vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the same drawbacks and bounties allowed, on the exportation to the Equator of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in Equatorian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Equator, to Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in British or Equatorian vessels.

Art. VIII. All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, or citizens of the Republic of the Equator, shall have full liberty, in all the territories of both Powers respectively, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons for those purposes, nor to pay them any salary or remuneration, unless they shall choose to employ them; and absolute freedom shall be allowed, in all cases, to the buyer and seller, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize imported into or exported from the territories of either of the contracting parties, as they shall see good.

Art. IX. In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two contracting parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions and territories, the same privileges, liberties and rights as the most favoured nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the Power in whose dominions or territories they may be resident.

They shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions and requisitions; neither shall they be compelled to pay any ordinary taxes, under any pretext

whatsoever, greater than those that are paid by the subjects or citizens of one or other Power.

If any subject or citizen of either of the two high contracting parties shall die without will or testament in any of the territories, dominions, or settlements of the other, the Consul-General or Consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, or the representative of such Consul-General or Consul, in his absence, shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased; giving proper notice of such nomination to the authorities of the country.

Art. X. It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be so excepted.

Art. XI. For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Equator, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly commercial intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two contracting parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties residing in the dominions of the other shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein without any manner of interruption, so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and their effects and property, whether entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native inhabitants of the State in which such subjects or citizens may reside.

Art. XII. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the territories of the Republic of the Equator shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion, provided that this take place with the decorum due to divine worship, and with due respect to the laws, usages and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who may die in the said territories of the Equator, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise, nor upon any account. In like manner, the citizens of the Equator shall enjoy within all the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the system of toleration established in the dominions of her said Majesty.

Art. XIII. In order that the two high contracting parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, either of the high contracting parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate Articles V., VI. and VII. of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles, and all the stipulations contained therein, shall cease to be binding on the two high contracting parties.

Art. XIV. provides for the ratification.

Done in the city of Quito, the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) Walter Cope.
(L.S.) Jᵉ Modesto Larrea.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION. between HER MAJESTY and THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.

(Signed at Assumption, March 4, 1853.—Ratifications exchanged at London, November 2, 1853.)

The Preamble recites the Contracting parties.

Art. I. There shall be perfect peace and sincere friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of the Republic of Paraguay, and between the subjects and citizens of both States, without exception of persons or of places. The high contracting parties shall use their best endeavours that this friendship and good understanding may be constantly and perpetually maintained.

Art. II. The Republic of Paraguay, in the exercise of the sovereign right which pertains to her, concedes to the merchant flag of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the free navigation of the River Paraguay as far as Assumption, the capital of the Republic, and of the right side of the Paraná from where it belongs to her as far as the city of Encarnacion. They shall be at liberty, with their ships and cargoes, freely and securely to come to and to leave all the places and ports which are already mentioned; to remain and reside in any part of the said territories; hire houses and warehouses; and trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandize of lawful commerce, subject to the usages and established customs of the country. They may discharge the whole or part of their cargoes at the ports of Pilar, and where commerce with other nations may be permitted, or proceed with the whole or part of the cargo to the port of Assumption, according as the captain, owner, or

other duly-authorised person shall deem expedient.

In the same manner shall be treated and considered such Paraguayan citizens as should arrive at the ports of Great Britain with cargoes in Paraguayan or British vessels.

Art. III. The two high contracting parties hereby agree that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce or navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall extend, in identity of cases and circumstances, to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for an equivalent compensation, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Art. IV. No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the two contracting States, than are or shall be payable on the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation or exportation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two contracting parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation or exportation of similar articles to the territories of any other nation.

Art. V. No other or higher duties or charges on account of tonnage, light or harbour dues, pilotage, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of the Republic of Paraguay on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by Paraguayan vessels; nor in the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions on Paraguayan vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports by British vessels.

Art. VI. The same duties shall be paid upon the importation and exportation of any article which is or may be legally importable or exportable into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, and into those of Paraguay, whether such importation or exportation be made in British or Paraguayan vessels.

Art. VII. All vessels which, according to the laws of Great Britain, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the laws of Paraguay, are to be deemed Paraguayan vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British vessels and Paraguayan vessels respectively.

Art. VIII. British subjects shall pay in the Republic of Paraguay the same import and export duties which are established, or may hereafter be established, for Paraguayan citizens. In the same manner, the latter shall pay in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty the duties which are established, or may hereafter be established, for British subjects.

Art. IX. All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects or citizens of each country respectively, shall have full liberty, in all the territories of the other, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as agent, broker, factor, or interpreter; and they shall not be obliged to employ any other per-

sons than those employed by natives, nor to pay to such persons as they shall think fit to employ, any higher salary or remuneration than such as is paid, in like cases, by natives.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in Paraguay, and the citizens of Paraguay in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy the same full liberty which is now or may hereafter be enjoyed by natives of each country respectively, to buy from and sell to whom they like, all articles of lawful commerce, and to fix the prices thereof as they shall see good, without being affected by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase; subject, however, to the general ordinary contributions or imposts established by law.

The subjects and citizens of either of the contracting parties, in the territories of the other, shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice for the prosecution and defence of their just rights. They shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as native subjects or citizens; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all causes, the advocates, attorneys, or agents of whatever description, whom they may think proper.

Art. X. In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the warehousing and safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also with regard to the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of each contracting party shall enjoy, in the dominions or territories of the other, the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as native subjects or citizens; and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any other or higher imposts or duties than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens; subject always to the local laws and regulations of such dominions or territories.

In the event of any subject or citizen of either of the two contracting parties dying without will or testament, in the dominions or territories of the other contracting party, the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul of the nation to which the deceased may belong, or in his absence the representative of such Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit, take charge of the property which the deceased may have left, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, until an executor or administrator be named by the said Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, or his representative.

Art. XI. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Republic of Paraguay, and the citizens of the Republic of Paraguay residing in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans or military exaction or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled to pay any charges, requisitions, or taxes, other or

higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

Art. XII. It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

The diplomatic agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the Republic of Paraguay shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be there granted to the diplomatic agents and Consuls of any other nation whatever; and in like manner, the diplomatic agents and Consuls of the Republic of Paraguay in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be there granted to agents of any other nation whatever.

Art. XIII. For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Republic of Paraguay, it is agreed that if, at any time, any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two contracting parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the said contracting parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing such trade or employment therein, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, as long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. If, however, they prefer to leave the country, they shall be allowed the time they may require to liquidate their accounts and dispose of their property, and a safe-conduct shall be given them to embark at the ports which they shall themselves select. Consequently, in the case referred to of a rupture, the public funds of the contracting States shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained.

Art. XIV. The subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties, residing in the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy, in regard to their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the Government in as full and ample a manner as native subjects or citizens.

In like manner the subjects or citizens of each contracting party shall enjoy, in the dominions or territories of the other, full liberty of conscience, and shall not be molested on account of their religious belief; and such of those subjects or citizens as may die in the territories of the other party, shall be buried in the public ceme-

teries, or in places appointed for the purpose, with suitable decorum and respect.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing within the territories of the Republic of Paraguay shall be at liberty to exercise in private and in their own dwellings, or within the dwellings or offices of Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls, their religious rites, services, and worship, and to assemble therein for that purpose without hindrance or molestation.

Art. XV. The Government of the Republic of Paraguay, as a consequence of the national law for the freedom of the offspring of slaves, binds itself to prohibit, in the most efficacious manner, all the inhabitants of the Republic from trading in African negroes, in accordance with the philanthropic policy of Her Majesty the Queen of England, for the abolition of the above-mentioned traffic

Art. XVI. The present Treaty shall be in force during six years, counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, a year before the expiration of that term, neither the one nor the other contracting party should announce, by an official declaration, its intention of putting an end to the effect of the said Treaty, it shall continue for a year longer; so that in this case it shall cease to be binding at the expiration of seven years, counted from the above-mentioned day of the exchange of the ratifications.

The Paraguayan Government shall be at liberty to address to Her Britannic Majesty, or to her representative in the Republic, the official declaration agreed upon in this Article.

Art. XVII. Provides for the ratifications.

Done at Assumption, the capital of the Republic of Paraguay, on the fourth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

(L.S.) Charles Hotham.
(L.S.) Francisco S. Lopez.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION, between HER MAJESTY and the KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

(Signed at Honolulu, July 10, 1851.—Ratifications exchanged at Honolulu, May 6, 1852.

The preamble recites the contracting parties.

Art. I. There shall be perpetual friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, his heirs and successors, and between their respective subjects.

Art. II. There shall be, between all the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the Hawaiian Islands, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects of each of the two contracting parties, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted; they may

remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively, and hire and occupy houses and warehouses; and may trade, by wholesale or retail, in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandize of lawful commerce; enjoying the same exemptions and privileges as native subjects, and subject always to the same laws and established customs as native subjects.

In like manner the ships of war of each contracting party, respectively, shall have liberty to enter into all harbours, rivers, and places within the territories of the other, to which the ships of war of other nations are or may be permitted to come, to anchor there, and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws and regulations of the two countries, respectively.

The stipulations of this Article do not apply to the coasting trade, which each contracting party reserves to itself, respectively, and shall regulate according to its own laws.

Art. III. The two contracting parties hereby agree that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce or navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Art. IV. No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Hawaiian Islands, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Hawaiian Islands of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like article, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories of either of the contracting parties on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two contracting parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two contracting parties to the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories of all other nations.

Art. V. No other or higher duties or charges on account of tonnage, light, or harbour dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by Hawaiian vessels;

nor in the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's territories, on Hawaiian vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

Art. VI. The same duties shall be paid on the importation of any article which is or may be legally importable into the Hawaiian Islands, whether such importation shall be in Hawaiian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation of any article which is or may be legally importable into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, whether such importation shall be in British or in Hawaiian vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable from the Hawaiian Islands, whether such exportation shall be in Hawaiian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable from Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in British or in Hawaiian vessels.

Art. VII. British whale-ships shall have access to the ports of Hilo, Kealakekua, and Hanalei, in the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of refitment and refreshment, as well as to the ports of Honolulu and Lahaina, which two last-mentioned ports only are ports of entry for all merchant-vessels; and in all the above-named ports they shall be permitted to trade or to barter their supplies or goods, excepting spirituous liquors, to the amount of 200 dollars *ad valorem* for each vessel, without paying any charge for tonnage, or for harbour-dues of any description, or any duties or imposts whatever upon the goods or articles so traded or bartered. They shall also be permitted, with the like exemption from all charges for tonnage and harbour-dues, further to trade or barter, with the same exception as to spirituous liquors, to the additional amount of 1000 dollars *ad valorem* for each vessel, paying upon the additional goods and articles so traded and bartered no other or higher duties than are payable on like goods and articles when imported in national vessels and by native subjects. They shall also be permitted to pass from port to port of the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of procuring refreshments; but they shall not discharge their seamen or land their passengers in the said islands, except at Honolulu and Lahaina; and in all the ports named in this Article British whale-ships shall enjoy, in all respects whatsoever, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which are or may be enjoyed by national whale-ships, or by whale ships of the most favoured nation.

The like privilege of frequenting the three ports of the Sandwich Islands named in this Article, which are not ports of entry for merchant-vessels, is also guaranteed to all the public armed vessels of Great Britain. But nothing in this Article shall be construed as authorising any British vessel, having on board any disease usually regarded as requiring quarantine, to enter, during the continuance of any such disease on board, any ports of the Sandwich Islands other than Honolulu or Lahaina.

Art. VIII. All merchants, com-

manders of ships, and others, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, shall have full liberty, in the Hawaiian Islands, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons than those employed by Hawaiian subjects, nor to pay such persons as they shall think fit to employ any higher salary or remuneration than such as is paid, in the like cases, by Hawaiian subjects. British subjects in the Hawaiian Islands shall be at liberty to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever: and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into, or exported from, the Hawaiian Islands, as they shall see good; observing the laws and established customs of those islands. The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty by Hawaiian subjects, under the same conditions.

The subjects of either of the contracting parties, in the territories of the other, shall receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in the said countries respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ in all causes the advocates, attorneys, or agents of whatever description whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges as native subjects.

Art. IX. In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the warehousing and safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever; as also with regard to the administration of justice, the subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy, in the territories of the other, the same privileges, liberties, and rights as native subjects: and they shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any other or higher imposts or duties than those which are or may be paid by native subjects; subject always to the local laws and regulations of such territories.

In the like event of any subject of either of the two contracting parties dying without will or testament, in the territories of the other contracting party, the Consul-General, Consul, or acting Consul of the nation to which the deceased may belong, shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit, take charge of the property which the deceased may have left, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, until an executor or administrator be named according to the laws of the country in which the death shall have taken place.

Art. X. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Hawaiian Islands, and Hawaiian subjects residing in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory

military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects.

Art. XI. It is agreed and covenanted that neither of the two contracting parties shall knowingly receive into or retain in its service any subjects of the other party who have deserted from the naval or military service of that other party; but that, on the contrary, each of the contracting parties shall respectively discharge from its service any such deserters, upon being required by the other party so to do.

And it is further agreed, that if any of the crew shall desert from a vessel of war or merchant-vessel of either contracting party, while such vessel is within any port in the territory of the other party, the authorities of such port and territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the Consul of the party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul; and no public body shall protect or harbour such deserters.

It is further agreed and declared, that any other favour or facility with respect to the recovery of deserters, which either of the contracting parties has granted, or may hereafter grant, to any other State, shall be considered as granted also to the other contracting party, in the same manner as if such favour or facility had been expressly stipulated by the present treaty.

Art. XII. It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the territories of the other party; but, before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The diplomatic agents and Consuls of the Hawaiian Islands in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation; and, in like manner, the diplomatic agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the Hawaiian Islands shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted there to the diplomatic agents and Consuls of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation.

Art. XIII. For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and of the King of the Hawaiian Islands, it is agreed, that if at any time any rupture, or any interruption of friendly intercourse, should unfortunately take place between the two contracting parties, the subjects of either of the two contracting parties shall be allowed a year to wind up their accounts, and dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given them to embark at the port which they shall themselves select.

All subjects of either of the two contracting parties who may be established in the territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall in such case have the privilege of remaining and continuing such trade and employment therein, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, as long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained.

Art. XIV. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Hawaiian Islands shall not be disturbed, persecuted, or annoyed, on account of their religion, but they shall have perfect liberty of conscience therein, and shall be allowed to celebrate Divine Service either within their own private houses, or in their own particular churches or chapels, which they shall be at liberty to build and maintain in convenient places approved of by the Government of the said islands. Liberty shall also be granted to them to bury in burial places which in the same manner they may freely establish and maintain, such subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who may die in the said islands. In like manner, Hawaiian subjects shall enjoy within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and shall be allowed to exercise their religion publicly or privately, within their own dwelling houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the system of toleration established in the dominions of Her said Majesty.

Art. XV. In case there should at any time be established British mail-packets touching at a port of the Sandwich Islands, a British packet-agent shall be permitted to reside at such port, and to collect, on account of the British post-office, the British sea-rate of postage which may be hereafter fixed for the conveyance of letters by British packets from the Sandwich Islands to any other place to which those packets may proceed.

Such British mail-packets shall have free access to the ports of the Sandwich Islands, and shall be allowed to remain to refit, to refresh, to land passengers and their luggage, and to transact any business connected with the public mail-service of Great Britain. They shall not be subject in such ports to any duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouses, quarantine, or other similar duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination.

Art. XVI. If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the contracting parties should be wrecked on the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the pro-

prietors, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorised agents; and if there are no such proprietors or agents on the spot, then the said goods and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ship or vessel, shall be delivered to the British or Hawaiian consul in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such consul, proprietors, or agents, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption.

Art. XVII. In order that the two contracting parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, either of the contracting parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate Articles IV., V., and VI., of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles, and all the stipulations contained therein, shall cease to be binding on the two contracting parties.

Art. XVIII. provides for the ratifications.

Done at Honolulu, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) Wm. Miller.
(L.S.) Robert Crichton Wyllie.

Extract from the Protocol of the Signature of the preceding Treaty.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries met at 11 A.M., pursuant to adjournment, and agreed to the following:—

That the present Treaty is to be accepted in substitution of the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846.

. . . . . .

That it is understood that besides the three ports named in Article VII. as accessible to whalers, the provisions of that Article shall equally extend to the other ports now open to whalers, or that hereafter may be opened by law.

. . . . . .

July 10, 1851.

(Signed) Wm. Miller.
R. C. Wyllie.

FOREIGN.

TREATY relative to the SUCCESSION to the CROWN OF GREECE.

(Signed at London, November 20, 1852.—[Ratifications exchanged at London, February 1, 1853.)]

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Prince President of the French Republic, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous to consolidate the order of succession to the throne of Greece, which is placed under their common guarantee; and acknowledging the necessity, for this purpose, of placing the stipulations of Article VIII. of the Convention of the 7th of May, 1832, in harmony with the condition established by Article 40 of the Hellenic Constitution; have resolved to conclude a Treaty to that effect, in conjunction with His Majesty the King of Bavaria as a signing party to the Convention of 1832, and with His Hellenic Majesty as a party directly interested in a transaction intended to secure the future tranquillity of Greece.

Their Majesties the King of Bavaria and the King of Greece having responded to that invitation, the High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable James Howard Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Fitzharris, Baron Malmesbury, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of Bavaria, the Sieur Augustus Baron de Cetto, His Chamberlain, Commander of the Order of Merit of the Crown of Bavaria, and of the Order of Merit of St. Michael, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Redeemer of Greece, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Bavaria to Her Britannic Majesty;

The Prince President of the French Republic, the Sieur Alexander Colonna Count Walewski, Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Januarius of the Two Sicilies, Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog of Denmark, Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of St. Joseph of Tuscany, Ambassador of the French Republic to Her Britannic Majesty;

His Majesty the King of Greece, the Sieur Spyridion Tricoupi, a Senator of the Kingdom of Greece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Redeemer, of that of St. Michael of Bavaria, and of the American Order of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour of France, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Hellenic Majesty to Her Britannic Majesty;

And His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Philip Baron de Brunnow, Knight of the Orders of St. Alexander Newski in diamonds, of the White Eagle,

of St. Anne of the first class, of St. Stanislaus of the first class, of St. Wladimir of the third class, having the Medal for the Campaign of Turkey, and the mark of distinction for thirty years' service, Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece, Commander of that of the Crown of Bavaria, and Knight of several other foreign Orders, His Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and signed the following Articles:

Art. I. The Princes of the House of Bavaria entitled, under the Convention of 1832, and under the Hellenic Constitution, to succeed to the Crown of Greece in the event of King Otho dying without direct and legitimate posterity, cannot ascend the Throne of Greece unless they conform to Article 40 of the Hellenic Constitution, which is as follows:—

"Every successor to the Crown of Greece must profess the religion of the Orthodox Eastern Church."

Art. II. In conformity with the third decree of the Hellenic Assembly, Her Majesty Queen Amelia, during her widowhood, is of right entitled to the Regency in the event of the minority or of the absence of the successor to the Throne, according to the conditions of Article 40 of the Constitution.

Art. III. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in the period of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.) Malmesbury.
(L.S.) A. De Cetto.
(L.S.) A. Walewski.
(L.S.) S. Tricoupi.
(L.S.) Brunnow.

DECLARATIONS exchanged between the Governments of GREAT BRITAIN and of the ROMAN STATES, for securing National Treatment to the Vessels and Commerce of the one Country in the other.

(Signed at Florence and Rome, November 17, 1853.)

The Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Tuscany, having received from His Eminence the Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State of His Holiness Pope Pius IX., the assurance that no other or higher duties or charges are levied in the ports of the Papal States on British vessels than are payable on national vessels, nor on goods imported or exported in British vessels than are payable on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels, has received the commands of Her Majesty to declare:

1. That no duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or cor-

responding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in British ports upon Papal vessels, from whatever port or place arriving, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels; and that no duty, charge, restriction, or prohibition shall be imposed upon, nor any drawback, bounty, exemption, or allowance withheld from, goods imported into or exported from British ports in Papal vessels, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from such goods, when so imported or exported in national vessels.

2. That no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Papal States, than are or shall be payable on the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. That no other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the British dominions on the exportation of any article to the Papal States, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; and that no prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Papal States into the British dominions, nor upon the exportation of any article from the British dominions to the Papal States, unless such prohibition shall extend to all other nations.

3. That Papal vessels shall be at liberty to import into British ports any article legally importable, and to export from British ports any article legally exportable, on payment of the same duties, and with a right to the same bounties and drawbacks, as are or may be payable or allowable in respect of the same articles if imported or exported in national vessels.

4. That all vessels which according to the laws of the Papal States are to be deemed Papal vessels shall, for the purposes of this Declaration, be deemed Papal vessels.

5. That the foregoing stipulations shall not apply to the coasting trade, which is reserved exclusively to national vessels.

6. That if any ship of war or merchant vessel of the Papal States shall be wrecked on the coasts of the British dominions, such ship or vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the owners, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorised agents. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the said ships or parts of ships, furniture, appurtenances, goods, and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all papers found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the Papal Consul or Vice-Consul in whose district the wreck may have taken place, upon being claimed by him; and such Consul, Vice-Consul, owners, or agents, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would

have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The charge for such salvage and other expenses shall be made and settled immediately, subject to such right of appeal on the part of the person paying the same, as may exist in the British dominions. The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall be liable to the same duties as if they had been imported in a British ship.

7. That the foregoing concessions are granted on condition of a perfect and entire reciprocity in favour of British vessels in the ports of the Papal States. They shall come into operation from and after the date of the present Declaration, and shall remain in force for seven years, and further until the expiration of twelve months after notice shall have been given by the British Government, or by the Papal Government, for terminating such reciprocal arrangement.

In witness whereof the Undersigned has signed the present Declaration, destined to be exchanged against a similar Declaration on the part of His Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, and has affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at Florence, the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

(L.S.) P. Campbell Scarlett.
(L.S.) G. Card. Antonelli.

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1853.

Highest and Lowest.

		Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red^{d}.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	O. S. S. Annuities.	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank of England. Note Circ.	Bank of England. Bullion.
												£	£
January	{	228½	101⅜	100⅛	104⅜	6½	...	111	275	83 pm.	73 pm.	34,071,925	20,071,925
	{	223¾	100	99¼	103¼	..	...	109⅞	271	66 pm.	57 pm.	32,665,555	18,665,555
February	{	228½	100⅝	99⅞	103⅞	6½	99⅝	111	271½	70 pm.	59 pm.	32,494,810	18,494,810
	{	226⅜	100	99⅛	103⅛	6⅜	99¼	110¾	266	35 pm.	5 pm.	31,748,285	17,748,285
March	{	228½	100⅝	100⅛	103⅝	6½	99⅞	111½	266¾	50 pm.	18 pm.	32,596,935	18,596,935
	{	227	100⅜	99⅞	103½	...	99½	109⅝	265	40 pm.	5 pm.	31,652,320	17,652,320
April	{	228	100¼	101	103⅞	6⅛	110¼	116½	262½	48 pm.	11 pm.	32,816,460	18,816,460
	{	225	99½	100	102½	6	98¾	112½	260½	25 pm.	par	31,992,475	17,992,475
May	{	230½	100⅛	100⅞	103⅜	6	100⅛	116	264	39 pm.	5 pm.	31,808,965	17,808,965
	{	228	99½	100¼	102¼	5⅞	99⅜	113½	261	23 pm.	3 dis.	31,372,785	17,372,785
June	{	230½	99¾	100¼	102¼	6	100½	...	264	33 pm.	9 pm.	32,115,995	18,115,995
	{	228¼	98¼	100⅛	101⅜	5⅝	99⅜	...	260	20 pm.	1 dis.	31,453,890	17,453,890
July	{	229½	99⅛	98⅞	102	6	100¾	116	259	32 pm.	5 pm.	32,194,885	18,194,885
	{	228	98½	97⅞	101	5⅝	100¼	115¼	255	21 pm.	2 dis.	31,460,085	17,460,085
August	{	229	99⅜	98⅝	101⅜	6	100¼	116	259	27 pm.	3 pm.	31,322,800	17,322,800
	{	227½	97⅞	97⅛	100⅜	5⅝	...	115	256	12 pm.	3 dis.	30,647,690	16,647,690
September	{	228	98	97⅞	101	6	...	115⅜	256	15 pm.	1 pm.	30,531,650	16,531,650
	{	227	97⅝	92	100	5⅝	...	114¾	240	5 dis.	17 dis.	29,393,075	15,399,075
October	{	220	93⅛	94¼	95⅜	5⅞	99¼	113	250	10 pm.	9 pm.	29,202,465	15,202,465
	{	212	90½	91⅜	92⅜	5¼	99	111	246	10 dis.	13 dis.	28,358,955	14,358,955
November	{	219	94⅞	96	96⅞	5⅜	99½	113	254	4 pm.	9 pm.	29,187,175	15,187,175
	{	215	92⅜	93⅛	94¼	5	99⅜	112	248	2 dis.	par	28,658,850	14,658,850
December	{	221½	96	96⅜	98	5⅜	99¾	113	253	5 pm.	9 pm.	29,128,435	15,128,435
	{	217½	93⅝	94⅞	95¼	5¼	99½	...	250	par	2 pm.	28,394,025	14,394,025

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January	45	10	29	10	18	7	30	8	34	8	30	7
February	45	2	31	5	18	5	30	11	34	10	31	9
March	45	5	31	9	18	10	30	10	34	2	32	11
April	44	10	31	11	19	0	29	10	34	3	33	7
May.....	44	7	31	5	18	8	29	8	35	5	33	3
June	45	0	29	1	18	11	30	11	38	11	34	6
July.....	49	8	28	11	20	11	34	10	40	5	36	8
August.....	51	1	29	7	22	0	34	10	40	11	34	9
September	56	7	34	9	20	6	35	7	41	9	39	8
October	68	4	40	1	23	10	39	11	45	8	45	4
November	72	9	42	3	26	0	43	11	52	6	56	7
December	70	9	38	9	24	11	44	7	48	10	51	10

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ℔ LOAD.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	s.	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*
Hay . from	70	72	65	65	65	65	80	85	80	85	85	80
Hay . to	80	86	90	92	95	85	105	107	105	115	110	110
Straw from	26	28	26	26	26	28	28	28	28	28	32	32
Straw to	30	32	30	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	42	42
Clover from	70	70	80	70	70	75	95	95	95	95	95	95
Clover to	95	100	96	105	110	105	120	120	115	126	126	126

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1853.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.			
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
January ...	2	10	to	4	2	3	8	to	5	0	3	4	to	4	8	2	10	to	4	0
February...	3	0	...	4	2	3	10	...	4	10	3	2	...	4	8	2	10	...	4	0
March	3	0	...	4	2	3	10	...	5	2	3	4	...	4	8	2	10	...	4	0
April	3	2	...	4	4	4	0	...	5	4	3	4	...	4	6	3	0	...	4	2
May.....	3	0	...	4	4	3	8	...	4	8	4	0	...	5	0	3	4	...	4	4
June	3	2	...	4	6	3	4	...	4	10	4	0	...	5	0	3	4	...	4	4
July.....	3	2	...	4	6	3	6	...	5	0	3	6	...	4	10	3	0	...	4	0
August	3	0	...	4	4	3	6	...	5	2	3	10	...	5	0	3	0	...	4	2
September.	3	0	...	4	6	3	2	...	5	2	3	6	...	5	0	3	4	...	5	0
October....	2	6	...	4	4	2	8	...	5	0	3	6	...	4	10	3	6	...	4	10
November .	3	0	...	4	8	3	0	...	5	2	3	6	...	4	6	3	4	...	4	10
December .	3	2	...	4	10	3	0	...	5	2	3	6	...	5	0	3	4	...	4	10

SUMMARY of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES, and of the DEATHS and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the year 1853. —*Compiled from Tables Published by Authority of the Registrar-General.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Population, Census, 1841, 15,914,148; 1851, 17,922,768. 1853 (estimated), 18,195,000.

Total DEATHS, Eng. and Wales.	Mort. per cent.	Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.	Total MARRIAGES.
		per cent.	
Winter .. 118,241	2·620	161,598	3·581	35,014
Spring .. 107,861	2·383	158,718	3·507	40,335
Summer 92,332	2·012	147,581	3·215	39,786
Autumn 103,341	2·272	144,444	3·176	48,886
Av.	2·322	Av.	3·370	
Males .. 215,233		Males....	313,813	
Females 206,542		Females..	298,528	
Total.... 421,775			612,341	164,021

THE METROPOLIS.

Census, 1841, 1,948,369; 1851, 2,361,640 1853 (estimated), 2,468,362.

Districts.	DEATHS in Year. (371 days)	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths.
West	8,937	2·212	Winter .	15,864
North ..	11,819	2·236	Spring..	15,030
Central ..	10,081	2·497	Summer	12,918
East	13,687	2·655	Autumn	17,390
South ..	16,678	2·542	(98 days)	
AGES.				BIRTHS
0 to 15	28,315	Males ..	31,514	42,987
15 to 60	19,876	Females	29,688	40,891
60 & up.	12,532			
		Total ..	61,202	83,878

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the years 1844-1853.

Years.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Marriages.....	132,249	143,743	145,664	135,845	138,100	141,599	152,235	153,740	158,439	164,021
Births	540,763	543,521	572,625	529,965	563,138	578,102	593,567	616,251	624,171	612,341
Deaths	356,933	349,366	390,315	423,304	399,960	441,451	369,679	395,933	407,938	421,775

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1853.—*From Tables prepared by the Astronomer Royal.*

Quarters.	Barom. Mean.	Thermometer. Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Difference from av. of 12 years	Wind. Daily Horizontal movement.	Rain. In inches.	Diff. from average.
		°	°	°						
Winter ..	29·625	60·5	20·5	70·3	12·2	38·1	− 0·2	91	4·4	−0·7
Spring ..	29·731	81 0	32·3	105·5	23·0	51·8	− 0·7	105	7·5	+0·6
Summer .	29·785	81·7	37·5	101·0	31·0	58·5	− 1·5	90	10·6	+3·0
Autumn .	29·768	67·0	18·0	76·5	11·0	42·3	− 2·7	60	6·5	−1·0
YEAR ..					11·0				29·0	+1·9
—— Mean	29·727	72·5	27·1	88·3		47 7	− 1·7	87		

Total Number of BANKRUPTS.

1853.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
January	48	16	3	67
February	63	17	3	83
March	79	23	5	107
April	62	23	5	90
May	60	14	5	79
June	49	17	2	68
July	69	6	5	70
August	52	12	5	79
September	57	21	5	83
October	67	19	5	81
November	84	10	3	97
December	65	26	4	95
Total	755	204	50	1009

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. Term,—Paschal, 1853.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

Classis I.

Brown, Thomas E. *Christ Church.*
Falcon, Thomas G. *Queen's.*
Harrison, Frederick. *Wadham.*
Lancaster, Henry H. *Balliol.*
Walker, Frederick. *Corpus Christi.*

Classis II.

Cutler, Edward. *Balliol.*
Hayton, George. *Queen's.*
King, Charles G. *Trinity.*

Classis III.

Bowstead, Joseph. *Queen's.*
Brook, Arthur. *University.*
Carter Thomas. *Queen's.*
Edwards, Reginald C. *Wadham.*
Girtin Thomas H. *Pembroke.*
Moore, Henry. *Worcester.*

Classis IV.

Buller, William E. *Exeter.*
Hill, Nicholas F. *New College.*
Hosken, Thomas B. *Worcester.*
Rogers, Walter L. *Balliol.*

Classis V.

Fifty-two.

Examiners.

J. M. Wilson.
M. Pattison.
B. Jowett.
W. Andrew.

IN SCIENTIIS MATH. ET PHYS.

Classis I.

Brook, Arthur. *University.*

Classis II.

Walker, Fred. G. *Corpus.*

Classis III.

Classis IV.

Green, Thomas L. *Trinity.*
Hoskins, Edgar. *Exeter.*
Kendell, Robert. *Jesus.*
Robinson, Francis. *Exeter.*

Classis V.

Seven.

Examiners.

W. F. Donkin.
B. Price.
S. G. Wayte.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

Classis I.

Classis II.

Classis III.

Classis IV.

Classis V.

Two.

Examiners.

C. G. B. Daubeny.
H. W. Acland.
R. Walker.

IN JURISPRUDENDIA ET HIST. MOD.

Classis I.

Christie, Richard. *Lincoln.*
Salt, Thomas. *Balliol.*

Classis II.

Buller, Reginald J. *Balliol.*

Classis III.

Lancaster, Henry H. *Balliol.*

Classis IV.

Barton, Joseph. *Wadham.*
Cooper, William. *Queen's.*
Grey George. *Magdalen.*
Price, Charles. *New College.*

Classis V.

Two.

Examiners.

H. Hallam.
R. Michell.
W. C. Lake.

EXAMINATIONS. Term,—Michaelmas, 1853.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

Classis I.

Beck, James P. *Oriel.*
Brodrick, George C. *Balliol.*
Butler, Arthur G. *University.*
Campbell, Lewis. *Balliol.*
Fremantle, William H. *Balliol.*
Goschen, George J. *Oriel.*
Inge, William. *Worcester.*
Thorley, George E. *Wadham.*
Wood, Charles. *Brasenose.*

Classis II.

Alderson, Charles H. *Trinity.*
Beesley, Edward S. *Wadham.*
Cookson, Charles A. *Oriel.*
Herbert, Robert G. W. *Balliol.*
Jackson, Henry M. *Trinity.*
Norton, David E. *Oriel.*
Willes, Edmund H. L. *Queen's.*
Woodhorse, Thomas. *St. John's.*

Classis III.

Atkinson, James. *Exeter.*
Behrends, John. *St John's.*
Bramston, John. *Balliol.*
Cole, Robert E. C. *University.*
Davidson, Jonas P. F. *Lincoln.*
Kingston, Thomas. *Balliol.*
Maude, Thomas W. *Balliol.*
Stowell, Thomas A. *Queen's.*
Style, Charles M. *St. John's.*
Thomson, Ninian H. *Balliol.*
Williams, John L. *Jesus.*

Classis IV.

Branson, George. *Magdalen.*
Brewster, Herbert C. *Queen's.*
Carey, Alfred H. *Exeter.*
Carr, Thomas G. *Wadham.*
Coke, George F. *Exeter.*
Gordon, Adam S. *Oriel.*
Gray, Edward B. *Exeter.*
Gresson, John G. *Exeter.*
Hayward, Henry R. *Pembroke.*
Newnham, P. H. *Wadham.*
Pain, Thomas H. *Brasenose.*
Poole, Henry J. *Pembroke.*
Young, Wm. H. *Pembroke.*

Classis V.

Fifty-nine.

Examiners.

J. M. Wilson.
M. Pattison.
B. Jowett.
W. Andrew.

IN DISCIPLINIS MATH. ET PHYSICIS.

Classis I.

Behrends, John B. *St. John's.*

Classis II.

Hayton, George. *Queen's.*
Rogers, Walter L. *Balliol.*
Tanner, James. *Pembroke.*

Classis III.

Falcon, Thomas G. *Queen's.*
Hayward, Henry R. *Pembroke.*
Jose, Stephen P. *Pembroke.*

Classis IV.

Crawford William A. *Exeter.*
Izon, Wm. G. S.
Valletort, Viscount. *Christ Church.*

Classis V.

Twenty-eight.

Examiners.

E. H. Hansell.
B. Price.
S. G. Wayte.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALIS.

CLASSIS I.

CLASSIS II.

CLASSIS III.

Ross, George G. *St. Mary's Hall.*

CLASSIS IV.

CLASSIS V.

Examiners.

C. G. B. Daubeny.
H. W. Acland.
R. Walker.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HIST. MOD.

CLASSIS I.

Brown, Thomas E. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS II.

Wood, Charles J. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS III.

Cazenove, Arthur. *Exeter.*
Wilson, Charles R. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS IV.

Barker, George G. *Christ Church.*
Harrison Fredk. *Wadham.*
Hill, Nicholas F. *New College.*
Holford, John H. *Wadham.*
Hoyland, John. *Worcester.*
Smith, Richard. *Exeter.*
Thorley, George E. *Wadham.*
Willis, Edm. H. D. *Queen's.*
Wilson, Wm. O. P. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS V.

Nineteen.

Examiners.

R. Michell.
C. Neate.
W. C. Lake.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1853.

Moderators. { Charles Frederick Mackenzie, M.A., *Caius.*
John Sykes, M.A., *Pembroke.*

Examiners. { William Archer Porter, M.A., *St. Peter's.*
William Magan Campion, M.A. *Queen's.*

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

Ds. Sprague ..... *John's.*
Batty ..... *Emmanuel.*
Newbery ..... *John's.*
Lunn ..... *John's.*
Cohen ..... *Magdalen.*
Beasley ..... *John's.*
Roberts ..... *Corpus.*
Wilson ..... *Trinity.*
Gibsone γ, Stewart, Thorpe, Wilkinson — *Æq.* — *Trinity.* / *Peter.* / *Christ's.* / *Corpus.*
Fleay β ..... *Trinity.*

Ds. Dulley ..... *Caius.*
Gardiner ..... *Peter's.*
Fowler, Glynn — *Æq.* — *Christ's.* / *Peter's.*
Gedge ..... *Trinity.*
Taylor ..... *Trinity.*
Pope ..... *Sidney.*
Kinnear, Powell, Ware α — *Æq.* — *Christ's.* / *John's.* / *Trinity.*
Harrison ..... *Trinity.*
Maclennan ..... *Trinity.*
Morgan ..... *Jesus.*
Charters ..... *John's.*
Britton, Pike β — *Æq.* — *John's.* / *Trinity.*

Ds. Autredge, Dicey β, Johnson } Æq. — John's. Trinity. Christ's.
Heppel — John's.
Butler — Christ's.
Bebb — John's.
Walker — Jesus.
Forty — Jesus.
Barnes — Trinity.
Hairland, Smith, E. M. } Æq. — John's. Trinity.
Green — Sidney.

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Doman — Emmanuel.
Hart — Emmanuel.
Kirby — John's.
Ewbank — Caius.
De Quetteville — Peter's.
Helme — Trinity.
Price — John's.
Litchfield β — Trinity.
Harvey — Trinity.
Sweeting — John's.
Stone — Trinity.
Wells — Caius.
Reece — Emmanuel.
Kingston — Caius.
Humphreys — Caius.
Newman — John's.
Paul — Trinity.
Tiarks γ — John's.
Croad β — Trinity.
Lowe γ, Walker J. } Æq. — Trinity.
Scott α — Trinity.
Babington — Trinity.
O'Brien — Sidney.
Hopwood — John's.
Bradley — John's.
Suter — Trinity.
Blackader, Healy } Æq. — John's. Emmanuel.
Dent — Trinity.
Fuller, Hubbard β } Æq. — Emmanuel. Caius.
Johnson, F. W., Mason } Æq. — Trinity. Emmanuel.
Wentworth — Trinity.
Moorhouse — John's.
Craven α — Trinity
Bolland, Carey α } Æq. — Trinity.
Smallpeice β — John's.
Cracroft γ — Trinity.
Highton — John's.
Ray — Magdalen.

Junior Optimes.

Ds. Griffith β — Caius.
Smith — Caius.
Pierpoint — John's.
Ds. Johnson — Caius.
Blakiston α — Trinity.
Lefevre — Trinity.
Windham — Trinity.
Robinson — John's.
Plowman — Trinity.
James α — King's.
Ogden — John's.
Ayerst γ — Caius.
Clementson — Pembroke.
Willey — Caius.
Francis — Christ's.
Cole γ, Smyth } Æq. — Caius. Christ's.
Gray — Trinity.
Bower, Holbrow } Æq. — Clare. Pembroke.
Musgrave — Trinity.
Dowson — Queen's.
Semple — Trinity.
Molesworth β — John's.
Royston β — Trinity.
Tearle — Trin. H.
Calvert α — John's.
Atcheson — Trinity.
Heilbronn β — Pembroke.
Coates, Daniel } Æq. — Pembroke. Corpus.
Holden — Trinity.
Atkinson γ, Cooper } Æq. — Trinity.
Philipson — John's.
Doyle — Christ's.
Bathurst — Trinity.
Williams — John's.
Rudge — Trinity.
Kay — John's.
Leaver — Caius.
Stockdale — Catherine.
Riley — Caius.
Whalley — Magdalen.
Burdon, Morris } Æq. — John's. Trin. H.
Smith, G. E. — Trinity.
Clarke — John's.
Biddle — Trinity.
Galton — Trinity.
Rhodes — Trinity.
Molesworth — Christ's.
Fowler — Sidney.
Lee — Catharine.
Story γ — John's.
Anderson — Caius.
Walter γ — Catherine.
Chenery β — Caius.
Lysley — Trinity.
Gilmore, Salisbury } Æq. — Caius. Trin. H.
Collier β — Trinity.
Grahame — Caius.
Angell — Corpus.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1853.

Examiners. William Mandell Gunson, M.A., *Christ's.*
William Haig Brown, M.A., *Pembroke.*
Edward Meredith Cope, M.A., *Trinity.*
Francis France, B.D., *St. John's.*

First Class.

Ds. Roby ..... *John's.*
Blakiston ..... *Trinity.*
James ..... *King's.*
Calvert ..... *John's.*
Mounsey ..... *Trinity.*
Craven, Scott } *Æq.* *Trinity.*
Cleave, Duckworth } *Æq.* *Jesus.* *Trinity.*
Ware ..... *Trinity.*
Carey ..... *Trinity.*
Church ..... *Trinity.*
Johnson ..... *Emmanuel.*

Second Class.

Ds. Collier ..... *Trinity.*
Dicey, Royston } *Æq.* *Trinity.* *Trinity.*
Chenery ..... *Caius.*
Molesworth ..... *John's.*
Fleay, Griffith, Macaulay, Smallpeice, Spilsbury } *Æq.* *Trinity.* *Caius.* *Trinity.* *John's.* *Trinity.*
Druce, Hubbard, Watkins } *Æq.* *John's.* *Caius.* *John's.*
Stamer ..... *Trinity.*
Litchfield ..... *Trinity.*
Croad, Heilbronn, Wright } *Æq.* *Trinity.* *Pembroke.* *John's.*
Pike ..... *Trinity.*

Third Class.

(*N.B.—This class is arranged in alphabetical order.*)

Ds. Atkinson ..... *Trinity.*
Ayerst ..... *Caius.*
Clark ..... *Trinity.*
Cole ..... *Caius.*
Cracroft ..... *Trinity.*
Gisbone ..... *Trinity.*
Lowe ..... *Trinity.*
Porter ..... *Caius.*
Rowe ..... *Trinity.*
Story ..... *John's.*
Tiarks ..... *John's.*
Walter ..... *Cath. Hall.*

Chancellors' Medallists.

L. Craven ..... *Trinity.*
E. A. Scott ..... *Trinity.*

Smith's Prizemen.

J. B. Sprague ..... *John's.*
R. B. Batty ..... *Emmanuel.*

Bell's Scholars.

E. L. Brown ..... *Trinity.*
R. B. Worthington ..... *John's.*
H. P. Darwell ..... *Clare.*

Porson Prize.

S. H. Burbury ..... *John's.*

Browne's Medallists.

Greek Ode, H. M. Butler ... *Trinity.*
Latin Ode (none adjudged).
Epigrams, W. C. Green ..... *King's.*

Seatonian Prize.

Camden Medal.

C. S. Calverley ..... *Christ's.*

Craven's Scholars.

S. H. Burbury ..... *John's.*

Chancellors' English Medallists.

H. J. Reynolds ..... *King's.*

Members' Prizemen.

G. S. Sale ..... *Trinity.*
J. Foxley ..... *John's.*

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES. 1851 to 1853.

The *Professor of Moral Philosophy*, the *Professor of Civil Law*, the *Professor of Political Economy*, the *Professor of the Laws of England*, the *Professor of English History*.

1851.

ADDITIONAL.—H. A. Holden, M. A., *Trin.* *Deputy for the Professorship of English History*, F. W. Gibbs, M.A., *Trinity*.

First Class.

Mackenzie ..... *Trinity.*
Wilson ..... *Trinity.*
Bruce, Hon. T. ..... *Jesus.*
Hort ..... *Trinity.*

1852.

ADDITIONAL. — W. Johnson, M. A., *King's.*

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Livingstone ..... *Trinity.*
Gorham ..... *Trinity.*
Simmonds ..... *Jesus.*

Second Class.

Tatham ..... *John's.*
Mayor ..... *John's.*
Jennings ..... *Trinity.*
Heywood ..... *Trinity.*

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

Sharpe } ..... *Jesus.*
P. A. Smith } ..... *Trinity.*
Heard ..... *Caius.*

Second Class.

Snody ..... *Peter's.*
Sp. Perceval ..... *Trin. H.*
Duckworth ..... *Trinity.*

1853.

ADDITIONAL. — W. Johnson, M.A., *King's.*

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Sharpe ..... *Jesus.*
Ellis ..... *Trinity.*
Seeley ..... *Trinity.*
Lloyd ..... *Trinity.*

Second Class.

Perceval ..... *Trin. H.*

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES. 1851 to 1853.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The *Regius Professor of Physic*, the *Professor of Chemistry*, the *Professor of Anatomy*, the *Professor of Geology*, the *Professor of Botany*, the *Professor of Mineralogy*.

1851.

ADDITIONAL.—F. Fuller, M.A., *St. Peter's.*

First Class.

Liveing ..... *John's.*
Hort ..... *Trinity.*
Evans ..... *John's.*
Harden ..... *Magdalen.*

Second Class.

Payne ..... *Trinity.*
Wilson, A. ..... *Trinity.*

1852.

ADDITIONAL. — G. E. Paget, M.D., *Caius.*

First Class.

Yool ..... *Trinity.*
Young ..... *Christ's.*

Second Class.

Dr. Wilson, A. ..... *Trinity.*

1853.

ADDITIONAL. — G. E. Paget, M.D., *Caius.*

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Jeakes ..... *Peter's.*
Locock ..... *Trinity.*

Second Class.

Bousfield ..... *Queen's.*
Hunter ..... *Trinity.*
Burn ..... *Trinity.*

COMMENCING BACHELOR.

First Class.

Harrison ..... *Trinity.*

THE CENSUS OF 1851.

IN the ANNUAL REGISTER of 1851 will be found an Abstract of the CENSUS of Great Britain and Ireland taken in that year. The tables comprise the general results of the vast labours of the officers employed, and set out in one comprehensive view the numbers of the population at the end of each decennial period from 1801, when the enumeration of the people was first made, to 1851; the rate of increase, and the number of habitations.

Such an aggregate of numbers is calculated to convey but a single and simple idea; the one, certainly, which is best calculated to impress and satisfy the public mind —that of increase. But when applied to such a purpose as this, great figures conceal great facts; and it must strike the most unreflecting that were the immense masses of people represented by these figures searched into, and separated into their classic and several individualities, facts of great interest and of immense practical value would be discovered. The Census Returns are the raw material from which important conclusions as to the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the people, not less than their numbers, are to be derived.

To the Registrar General (Major Graham) and William Farr and Horace Mann, Esqrs., his "assistants in the matter of the Census" were entrusted the organisation and execution of the vast labour; and when the task had been performed, on them devolved the higher duties of the statistical science—the duty of investigating and collecting large classes of facts, which were not generally ascertainable from the Population Tables, and thus preparing for the statesman, historian, and philosopher certain results which will guide to purposes of practical utility.

In the first place, it is no more than justice to the officers who executed in a single night the wonderful task of enumerating a whole nation of 28,000,000 of persons, that some account should be given of the *machinery and process* whereby they were enabled to perform their undertaking. The labour was indeed rendered far more difficult than on previous occasions, the advance of the statistical science demanding much more information than that of mere numbers:—it was resolved that occasion should be taken to exhibit not merely the statistics of parishes, and the parliamentary

and municipal boroughs, but also of other large towns, and of the ecclesiastical districts and parishes which have been recently created; and in addition to the usual inquiries concerning occupation, age, and birthplace, it was determined to ascertain various particulars relative to the relationships of individuals, such as husband, wife, son, daughter, and to their *status* or civil condition, such as married or unmarried, widower or widow; and certain physical conditions, as blind, or deaf and dumb; as to their religious condition, such as the number and accommodation of the places of religious worship appertaining to the various denominations, and the number of persons generally frequenting them; and also as to the existing educational establishments and the number of scholars under instruction. It did not appear, however, that the Census Acts authorised the inquiries proposed relative to religion and education; and although the request for voluntary information was generally complied with, these returns are in some degree imperfect, and the labour of the officials was somewhat increased.

The Census of the British Islands is taken under the authority of two Acts of Parliament; one of which applies to England, Wales, and Scotland, and the other to Ireland. The Islands in the British Seas (the Channel Islands) coming within the words of neither statute, the enumeration was accomplished by the agency of the Home Office.

The local machinery in England and Wales was thus organised. Advantage was taken of the distribution of the kingdom into *registration districts* (for the most part conterminous with the poor-law unions). There are 624 such districts, each having a *superintendent registrar;* the districts are divided into 2190 *sub-districts*, each having a local *registrar of births and deaths.* These registrars were directed to form their sub-districts into *enumeration districts*, and to appoint an *enumerator* to each. Thus the whole kingdom was distributed among 30,610 enumerators.

In Scotland there is no system of registration. The Census was therefore committed to the sheriffs of the several counties; their substitutes appointed the parochial schoolmasters to the superintendence of the parishes, and these divided them into *enumeration districts*, and appointed proper *enumerators.* The number of parishes were 1010, and the enumeration districts 7873. In the Channel Islands 257 enumeration districts were formed. Public institutions, such as workhouses, prisons, asylums, were, in some instances, treated as districts. By these means the whole surface of Great Britain, and the small adjacent islands was divided into 38,740 enumeration districts.

There yet remained to be provided for the population afloat, either in our ports and inland harbours, or in British vessels on the high seas; and British subjects travelling or residing abroad. The first was committed to the charge of the officers of Customs, the second class was ascertained from the Registrar of Merchant Seamen; those serving in the royal navy from the Admiralty; the soldiers in the Colonies, the Indian army, &c., through the respective military authorities, and the travellers or residents abroad through the Foreign Office.

The staff being thus organised, the *materiel* of the Census was distributed and sub-distributed to the several classes of officers, and by them delivered to the people. They consisted of general books for the superintendent registrars, divisional books for the local registrars and sub-registrars, and separate schedules for the householders. The public forms amounted to 7,000,000, and the weight of forms, books, schedules, &c., to 52 tons. On the night of Sunday the 30th of March, the returns were directed to be filled in; on the following day the enumerators collected 38,740 schedules; and within a week examined and entered them in their enumeration-books, with summaries and estimates. These schedules and books were then transmitted to the 3220 local registrars, who carefully and systematically examined and revised these documents according to certain instructions. They then prepared a summary of the statements of the enumerators, and transmitted them, with the enumeration books, to the 624 superintendent registrars; but the original schedules were sent direct to the Census office. The duties of these last officers were, to examine, revise, and further classify the previous labours, and to transmit them to the Census office, there to undergo the final labours of the statistician. So effectual and complete had been this organisation, that within two months of the 30th of March, 4,300,000 householders' schedules, and some 39,000 enumeration books were received at the Census Office; and in a fortnight from that time, namely, on the 7th of June, a rough but very accurate statement of the population of Great Britain and of the number of their dwellings was in the hands of the public.

Numbers of the Inhabitants.

The general result of these vast labours, perfected by the subsequent careful revision, have been given in the Annual Register for 1851. That portion of the Returns which relates to the customary details of numbers and habitations (which fill three large volumes of tables) is prefaced by an introductory Report of great value; and these remarks are illustrated by maps and diagrams, which present to the eye in a most striking manner those results which are lost in the sea of figures. Some of the subjects treated of are not suited for a short account in this place; others would be of no utility unless given at greater length than space will permit. It must be sufficient to pick out a few interesting facts not to be gathered from the tables already printed.

The first Section of the Report developes in detail the Objects of the Census, and Machinery employed, which subjects have already been described. The second Section consists of Results and Observations.

§ 1. The Plan of Publication of the results of the Census. The facts having been classified, the publication consists of—first, the numbers of the people in Great Britain, distinguishing males and females, with the number of houses, occupied, unoccupied, and building; second, the ages of the population, their birthplace, condition as regards marriage, and occupations, the numbers of blind and

deaf and dumb people; third, the results of the analysis of the return of churches, chapels, schools, and scientific institutions.

The first of these publications is divided into 14 great topographical divisions, each complete in itself, and illustrated by maps and diagrams; and a general index makes every part equally accessible.

§ 2. Persons absent from Great Britain, and from their usual places of abode.—Since no Act of Parliament could compel all persons to repair to their proper places of abode and there remain until the Census should have been taken, it happened, of course, that a large number of persons—probably the customary average—were absent from home on the night of the 30th of March. The Report furnishes some curious particulars in this Respect. It appears, that the number of persons absent from this country at that time, was about a quarter of a million—namely, in the army, navy, marine, and merchant service, 212,194; and resident or travelling in foreign countries, 33,775. It might have been expected that these numbers would have been in some degree compensated by the foreigners resident in England. The abstracts as yet published do not give the number of foreigners domiciled in this country, either temporarily or permanently; but the total number of aliens who landed on our shores in 1851, amounted to no more than 65,233, notwithstanding the universal attraction of the Great Exhibition.

§ 3. Number of the People.—The Report attempts to convey some popular idea of the population as a mass;—from which it appears, that the whole 21,000,000 of people of Great Britain, allowing a square yard to each person, could be collected into one body on seven square miles.

The females exceed the males by 512,361, or in the proportion of 105 to 100; notwithstanding which excess, the births are exactly in reverse proportion, being 105 boys to 100 girls. The excess of females is greater in Scotland than in England, being as 110 to 100, while in England it is as 104 to 100.

The annual rate of increase in the population has varied in each decennial period, the lowest rate being in 1841–51, owing chiefly to increased emigration. In 1821–31 the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland was 274,317; in 1831–41, 717,913; but in 1841–51 it had increased to 1,693,516. It would give an idea of the progressive emigration, to state that in 1852 the number that left our shores were, on an average, 1000 per day.

It is estimated that of the 21,000,000 of persons who are included in the Census of Great Britain of 1851, 2,542,289 were born prior to and were enumerated in the Census of 1801. If the rate at which the inhabitants of Great Britain increased from 1801 to 1851 continues to prevail uniformly, the population will double itself every 52·5 years; that of England alone, every 51 years.

The Report indicates certain rules of the *Law of Population*. 1. The numbers of the population bear a definite relation to the mean life-time; *e. g.* mean life-time = 30; births 100,000 a year; deaths = the births; the population will be 3,000,000. It is pro-

bable that the mean life-time of the people did increase from 1801 to 1821, when the proportional increase in population was greatest. 2. The interval from the birth of one generation to the birth of their descendants in the generation following, bears also a definite relation to the numbers, which increase as the interval is shortened; *e. g.* increase of population 1·329 annually; interval from generation to generation, 33⅓ years; increase from generation to generation, 55 per cent. Early marriages have the effect of shortening the interval between generations, and tend in this way to increase the population. 3. An increase in the fertility of marriages will evidently cause an increase in the population. 4. A large direct action on the population is produced by the proportion of marriageable women who enter into the married state; *e. g.* it was found, that of a certain population, 36 married women bore 10 children, and 366 women of marriageable age, unmarried, bore 10 children. 5. The effect of emigration on population is very great. The large immigration from Ireland into Great Britain has contributed much to the increase of our population; on the other hand, the emigration from Great Britain has produced a more than countervailing effect. Emigrants contain an excess of population at the reproductive age; 2,685,747 persons emigrated between 1821 and 1851.

§ 4 discusses Families and Houses. Much difficulty has arisen as to the practical definition of a "family." In the present Census the "occupier" is substituted for "family," and the occupier is defined in the instructions to be (1.) a resident owner; or (2.) a person who paid rent, whether as tenant for the whole of the house; or (3.) as a lodger for any distinct floor or apartment. The return, therefore, includes all "heads of families" in the specific sense of the word, and all who held the whole or any separate portion of a house, so as to be responsible for the rent. The "occupiers," therefore, represent the "families" of the previous censuses.

In England and Wales the number of families in 1801 was 1,896,723, and in 1851, 3,712,290; in Scotland in 1801, 364,079, and in 1851, 600,098, giving an increase of families in 50 years of 2,051,586 in Great Britain.

In England the propensity is, that each family shall possess a separate house, and this isolation is carried out to a greater extent than in any other country. In Scotland, and on the Continent generally, the separate dwelling is most usually a "flat"—the distinction taken by a German traveller is, that the English divide their edifices perpendicularly into houses, the Germans horizontally into floors. The consequence is, that in densely-populated London there were eight persons to a house; while in the whole department of the Seine there were 22 persons to a house. In Glasgow, there were 5·4 families, consisting of 27·5 persons, to a house (in the English sense), and in Edinburgh, 4·2 families, of 20·6 persons. In Great Britain, the average number of persons to a family is 4·8, to a house, 5·7. In England, the number of persons to a house has somewhat decreased, while in Scotland it has increased from 5·5 to

7·8: but on the whole, the population has increased more rapidly than their habitations, in the proportion of 5·7 to 5·6. The number of persons to a family has increased from 4·6 to 4·8 each.

A "family," as distinguished from the "occupier," is defined to consist of a head and dependent members living together in the same dwelling—a son, for instance, married and living in his father's house, forms a part of his father's family. In respect of the constituent parts of families, certain subdistricts, containing 67,609 families, have been analysed; from which it appears, that the *heads of families* were—husbands and wives, 41,916; widowers or widows, 10,854; bachelors or spinsters, 14,399. More than one-half had children living with them, one-tenth had servants, a seventeenth had visitors, about an eighth had relatives living with them; 3503 families consisted of husband, wife, children, and servants; 4874 of husband, wife, and servants; 24,180 consisted of man and wife only. The results also showed, that, notwithstanding the ridicule of foreigners at the long trains of children *in diminuendo* they allege to accompany the British *mâle et femelle* on their Sunday peregrinations, not more than 6·4 families in all Great Britain have 12 children at home, 317 have 11, and 893 ten dwelling with them; and that the general average of children in each family living at home does not exceed two. Of isolated facts, the number of insane men in lunatic asylums is 97,533, of females, 11,251; in goals, males 24,593, females, 6366. The number of houseless vagrants on the Census night was 18,249.

§ 5. Towns. The Report states, that, in 1851, Great Britain contained 815 *towns* of various sizes. That the population of these towns was 10,556,288; and the population of the rest of Great Britain being 10,403,189, the very unexpected result follows, that the town and country population is very evenly balanced. London alone covers an area of 78,029 acres, or 122 square miles, and has a population of 2,362,236,—equal to 30 towns of the average size.

§ 6. Density and proximity of the population. Of course, as the population has increased in numbers, the proximity has become more dense. In England there are 226 persons to a square mile; in Scotland, 177; in Wales, 86; in the islands, 20. Such a calculation is more appreciable to the eye than to the ear; and some very capital maps and diagrams convey the information most distinctly; the best idea that can be conveyed by words is, that in 1801 the people of England were 153 yards asunder; but in 1851 only 108 yards; and that the mean distance between their dwellings was 362 and 252 yards.

§ 7. Territorial Subdivisions. i. and ii. *Islands.*

No doubt the reader will be startled to find that the "British Islands" number 500, of which 175 are inhabited: one of them, Little Papa, by one solitary woman; another, Inchcolm, by one solitary man.

Section iii. enters into an interesting historical investigation of the ancient civil divisions of England, Wales, and Scotland, from the earliest times—shires, hundreds, sessional divisions, mu-

nicipal cities and boroughs; the ecclesiastical divisions of dioceses, archdeaconries, deaneries, parishes, &c.; modern civil distribution into Parliamentary counties and boroughs, and the still more recent distribution into poor-law unions, sub-districts, and registration counties. The evils arising from the various divisions, few of them conterminous, are forcibly pointed out, and the adoption of an uniform system of territorial division is strongly recommended.

§ 8. The Report sums up the General Results of the inquiry. The observations are necessarily of great length, and not suited for this place. A few of the more striking deductions are these:—

That in the half century, from 1801 to 1851, the population has been *doubled* by the net addition of ten millions of persons. That this increase of the last half century nearly equals the increase in all preceding ages.

That the increase of the last ten years, 1841–51, exceeds the increase in the last fifty years of the last century.

That, contemporaneously with this large increase at home, large States have been peopled by our emigrants, whereby the English language, laws, and polity have been extended all over the globe.

In this period there have been noticed two internal migrations, the nature and results of which have not been fully understood; namely, the influx of Celtic population from Ireland into Great Britain, and the determination of the rural population to the great towns. The former must unquestionably have produced wonderful effects, both on the population it left behind and on the people with whom they intermixed. This Celtic migration seems now to be permanently diverted to the United States, and the effect of this cessation of cheap bone and muscle on the labour market will be a subject of curious investigation. The influx of the rural population to the towns seems to have escaped notice, until it became remarkable by the observation that the population of the towns was as great as the whole population of the country in former times, and was quite equal to the population of the rural districts. It is now noticed as a peculiarity of the movement in later times, that it is largely directed to new points, where a new manufacture is started as the staple of a district, and the whole neighbouring population become concentrated and absorbed in the new undertaking. Probably the removal of all exclusive privileges of trading has had a great effect in inducing persons to take up their residence in the ancient corporate towns. Probably, also, the result of further examination of the returns will show, that a large proportion of the population in the market, corporate, and manufacturing towns, and of the huge metropolis, was born in the country; and that consequently the interests of the whole individuals of the kingdom, whether allocated to town or country, are indivisibly intermixed by the thousand ties of blood and affection, by community of feelings and intelligence, and by innumerable interests of trade and commerce.

Religious Worship.

Such are the general results deducible from the legal and compulsory operation of the Census;

an investigation, beyond doubt, of primary importance, and the indispensable basis of all further inquiry.

It has, however, been noticed, that besides those points on which the Census officers were directed to inquire and the public to answer, there were certain others of scarcely secondary value which the experience of the Registrar-General pointed out as being of great interest and utility, and as to which the operations of the enumerators afforded the best and, indeed, the only machinery for obtaining correct information — namely, the number, varieties, and capabilities of the religious and scholastic institutions of the country. Although the proceedings necessary to gather this information proved to be beyond the authority given by law, the value of the information sought, and the aptitude of the occasion, induced the Secretary of State to authorize the Registrar-General to proceed in his design, in reliance upon the willingness of all parties and sects to aid in an object so evidently valuable. This confidence was not disappointed; the request met with nearly universal acquiescence, and returns were obtained from 14,077 churches belonging to the Church of England, and 20,390 places of worship of all other religious bodies. These numbers do not include *all* the places of worship or bodies of religionists, nor are all the details required furnished in every instance; the deficiencies are supplied by calculations, which the wide experience of the statisticians enables them to make with close approximation to the truth; and the returns therefore exhibit, for the first time, a nearly complete and perfectly reliable picture of the state of religion and education of Great Britain, as exhibited by its religious institutions.

The information thus acquired has been digested by proper officials, and the result as to religion has been published in a Report, addressed by Mr. Horace Mann (the gentleman to whom the duty was committed) to the Registrar-General. This document, which is of surpassing interest, is accompanied by introductory remarks and by general observations, by which the whole subject is placed in an easily-appreciable form. Of this valuable Report, which is necessarily of great extent, an abridgement has been compiled by the Author, and published by the authority of Government, at an almost nominal price.* From this Abridgement the information here given is derived.

There are in England and Wales 35 different religious communities or sects, 27 native and indigenous, and nine foreign.

The PROTESTANT CHURCHES are, *British*—Church of England and Ireland; Scottish Presbyterians (Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian Synod, Presbyterian Church in England); Independents or Congregationalists; Baptists (General, Particular, Seventh Day, Scotch, New Connexion, General); Society of Friends; Unitarians; Moravians, or United Brethren; Wesleyan Methodists (Original Connexion, New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, Wesleyan Association, Independent Methodists, Wesleyan Reformers); Calvinistic Methodists (Welsh Cal-

* *Religious Worship in England and Wales, Abridged from the Official Report made by Horace Mann, Esq., to George Graham, Esq., Registrar-General. London. Routledge.*

vinistic Methodists, Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion); Sandemanians or Glassites; New Church; Brethren.

Foreign—Lutherans; German Protestant Reformers; Reformed Church of the Netherlands; French Protestants.

Other Christian Churches—Roman Catholics; Greek Church; German Catholics; Italian Reformers; Catholic and Apostolic Church; Latter Day Saints, or Mormons.

Jews.—There are, besides these, certain isolated congregations of religious worshippers, but none sufficiently numerous and consolidated to be called a "sect."

The progress of religious opinions in England and the various Acts of the Legislature in reference to the subject, are treated with sufficient distinctness to convey a clear idea of the transition from the sole and undivided supremacy of the Catholic Church to the present condition of religious freedom in this country—a subject foreign to the purpose of this summary. Coming now to the individual Churches which form the above list, the Report gives a slight introductory sketch of the peculiar tenets or dogmas which have divided the Church of Christ into so many sections; and a brief account of the organism by which each conducts its religious polity. With these subjects, also, this paper has nothing to do. There then follow statistical details and deductions, which are of great interest.

The Church of England.

England is divided into two ecclesiastical *provinces* or *archbishoprics*. Canterbury, with twenty-one dioceses and 12,785,048 souls; and York, with seven dioceses and 5,285,687 souls. The dioceses are twenty-eight. There are 11,728 benefices in England and Wales, of which 1144 are in the gift of the Crown; 1853 of the Bishops; 938 of Chapters, &c.; 770 of the Universities, Colleges, &c.; 931 of the ministers of mother churches, and 6,092 of private persons. The total income of the Church in 1831 was 4.292,885*l.*, but as since that period 2029 churches have been built, and the value of church property has much increased, it was probably not under 5,000,000*l.* in 1851. The number of beneficed clergy in 1831 was 10,718, whose average gross income would be about 300*l.*; there were also 5230 curates, whose salary averaged 81*l.* each.

In 1831 the number of churches and chapels of the Church of England amounted to 11,825; in 1851 to 13,854, beside 223 buildings "used also for secular purposes;" showing an increase in 20 years of more than 2000 churches. Of the funds required for their erection, the State contributed 511,385*l.*, and the remainder, estimated at 5,500,000*l.*, was contributed by private individuals. This very large sum would be greatly augmented if thereto were added the money expended on the restoration of old churches. The new churches were, of course, erected in spots where the population had outgrown the accommodation, and therefore the religious wants of the community have been probably better provided for; but on the whole population the increase of persons has outgrown the increase of churches: in 1831 there was a church to every 1175 inhabitants, and in 1851 one to every 1296.

Of the 14,077 existing churches 9 67 are ancient, that is, were built before 1801. The following table shows the progress of church-building since that date.

	Number of Churches built.	Estimated Cost.		
		Total.	Public Funds.	Private Benefaction.
		£	£	£
1801 to 1831	500	3,000,000	1,152,044	1,847,956
1831 to 1851	2,029	6,087,000	511,385	5,575,615
1801 to 1851	2,529	9,087,000	1,663,429	7,423,571

After making an estimate for 1026 churches which made no returns, it appears that the 14,077 churches and chapels of the Church of England afford accomodation for 5,317,915 worshippers; and that on the Census Sunday there did actually attend therein, at the *morning service*, 2,541,244 persons; *afternoon*, 1,890,764; *evening*, 860,543.

Presbyterians.

The discipline of this body is administered by, 1. the *Kirk Session* (local); 2. the *Presbytery*, administering several local districts; from these an appeal lies to 3. the *Provincial Synod*; administering several presbyteries; and 4. the *General Assembly*.

The National Church of Scotland has in England three presbyteries and 16 congregations. The United Presbyterian Church, 5 presbyteries, and 62 congregations. The Presbyterian Church in England, 7 presbyteries, and 83 congregations.

Independents or Congregationalists.

This section of religionists has no organized polity, each congregation managing its own affairs; but in 1831, the "Congregational Union of England Wales" was founded for consultation on the state and prospects of the body, so far as may be consistent with the principle of independency. In 1851 the Independents had 3244 places of worship in England and Wales; and the attendance of worshippers on the Census Sunday was, *Morning*, 524,612; *Afternoon*, 232,285; *Evening*, 457,162.

Baptists.

The various sub-sections into which this body is broken up, render minute information inaccessible.

The different Baptist congregations as returned in 1851, were,—

Designation.	England.	Wales.	Total.
General Baptist (Unitarian)	90	3	93
General Baptist (New Connexion) . .	179	3	182
Particular Baptists (Calvinistic) . . .	1574	373	1947
Seventh Day Baptists	2	—	2
Scotch Baptists	12	3	15
Baptists Undefined	492	58	550

Society of Friends, or Quakers.

The community of Friends is modelled somewhat on the Presbyterian system. *Elders* are named to supervise the general affairs of the body; and *Overseers* to administer relief to the poorer members, and to see to the education of their children. Beside the authority exercised by each congregation within itself, the affairs of the general body are considered in gradation at monthly meetings, quarterly meetings, and yearly meetings. Since 1800 the number of their meeting-houses has decreased; but it is said that this arises, not from a diminution of members, but from their tendency to reside in towns. Large numbers of this society have emigrated to the United States. In 1800 they possessed 413 meeting-houses, in 1851, 371.

Unitarians.

The form of ecclesiastical government adopted by the Unitarians is substantially "Congregational;" each individual congregation ruling itself, without regard to any courts or synods. They consisted in 1851 of 229 congregations.

United Brethren, or Moravians.

Although the Census places this body of religionists among the native and indigenous, they had their origin in Germany; and the chief seat of their polity is still at Hernhutt, in Moravia.

The Moravian Church is formed on the episcopal model, and its bishops are in direct apostolical succession. Its discipline is regulated by certain "Congregational Orders or Statutes." Its affairs are directed by General Synods, of which one is universal, and meets at Hernhutt, the others local; the synods appoint boards of elders, who administer the particular congregations. The body is supposed to consist of not more than 12,000 members in the whole of Europe, and 6000 in America; but it is said that upwards of 100,000 more are in virtual connection with the Society, which is eminently distinguished for its missionary labours in the cause of universal Christianity. In 1851 the United Brethren had 32 chapels in England and Wales, affording accomodation for 9305 persons.

Wesleyan Methodists.

The numerical force and wide

extension of this very important body, founded by John Wesley, and its numerous sub-divisions, with very minute distinctions, (chiefly as to Church Government) preclude the attempt to give any account of its organization in this place. The numbers of the chapels belonging to the several denominations will show their relative proportions.

Designation.	Chapels.	Sittings.
Original Connexion	6579	1,447,580
New Connexion	297	96,964
Primitive Methodists . . .	2871	414,030
Bible Christians	482	66,834
Wesleyan Methodist Association. . .	419	98,813
Independent Methodists	20	2,263
Wesleyan Reformers	339	67,814

Calvinistic Methodists.

This body, founded by George Whitfield, has separated into separate religious bodies, chiefly under the two distinctive appellations of

	Chapels.	Sittings.
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	828	211,951
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	109	38,727

Sandemanians, or Glassites.

Founded in Scotland, about 1728, by Mr. Glass, a Minister of the Scotch National Church, and established in England by Robert Sandeman, about 1727. This body entertains opinions on Church Government very similar to the Congregationalists. The number of their congregations is six, and the number of sittings, 956.

The New Church.

Founded on the opinions of Emanuel Swedenborg, about 1745. Their general affairs are managed by a Conference, consisting of ministers and laymen; but no particular form of Church Government is directed by their founder. Their chapels are 50, giving 12,107 sittings.

The Brethren;

More commonly called the Plymouth Brethren. These religionists reject any distinctive appellation, and refuse to be identified with any section. They profess to have no doctrinal peculiarity, or definite ecclesiastical organization; they protest by their existence against all sectarianism; they recognise no separate orders of clergy or laity. Their places of worship are 132, with 18,529 sittings.

Of the English Churches not Protestant,

The Roman Catholics

are by far the most important body. The severe persecutions directed against the ancient Church of the land at the Reformation, and continued with so much perseverance until the period when the House of Brunswick was firmly seated on the throne, appear to have reduced the numbers of ad-

herents to the Pope of Rome to a very insignificant number. In the reign of William III. it appears by a Report, that the number of Papist *freeholders* was no more than 13,856; and that the number of persons of that religion was no more than 27,697. This latter statement is manifestly incorrect, and the first affords no indication of the number of Roman Catholics not holding land.

As their civil state was ameliorated, their numbers increased. In 1767 they were estimated at 67,916, and in 1780 at 69,376; and their chapels at 200. On Roman Catholic authority it is stated, that in 1824 they had 346 chapels; in 1831, 397; in 1841, 466; in 1851 the returns to the Census Office gave 570, with accommodation for 186,111 persons. The number of *attendances* on the Census Sunday was — *morning*, 252,783; *afternoon*, 53,967; *evening*, 76,880. These figures, however, do not afford the usual indication of the number of *persons*, for there are more than one service in each division of the day, and many Roman Catholics attend frequent services, or enter the chapels for frequent minor acts of devotion.

The Catholic and Apostolic Church.

The members of this body, which has risen into some mark within a few years, are more popularly known as "Irvingites." They make no exclusive claim to the title of the Catholic and Apostolic Church; they simply object to be called by any other. They do not profess to be, and do not acknowledge that they are, separatists from the Church, established or dominant in the land of their habitation, or from the general body of Christians therein; and so far from professing to be another sect, in addition to the numerous sects already dividing the Church, or to be "the Church," to the exclusion of all other bodies, they believe that their mission is to re-unite the scattered members of the one body of Christ. The only standard of faith which they recognise are the three creeds of the Catholic Church—the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene, and the Athanasian. The speciality of their religious belief, whereby they are distinguished from other Christian communities, stands in this: that they hold apostles, prophets, evangelists, and pastors to be abiding ministries in the Church, and that these ministries, together with the power and gifts of the Holy Ghost, dispensed and distributed among her members, are necessary for preparing and perfecting the Church for the second advent of the Lord; and that supreme rule in the Church ought to be exercised as at the first, by twelve apostles, not elected or ordained by men, but called and sent forth immediately by God. The congregations which have been thus authorised are placed under the pastoral rule of angels or bishops, with whom are associated, in the work of the ministry, priests and deacons.

In the forms of worship observed, the prayers and other devotions to be found in the principal liturgies of the Christian Church are used wherever appropriate. In their ritual observances and offices of worship, external and material things have their place. As certain practices and things are used in sacramental and symbolic agency, so also the use of other material things, such as oil, lights,

incense, &c., as symbols and exponents of spiritual realities belongs to the dispensation of the Gospel. The members of this body dedicate to the Lord a tenth part of their increase and income of every description.

The church has 32 chapels, with sittings for 7,437 persons; the attendance on the Census Sunday was—*morning*, 3,176; *afternoon*, 1,659; *evening*, 2,707.

The Latter Day Saints, or Mormons.

This creed originated in America, but has been propagated in England among certain of the poorer classes with no inconsiderable success. The history of their opinions, sufferings, and achievements, would show perhaps the most remarkable religious movement which has happened since the days of Mahomet.

The creed originated with one Joseph Smith, an illiterate native of the State of Vermont; and is based on the assertion that the American Indians are a remnant of the Israelites, and that certain records written by the Jewish prophets, and containing history and prophecy, remained concealed in a certain hill. These things being revealed to Joseph Smith by an angel, in 1823, he searched the spot, and discovered a stone box in which was deposited the "Record"—a collection of thin plates of gold, held together by three golden rings. The writing on these plates was in the "Reformed Egyptian," which Smith was enabled to read by the aid of an instrument composed of two crystal lenses set in the two rims of a bow, which was found with the Record, and which Smith declared to be the Urim and Thummin used by the ancient seers. The new creed was preached, found first a few followers, then increased, and after the lapse of a few years, in 1839, numbered 15,000 adherents. They founded a city which they called Nauvoo, or "The Beautiful," in Illinois. They here built a splendid temple, and founded a new and powerful community, which hardly recognised the laws of the State. Certain doctrines and practices of these people roused the indignation of the surrounding inhabitants, and Smith and his brother were massacred in prison, in 1844 One Brigham Young was then elected to the post of "Prophet," and conducted the affairs of the community with great success for two years. The hatred of the citizens of the States still raged against the Mormonites, numerous skirmishes took place, and finally, the city was regularly besieged by an overwhelming popular force, with cannon. Corresponding preparations were made for defence; but the leaders judged it best to come to terms, and they agreed to quit the State altogether in two years. The elders of the church took a very bold resolution. Aware that the hostility of the Illinois would be repeated in any other State of the Union to which they might remove, they resolved to found an altogether new State beyond the boundaries of the Confederation. The location adopted, with equal policy and daring, was far beyond the Rocky Mountains, some thousands of miles from their old settlements, over desert plains, unbridged rivers, and through the passes of snow-capped mountains, where they could build their "earthly Zion" secure from molestation, and bid defiance to their enemies, until they should become too powerful to be further inter-

fered with. For this purpose, a large body of pioneers left Nauvoo in 1846, and traversed the fearful districts on the route, sowing corn and planting vegetables on favourable spots, over a wide expanse, to supply food to the great body which were to follow in the next year. The pioneers were two years on their journey, but finally arrived in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, where it had been resolved to form their State, in 1848, in time to sow a large breadth of corn for an autumn crop. The main body of Mormonites were expelled from Nauvoo in 1846, contrary to the terms which gave them till the following year, and were thus compelled to pursue the route of their pioneering party before adequate provision could be made for them. The consequence was, that the caravans of many thousands of men, women, and children, several thousand waggons, large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, suffered dreadful hardships on the journey, from cold, heat, thirst, and privation. But the movement was effected, and in 1847 and 1848 the new city was established. The State formed in this Valley has been called "Utah," and has been admitted into the United States Confederacy. The Mormonites immediately betook to proselytising, and their missionaries are said to have met with great success both in England and the Continent. It is stated that 20,000 persons have left England for the Great Salt Lake, and that there are upwards of 30,000 persons of the community still abiding here.

It would probably not be fair to attempt to give in so small a space as could be afforded here the points of an entirely new faith; nor does it seem certain that they can be ascertained from unprejudiced authority. The doctrine of a plurality of wives—the practice which caused such intense hostility in the United States—seems to be denounced by their standard books; but there is evidence that something of the character of polygamy is allowed.

The Mormonites have in England and Wales 222 places of worship, most of them, however, mere rooms. The number of sittings, 30,783. The attendance on the Census Sunday was—*morning*, 7517; *afternoon*, 11,481; *evening*, 16,628.

Isolated Congregations.

Besides these sects, which have more or less of an associated polity, there are numerous congregations too individual to be more than placed under a general classification, such as—(1.) those in which two or more congregations belonging to named sects, having some sympathies in common, have united in worship; as the Independents and Baptists have done in 61 instances. There are in the whole 128 congregations of varying ingredients. (2.) There are 92 congregations based upon the profession of peculiar doctrines, *e. g.* Calvinists, 81 congregations; Calvinists, supra-lapsarian, 1 congregation. (3.) There are a large group of congregations which, disliking to be identified with anything appearing to be sectarian, refuse to call themselves by any but a very general or a merely negative appellation: for example, Christians, 96 congregations; New Testament Christians, 2; Non-Sectarian, 7. There are placed in this group 154 congregations.

(4.) Those admitting connection with a named sect but do not specify a more minute association, 40 congregations. (5.) Missionary congregations, 48. (6.) There are 78 congregations difficult to classify; of which the Johanna Southcott imposture still retains two. These "isolated congregations" make up together 539 places of worship, with 104,481 sittings.

Of FOREIGN CHURCHES there are, *Protestant*—Lutherans, 6 congregations; French Protestants, 3; Reformed Church of the Netherlands, 1; German Protestant Reformers, 1. Of OTHER CHURCHES—German Catholics, 1 congregation; Italian Reformers, 1; Greek Church, 3.

The JEWS have 53 synagogues, with accommodation for 8438 worshippers.

The Table, page 431, will show at one view the total number of attendants at public worship, in connection with each religious body, including estimates for deficient returns.

The Report follows up these statistics with some valuable observations on SPIRITUAL PROVISION AND DESTITUTION.

In estimating the amount of accommodation which would be held a sufficient provision for the religious wants of the inhabitants of any country, the first consideration is, what proportion of a community religiously disposed can be expected to attend religious worship at any one time. It is obvious that a considerable number may be justifiably absent; for instance, young children, sick, aged, and infirm persons, persons in charge of these and of houses and buildings, domestic servants, persons employed in public conveyances, and others engaged in employments on "works of necessity and mercy." It appears to result from the best estimates that can be made, that of the 18,000,000 of our population, 7,500,000 persons, or 42 per cent., will be necessarily absent from a public service of any given time. It by no means follows that all of these are absent from some religious service on the Sunday; because, especially in the case of domestic servants, a system of attendance by reliefs is generally practised. The adoption, therefore, of double or treble service materially affects the question of sufficient church accomodation. It remains, therefore, to see how far the provision is sufficient for the remaining 10,398,013; for accommodation to be sufficient must be adequate for all that are able as well as willing to attend—for the idle and the criminal, as well as the religiously disposed: and how the deficiency is in the course of provision, or how it may be supplied.

It appears from the best calculation that can be made that no church accommodation can be sufficient that does not provide for 58 per cent. of the entire population to be present at one time. Nor is it sufficient that this accommodation for the whole worshippers shall exist over the whole country. The superfluity of one district will not compensate the deficiency of another. The requisite proportion must exist topically as well as generally; and not only that—the provision must be accommodated to the exact proportion of the several denominations.

The religious accommodation of England and Wales is represented by 10,212,563 sittings; leaving at first sight a deficiency of only

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANTS AT PUBLIC WORSHIP, IN CONNECTION WITH EACH RELIGIOUS BODY; including Estimates for deficient Returns.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	Number of Places of Worship.	Number of Attendants in the total Number of Places of Worship (including an Estimate for the Places which sent defective Returns.)			Total Number of Attendances.
		Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.	
PROTESTANT CHURCHES:					
BRITISH:					
Church of England	14,077	2,541,244	1,890,764	860,543	5,292,551
Scottish Presbyterians:					
Church of Scotland	18	6,949	960	3,849	11,758
United Presbyterian Church	66	17,725	5,085	8,818	31,628
Presbyterian Church in England	76	22,908	3,390	10,826	37,124
Reformed Irish Presbyterians	1	..	..	..	..
Independents	3,244	524,612	232,285	457,162	1,214,059
Baptists—					
General	93	5,404	3,130	8,562	22,096
Particular	1,947	292,656	175,572	272,524	740,752
Seventh Day	2	27	40	16	83
Scotch	15	649	986	312	1,947
New Connexion, General	182	23,951	15,718	24,652	64,321
Undefined	550	38,119	23,822	39,050	100,991
Society of Friends	371	14,364	6,619	1,495	22,478
Unitarians	229	28,483	8,881	12,697	50,061
Moravians	32	4,993	2,466	3,415	10,874
Wesleyan Methodists					
Original Connexion	6,579	492,714	383,964	667,850	1,544,528
New Connexion	297	36,801	22,620	39,624	99,045
Primitive Methodists	2,871	100,125	176,435	234,635	511,195
Bible Christians	482	14,902	24,345	34,612	73,859
W. M. Association	419	32,308	21,140	40,655	94,103
Independent Methodists	20	601	1,311	1,208	3,120
Wesleyan Reformers	339	30,470	16,080	44,953	91,503
Calvinistic Methodists:					
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	828	79,728	59,140	125,244	264,112
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	109	21,103	4,380	19,159	44,642
Sandemanians	6	439	256	61	756
New Church	50	4,846	2,404	3,102	10,352
Brethren	132	5,699	4,509	7,384	17,592
Isolated Congregations	539	36,969	24,208	43,498	104,675
FOREIGN:					
Lutherans	6	1,152	264	..	1,416
French Protestants	3	225	32	150	407
Reformed Church of the Netherlands	1	70	..	..	70
German Protestant Reformers	1	120	..	60	180
OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES:					
Roman Catholics	570	252,783	53,967	76,880	383,630
Greek Church	3	240	..	..	240
German Catholics	1	500	..	200	700
Italian Reformers	1	..	20	..	20
Catholic and Apostolic Church	32	3,176	1,659	2,707	7,542
Latter Day Saints	222	7,517	11,481	16,628	35,626
Jews	53	2,910	1,202	1,918	6,030
TOTAL	34,467	4,647,482	3,184,135	3,064,449	10,896,066

185,450. But by the unequal distribution there is really not accommodation *within the reach of those that want it*, for a greater number than 8,753,279; leaving an actual deficiency of 1,644,734 sittings at the least. Two prominent cases will forcibly illustrate this position. The City of London has accommodation for 81 per cent. of its inhabitants, the parish of Shoreditch for 18 per cent.; the former has a superfluity of 13,338 sittings, the latter a deficiency of 43,755. Wales is remarkable for the general excess of its provision over its inhabitants. Machynlleth has 123 sittings to every 100 persons; Dolgelly, 116; Builth, 114; Conway, 113; Rayader, 112; Pwllheli, 110. Again, it is a general rule, and was of course to be anticipated, the country districts are far better off in this respect than the towns. Upon the whole it appears that the urban districts, containing 8,294,240 persons, have sittings for 3,814,215, or 46 per cent.; while rural districts, with 9,633,369 inhabitants, have sittings for 6,398,348, or 66·5 per cent. The proportion is in inverse ratio to the size of the towns. This evidently arises from the original religious settlement of the kingdom. A church was erected in every parish, frequently without reference to the number of inhabitants; indeed, if we look to the small population of the kingdom at the period when the majority of our parish edifices were built, the people must have been tremendously over-churched: enormous buildings of great beauty were built, apparently to gratify the pride or superstition of the founders. Since that period the general population has increased at least fourfold, and more in some districts than in others; the discovery of mineral wealth, of mercantile fitness, of manufacturing and transit facilities, has given the people inducements to settle and multiply in particular provinces, while the up-rising of numerous manufacturing towns has collected in masses enormous multitudes, for whom the religious provision, where any provision was attempted at all, was miserably deficient. It appears, in short, that of the deficiency of 1,644,734 sittings, 1,332,922, or 80 per cent., are required for about 60 boroughs, either new, or which have suddenly started into magnitude.

The efforts which have been made to remedy this state of spiritual destitution, however inadequate in the whole, have been enormous; as witness the successful movement of the Bishop of London for building 50 new churches for the metropolitan parishes. As already stated, upwards of 2500 churches have been built within the last 50 years; a very large proportion of the places of worship of the Dissenters and of other religionists have been built within the same period. Taken in the gross, our rate of progress in this respect has not been unsatisfactory. Previous to 1821 our population increased in a greater ratio than accommodation for religious worship; for while from 1801 to 1821 our numbers increased 34·9 per cent., the latter had gained only 17·8 per cent.: but since 1821, while the people have increased 49·4 per cent., the sittings have increased 67·6; or, while the proportion of sittings to population in 1801 was 58·1 per cent., and had declined in 1821 to 50·8, it had risen in 1851 to 57 per cent. Nevertheless, the

absolute deficiency of sittings has greatly increased in number. It is extremely difficult to arrive at the actual extent to which the accommodation is made available. It appears, however, that the total of 10,212,563 sittings in places of worship of all denominations that were open on the Census Sunday for public worship for *morning*, *evening*, and *afternoon* service—or for one, two, or all of them—presented accommodation for 20.489,448 sitters; and were actually occupied by the aggregate number of 10,986,066 sitters, estimated to represent 7,261,032 individual worshippers.

The Church of England provides 5,317,915 sittings, of which 21,673 are practically unavailable from distance, &c. The number available by being open for one, two, or three services on the Census Sunday was 10,418,823, occupied by 4,939,514 sitters.

The Protestant Dissenting churches provide accommodation for 4,627,422 persons. The number of available sittings at the aggregate services is 9,651,438.

Of the total existing number of 10,212,563 sittings the Church of England provides 5,317,915, and all other Churches 4,894,648.

Taking the number of attendances in proportion to the available accommodation of the Protestant sects, the *Independent Methodists* appear to be actuated by the most fervent zeal, for they used 46 per cent. of their means. The *Wesleyan Reformers* rank next, using 45 per cent.; the *Wesleyans*, generally, seem zealous observers of the Sabbath. The *Church of England* used 33·2 per cent.; the *Independents*, 37·9 per cent.; the *United Presbyterian Church*, 33·6 per cent.; the *Society of Friends*—probably the laxity of attendance can be explained—used only 7·9 per cent. The *Roman Catholics* availed themselves to the large proportion of 68·7 per cent.; which is in some degree accounted for by the number of their services, particularly in the morning.

Such are the more prominent facts elicited from the Census Returns in reference to this important subject. They are the elaboration of an officer well skilled in the science of statistics, and accustomed to deal with figures as representatives of facts; they may, therefore be relied on as deductions made in good faith from the returns obtained. They are here necessarily presented in a very disjointed and insufficient form. The Tables themselves afford the primary information to those who have time and interest enough to investigate them. They are of inappreciable importance; for they present, for the first time, an exact and faithful picture of the religious state of England and Wales.

Religious Worship, Scotland.

In respect of the statistics of Religious Worship in Scotland, the returns to the Census Office are by no means so complete as those relating to England. For these, several reasons are given, which, it is to be hoped, will be overcome on the next occasion. The effect of the instructions given to the enumerators—that the inquiry was a *voluntary* measure—seems to have been more awkward in Scotland than in England. First, the enumerators were less careful to deliver the forms; secondly, parties were less willing to supply the information; and,

thirdly, there being no class of officers within the sphere of the Registrar-General's influence, like the Registrars in England, that able officer could make no attempt to supply by subsequent inquiries such deficiencies as were apparent. The returns that have been received show an aggregate of 3395 places of worship, with 1,834,805 sittings, or accommodation for 63·5 per cent. of the population. In this respect Scotland is in a favourable position as compared with England, where the accommodation is only 57·0 per cent.; and as the proportion of sittings to the population sufficient for all practical purposes is estimated to be 58·0 per cent., Scotland would be overchurched, were it not that in the thinly-inhabited districts there is a great surplus, and in those towns which have rapidly increased a great deficiency, of sittings.

The number of *attendants* on the Census Sunday maintains the character of the Scottish people for attention to their religious duties. In the *morning* the number was 943,951; *afternoon*, 619,863; *evening*, 188,874. The comparative proportion of these attendances to the population is 32·7, 21·5, and 6·5 per cent., while in England it is 25·9, 17·7, and 17·1 per cent.; and therefore, singularly enough, the total of attendances in both countries, in proportion to the population, is precisely the same, namely, 60·7 per cent. The position of Scotland in regard to its national form of worship does not afford the same means of comparison with the various other denominations of religionists, as is presented by the relation of the Established Church of England to those bodies in that country. The great principle of church polity in North Britain is the Presbyterian; but the great disruption of the Established Church, by which so large a proportion of its ministers and members seceded and formed themselves into the Free Church in 1843, differing not at all in point of doctrine, and only in one prominent point of church government from that which they left, introduces an element of difficulty into the comparison. Assuming, however, that the several denominations together are the Presbyterian Church, it is found that they possess 1,584,936 sittings out of 1,834,805, leaving only 249,870 for the members of all other churches. The Free Church party do not seem to have carried with them in their secession—wonderful as it was—so large a proportion as is supposed in England, since their churches and sittings are 889* and 495,335 respectively, against 1183 and 769,088 of the Establishment; nor do the number of attendances show that the amount of accommodation presented by the former is owing to its having been provided for the *united* church, since there attended at the morning service of the 30th of March 351,454 persons, and in the Free Churches 292,308. In respect of attendance at the afternoon and evening services, the Free Church has a great numerical superiority.

The religious body next in numbers are the *Independents or Congregationalists*—a fact not surprising

* It must not be overlooked that these nine hundred churches have been built and the ministers provided for within a period of seven years!—and that these edifices are distributed over the whole face of the country, in districts where the people are poor and thinly scattered, equally with those occupied by a numerous and wealthy population.

when it is considered that that form of church polity is but a step further in degree in the principle of individual judgment and religious liberty. The *Roman Catholics* are rather more numerous in proportion than in England. The Church of Rome maintained a strong hold on the population of some of the Highland districts; and in the manufacturing and commercial towns of the west, there has been a large immigration of Irish, affording a cheap supply of labour, many of whom have become settled, and of course requiring the religious accommodation necessary to the exercise of their worship. The *Episcopal Church* possesses 134 churches, with 40,022 sittings—a very small number, considering their proximity to, and their close connection with, a nation of episcopalians.

The proportion of attendants to the accommodation will probably depend in some degree upon the numbers of the population; where it is large, the accommodation will probably be made much use of; where small, it will generally be found to be over-abundant: in other words, the provision can more readily be suited to the average attendance from a large population than from a small. Some such rule is required to explain a great discrepancy in the results as to the Scotch dissenting communities. The Roman Catholics make the greatest avail of their accommodation, their 52,766 sittings having been used in the morning services by 43,878, and in all the services by 79,723. This, however, is by no means equal to the attendance in England, where 186,111 sittings were used in the morning by 252,783, and in all the services by 383,630 occupants. This may perhaps be explained by the services being many, attended by the same persons. The next in degree are the members of the Episcopal Church, who attended in the proportion of 1·1 person to each sitting; next, the United Presbyterians, averaging 1·16, and then the members of the Free Church, averaging 1·12 person to each sitting. The proportional attendance of the Established Church was greatly deficient, being little more than ·73 to each sitting; but this is readily accounted for by the secession. The disproportion of attendance of members of other denominations to the accommodation is very remarkable. Several suggestions may be offered as accounting for this. They may have decreased in numbers; they may have overbuilt themselves, or miscalculated their numbers; or the rule of average above alluded to may apply forcibly. The *Baptists* have but 20,958 attendances to 26,086 sittings. The *Society of Friends* return no more than 338 attendances to 2152 sittings in seven places of worship.

The other religious societies of Scotland offer little for remark, save that the Mormons have 20 places of worship with 3182 sittings, a proportion not a little surprising in a nation so shrewd and so well instructed in dogmatic theology as the Scotch.

The following table will present at one glance the most complete information on the subject of religious worship in Scotland that the Census officers have been able to obtain.

TABLE showing the total ACCOMMODATION and ATTENDANCE in Scotland, so far as returned to the Census Office; *including an estimate* for Returns defective, and for others known to be missing.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Total Number of Places of Worship and Sittings.		Number of Attendants at Public Worship on Sunday, March 30, 1851.			Total Number of Attendances.
	Places of Worship	Sittings.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.	
PROTESTANT CHURCHES:						
Presbyterian—						
Established Church .	1,183	767,088	351,454	184,192	30,763	566,409
Reformed Presbyterian Church	39	16,969	8,739	7,460	2,180	18,379
Original Secession Church	36	16,424	6,562	5,724	1,629	13,915
Relief Church . .	2	1,020	220	250	275	745
United Presbyterian Church	465	288,100	159,191	146,411	30,810	336,412
Free Church . . .	889	495,335	292,308	198,583	64,811	555,702
Episcopal Church . .	134	40,022	26,966	11,578	5,360	43,904
Independents, or Congregationalists . .	192	76,342	26,392	24,866	17,273	68,531
Baptists	119	26,086	9,208	7,735	4,015	20,958
Society of Friends .	7	2,152	196	142	...	338
Unitarians	5	2,437	863	130	855	1,848
United Brethren, or Moravians . . .	1	200	16	...	55	71
Wesleyan Methodists—						
Original Connexion .	70	19,951	8,409	2,669	8,610	19,688
Primitive Methodists	10	1,890	327	404	715	1,546
Independent Methodists	1	600	190	150	180	520
Wesleyan Reformers	1	...	11	...	11	22
Glassites, or Sandemanians	6	1,068	429	554	100	1,083
New Church . . .	5	710	211	67	120	398
Campbellites . . .	1	80	11	14	...	25
Evangelical Union. .	28	10,319	3,895	4,504	2,171	10,570
ISOLATED CONGREGATIONS	60	11,322	2,871	2,047	3,053	7,971
OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES:						
Roman Catholics . .	117	52,766	43,878	21,032	14,813	79,723
Catholic and Apostolic Church	3	675	272	126	190	588
Latter Day Saints, or Mormons	20	3,182	1,304	1,225	878	3,407
JEWS	1	67	28	...	7	35
TOTAL	3,395	1,834,305	943,951	619,863	188,874	

LIFE OF

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

"In Miltiade erat magna auctoritas apud omnes civitates, nobile nomen, laus rei vilis maxima."—CORNELIUS NEPOS.

"Thus was this expedition finished . . . . having, in its event, strongly evinced this important truth—That though prudence, intrepidity, and perseverance, united, are not exempt from the blows of adverse fortune; yet, in a long series of transactions, they usually rise superior to its power, and, in the end, rarely fail of proving successful."—ANSON'S VOYAGE.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Duke of Wellington, was the fourth son of Garrett, second Baron and first Earl of Mornington, by Anne, eldest daughter of Arthur-Trevor, Viscount Dungannon. He was born in Merrion Street, Dublin,* on the 1st of May, 1769, a year remarkable for the birth of many great men, and in which the Emperor Napoleon placed his own nativity, although, in fact, he was born on the 5th of February, 1768; Wellington was, therefore, one year younger than his great antagonist.

He was descended of two Anglo-Irish families of distinction, his ancestral race being a branch of the Colleys or Cowleys, of Rutlandshire, which had settled in Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII.; but his name was derived from the Sussex family of Wesley or Wellesley, a cadet of which was one of the earliest conquerors of Ireland, and acquired extensive possessions in Meath and Kildare. The Cowleys and Wesleys intermarried, and the heir of the latter family being childless, bequeathed his estates to his cousin Richard Colley, who thereon assumed the name of Wesley. By this name thus spelt, the family of the Earl of Mornington was known, and in this manner the early commissions of the future Great Captain were gazetted. Their descent from the Colleys was commemorated by the title of Baron Cowley, chosen by Henry the sixth of the illustrious brethren.

In 1746, this Richard Wesley was created Baron Mornington. His son Garrett, who was created Viscount Wellesley and Earl of Mornington in 1760, was the father of a family which attained extraordinary distinction. His eldest son Richard was the consolidator of our immense empire in the East. Arthur, his fourth son, was sent to Eton, and thence to the Military College at Angers, of which seminary Napoleon Buonaparte had been a pupil for a short time. His military studies were under the direction of the celebrated engineer Pignerol, and the extraordinary career of Wellington is at once the testimony of the genius

* It has been generally stated that his birthplace was Dargan Castle, in the county of Meath; but in the discussions which arose at the time of his death it seems established—at any rate, until the facts shall have been well sifted—that the Irish capital is entitled to the honour.

of the master and of the diligence of the pupil; for young Wesley was only in his 18th year when he received his first commission as ensign, in the 73rd Foot, on the 7th of March, 1787. The family of the Wellesleys was extensively allied in Ireland, and possessed of the full genius for political intrigue, which distinguished the Irish aristocracy of the period. The rise of the young soldier through the grades of his profession was rapid; not less so, perhaps, that soon after he obtained his ensigncy he became a member of the Irish Parliament, for the borough of Trim. It was probably of no small advantage in his future career, that in the steps of his promotion he was transferred for two brief periods to the 12th and 18th Light Dragoons, as he thereby acquired a practical knowledge of the cavalry service. The several corps which have the honour of bearing the name of Wellesley on their rolls are the 73rd, 76th, and 41st Foot; the 12th Light Dragoons, the 58th Foot, the 18th Light Dragoons, and the 33rd Foot, of which latter regiment he became lieutenant-colonel and commander in September, 1793. In the case of the Duke of Wellington, this quick promotion, due to family influence and political jobbery, was of the most eminent service to his country, since it carried him rapidly through those grades in which his military genius could have no scope, and placed him at once, when called upon active service, in a condition to display his great abilities; it made him the commanding genius of the European war, in which otherwise he might but have struggled into eminence at the close.

In June, 1794, the 33rd Regiment, under the command of its youthful lieutenant-colonel—for he was then only in his 26th year—was ordered to join the army serving in the Netherlands under the Duke of York against the French Republicans. When the 33rd joined, the campaign had already closed against the allies. The Austrians had separated from the Duke, and had retreated to the Rhine, leaving the British force to contend against the immense masses of Republicans, who now assailed them on every side. The weather was of unprecedented severity, the army badly clothed, half starving, ill-disciplined and dispirited. The newly-arrived *corps* was formed into the rear-guard, and their unexhausted vigour checked the enemy and saved the army. The numerous encounters of the rear-guard with the enemy gave opportunity to such a display of skill and intelligence on the part of Lieut.-Colonel Wellesley, that he was speedily promoted to the command of a brigade. The fighting was over, but the army continued its retreat over a country deeply covered with snow, the cold frequently 15° or 20° below freezing. The men were perishing by cold and hunger, outrages were committed by the desperate soldiery, which brought severe retaliation by the inhabitants; the soldiers perished by hundreds at the bivouacs; it was the prototype of the Moscow retreat. This campaign proved an invaluable lesson to the military mind of Wellington. He had witnessed the operations of war on a great scale; he had seen the vital importance of a good commissariat; the fatal consequences of ill-discipline and insubordination; he had taken a part in large combined movements, under those circumstances which call forth the military genius with the severest accuracy—a superior enemy and

adverse fortune; and he had learnt that the civil genius is not less necessary to success in arms than the military. It cannot be doubted that the disastrous campaign of 1794 was fraught with lessons which produced so much ultimate glory.

The 33rd had scarcely landed in England from this disastrous campaign before they received orders to embark for the West Indies; stress of weather, however, compelled the transports to return to Portsmouth, their destination was changed, and they were sent to Bengal.

In February, 1797, Colonel Wellesley landed at Calcutta. In the following year his brother, the Marquess of Wellesley, became Governor-General of India. The large intellect of this distinguished man grasped the whole position of the British dominion in the East, and conceived those great designs for crushing its rivals and firmly establishing its supremacy, which the two brothers lived to see fully accomplished. At that period the Peninsula of India was ruled by powerful native princes. The Presidency of Bengal was, indeed, a wide and mighty dominion; but the Presidency of Bombay was surrounded and oppressed by the Mahratta States; and that of Madras shrunk under the menacing attitude of Tippoo, the able Sultan of Mysore, who was intriguing with the French with the avowed purpose of expelling the English from the Peninsula. The Marquess at once resolved to hurl the whole power of the British in India upon the Sultan of Mysore. The 33rd Regiment was transferred to the Madras army, of which the command was given to General Harris, who was joined by a contingent of the Nizam. The 33rd was brigaded with this native force, which was commanded by Colonel Wellesley, who commenced his career of Indian fame by his conduct at the preliminary battle of Malavelly. During the subsequent siege of Seringapatam, April and May, 1799, Colonel Wellesley was repulsed in a night attack upon an advanced post of the enemy, a circumstance which has been unduly commented upon, since nothing is more common in warfare than failures in minor operations, and for this Colonel Wellesley was not responsible. After the storming and capture of the city, in which Tippoo perished like a soldier, Wellesley, who had commanded the reserve in the trenches, was appointed to the command, to the prejudice of Colonel Baird, who had bravely led the assault—an injustice for which time brought about its revenges, for in after times Baird, in his turn, superseded Wellesley. On the final arrangement he was appointed to the government of the Mysore territory. It was during this command that he schooled himself in every branch of civil and military administration. His natural talents rapidly developed themselves, and showed that aptitude for details, that discernment and decision, aided by indefatigable industry and admirable method, which distinguished him to the close. By his firm, temperate, and judicious rule, the natives of Mysore were speedily conciliated, and his name and rule are gratefully remembered in Mysore to the present day.

In May of 1800, Colonel Wellesley was offered the military command in Batavia; but although credit and great advantages seemed likely to accrue from it, he refused,

upon the ground of the unsettled state of the Mahratta territory. In July, the tranquillity of the Mysore was disturbed by Dhoondiah Waugh, "the King of the Two Worlds," a daring freebooter, who rallied around him a numerous force of Tippoo's disbanded army, and who, if not speedily subdued, seemed about to establish a new dynasty in Central India. Colonel Wellesley took the field against him, and by a combination of skill, incessant activity and daring, broke up, defeated, and destroyed the bands of the freebooter, who was slain. By this energetic campaign, tranquillity was restored throughout central and southern India.

The progress of the French in Egypt, and their known intrigues with the native princes of India, had greatly alarmed the British Government. A considerable force was therefore collected at Trincomalee, for the purpose either of impeding the advances of the French on the Red Sea, or of capturing the Mauritius; of this force Colonel Wellesley received the command (15th of November). In February, 1801, the Governor-General at Calcutta received orders to send this force to the Red Sea; at the same time the Government sent copies of the despatch to Colonel Wellesley, at Madras; seeing the necessity of saving time, he resolved to sail, without awaiting orders from Calcutta, for Egypt. Touching at Bombay, he found his proceeding condemned, and himself superseded by General Baird (21st of February); the Governor-General conceiving that such an expedition should be entrusted to a general officer, and that such a precedent as Colonel Wellesley's, if passed over, might be fraught with danger. Colonel Wellesley was, however, continued second in command; but an attack of fever prevented his proceeding with the expedition, the event of which justified his foresight, for by the delay in India the season was lost, great difficulties arose, and the force arrived on the Nile too late to take a part in the campaign which led to the evacuation of Egypt by the French.

This disappointment was sorely felt and expressed in a letter to his brother. "I did not look, and did not wish for the appointment, and it would have been more proper to give it to some one else; but when it was given to me, it would have been fair to allow me to keep it till I did something to deserve to lose it."

However much his supersession and subsequent disappointment may have hurt the feelings of the soldier, the occurrence was fortunate for his country—for great things were about to occur in India. On his return to his government of Mysore, Major-General Wellesley (for he had now attained that rank) found the Government of India about to be involved in a war of great magnitude. Our conquests in Mysore and alliances with native princes had brought us into contact with the brave numerous and restless Mahrattas, who were alarmed at our successes, and confident in their own numbers and skill. They were, however, at variance among themselves, and a skilful policy brought one of the great chiefs, the Peishwa, into our alliance.

General Lake commanded the British force in the north, General Wellesley those which operated from the south. The operations were of unparalleled interest, brilliancy, and success. General Lake compelled the surrender of the

great force organised by French officers, and stormed Allighur; won the great battle of Delhi, and liberated the Great Mogul; won a second great battle at Agra, and finally defeated an immense Indian army, with his cavalry and light infantry only, at Laswarree. In the meanwhile General Wellesley had won the campaign in the Deccan against Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar. He stormed the strong fortresses of Ahmednuggur and Baroach, and won the decisive battle of Assaye (23rd September, 1803). The Mahrattas, whose great strength lay in their innumerable horse, had endeavoured to wear out the allied forces by rapid marches and incessant attacks; they had made it necessary for Wellesley to divide his army, and detach a large portion under Colonel Stevenson. The enemy deemed themselves secure; but Wellesley, by a sudden march, and with his own force only, fell upon them. The Mahrattas were drawn up in a very strong position; they numbered fully 50,000, and had 120 pieces of cannon, drawn up in battery. The British force, European and native, did not exceed 7500 men, with only a few light guns. The struggle was terrible; the small numbers of the British were frightfully thinned in their advance, but the attack was successful, the Mahrattas fled after suffering immense loss, and left 97 pieces of cannon on the field. This great victory decided the campaign, and the Mahratta chiefs proposed to treat. Their pride, however, was not yet sufficiently humbled to submit to the terms proposed by the victors; and Scindiah and the Rajah joined forces, and resolved on another stand. Wellesley and Stevenson, after an arduous march, came up with them at Argaum, on the 28th of November: a fierce struggle ensued; the enemies' batteries were carried by the bayonet, and the whole force fled, leaving in the hands of the British 38 pieces of cannon, and the whole of their ammunition. This brilliant action was followed by the capture of the fortress of Gawilghur, deemed by the natives impregnable. By these great actions, and the subsequent defeat of Holkar by Lake, the Mahrattas were thoroughly beaten; they sent in their submission, and by the arrangements then concluded, the British empire in the East was established on the footing of undoubted supremacy, and that great policy firmly secured, of which subsequent events are but the consequence and complement.

For these brilliant services the most flattering testimonials and honours were poured on General Wellesley. His Sovereign bestowed the grade of a Knight Companion of the Bath, without waiting for the formality of a vacancy, and both Houses of Parliament voted him their thanks.

Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed from India in March, 1805, and arrived in England in the following September, after an absence of nine years, a period crowded with great events—great for his country, glorious for himself. He had brought into practice his observations of the civil administration of the army; he had commanded great operations in a vast campaign, and with brilliant success; he had conducted the civil government of an extensive territory, and had studied the stupendous events then taking place in Europe. He was in the vigour of life, and a man marked by his contemporaries for great things.

His first appointment in England was to the staff of the Kent district; but in November he was sent in the command of a brigade to Hanover, in the expedition under Lord Cathcart, intended for a diversion in favour of the Austrians and Russians: but the brilliant victory of Napoleon over the Austro-Russian forces at Austerlitz rendered the plan abortive, and the British expedition was recalled.

Upon his return, Sir Arthur was appointed to command a brigade of infantry in the Sussex district, 25th of November, 1806. On the 30th of January previously, on the death of the Marquess Cornwallis, he had succeeded to the colonelcy of the 33rd regiment, having been lieutenant-colonel for nearly 13 years.

On the 10th of April he married the Hon. Catherine Pakenham, daughter of the Earl of Longford. He was returned to the Imperial Parliament shortly afterwards for the borough of Rye. He proved a very efficient member, as his knowledge of Indian affairs was equally extensive, clear-sighted, and prompt. This was shown in a striking manner by his noble defence of his brother, the Marquess of Wellesley, against some unfounded and ridiculous charges for his conduct during his administration of India.

In the next Parliament (1807) he was returned for the borough of St. Michael's.

The Portland Administration appointed him, under the Duke of Richmond, Chief Secretary for Ireland (19th of April), and he was sworn of the Privy Council. His duties of Secretary, however, were for a time suspended by professional engagements.

On the 13th of June, he was given the command of a division in the Army of Expedition, under Lord Cathcart, against Copenhagen, the object of which was to seize the Danish fleet, in order to prevent its acting in conjunction with the French. The entire success of this expedition was owing to the vigour and promptitude with which the design was conceived and carried out.

Sir Arthur Wellesley's division, on the 29th of August, attacked and carried the town of Kioge, capturing and dispersing the Danish land force, and making 1500 prisoners. After the bombardment of Copenhagen had reduced the Danes to reason, he was appointed one of the commissioners for drawing up the capitulation, by which the Danish fleet was surrendered and the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit effectually neutralised.

On his return to England from delivering this successful stroke—one of the most daring ever conceived by a minister of England—Sir Arthur received the thanks of Parliament for his brilliant services in Denmark, and resumed his post as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A different field, however, was now about to open for the display of his talents than that of a civil leader.

Buonaparte, by artifice, had entered Spain, had perfidiously seized the chief fortresses, and had forced the imbecile king to resign his crown. From Spain, his armies, under Junot, had entered Portugal without resistance, chased the House of Braganza from their kingdom, and planted the French eagles on the towers of Lisbon. Swollen with pride, he then attempted to remove the royal family of Spain to France. The cup of insult was full to overflowing; a desperate insurrection took place at Madrid; it

was suppressed by Murat with shocking cruelty; but the stroke ran like an electric shock through the Peninsula; the population everywhere rose in arms; juntas were formed in every province, and so much vigour and efficiency was exhibited, that the Spaniards at Baylen inflicted on the French one of the most discreditable defeats by which the Imperial arms had hitherto been sullied.

When the insurrection first broke out, an appeal was made by the patriots to the British, who saw the importance of the crisis, and Government resolved to send out a powerful military force. On the 14th of June, 1808, Sir Arthur Wellesley, now a lieutenant-general, was appointed to the command of 10,000 men.

On July the 12th he sailed from Cork, and landed in Mondego Bay on the 1st of August, on the ground which was to be the scene of his future glory.

Junot at this time held Portugal with about 17,000 men. On hearing of the intended British expedition, he despatched Laborde with about 5000 to prevent a landing, or keep the English in check. A successful debarkation having been accomplished at Mondego Bay, Sir Arthur, learning that the French were advancing against him in two bodies under Laborde and Junot, resolved to prevent their junction. By pressing forward he fell upon Laborde, at Rolica, on the 17th of August, and a most smart action resulted in the total defeat of the French. But the advantages which should have resulted from this first victory of the "Hero of Assaye" over the columns of the French, were paralysed by his being superseded in command by Sir H. Burrard, who was obdurate against his acting otherwise than on the defensive until more troops should arrive from England, and to halt at Vimeiro. Junot, however, with an equal force, unexpectedly assailed the English on the 21st at Vimeiro: he was defeated with the loss of 3000 men and 13 cannon. But this, like the former victory, was despoiled of its fruits by the arrival of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, who had been appointed to supersede Sir Harry Burrard. Sir Hugh, like Sir Harry, was afraid to follow up Sir Arthur's success; Junot escaped to Lisbon, instead of being driven to a surrender in the mountains; and it became necessary to get the French out of Portugal by treaty. The convention of Cintra was the result, for which the British public clamoured so loudly against their generals. A difference, however, was made between them, as Sir Arthur Wellesley, after a searching inquiry into the causes of the sacrifice of such triumphs, received, on the 27th of January, 1809, the thanks of Parliament.

Sir Arthur was, indeed, without blame for his share in these transactions; he had defeated the French in two engagements, and his victorious career was checked only by the irresolution of his successors and the extraordinary conduct of the British Cabinet. Sir Arthur's vindication was clear and unquestionable. The best thing to be done was, to drive the French from Portugal; having neglected the opportunity, the next best thing was, to negotiate their evacuation of their conquests. The results were immense. By this convention, although Junot and 20,000 men were sent back to France, Portugal was liberated without further conflict, and the Russian fleet in the Tagus was

sent to England. This glorious campaign secured Portugal as a firm base, on which all the future operations and successes of the British arms were to be founded; the *prestige* of the French arms received a mortal blow, and the fame of "the Sepoy General" and the British soldiers gleamed with renewed lustre.

Sir Arthur, disgusted with his subordinate position, now threw up his command and returned to England (4th of October, 1808), and to his post once more of Secretary for Ireland, having gained in this short space of time a thorough knowledge of Spanish affairs.

In October of this year Napoleon had formed an alliance with the Emperor Alexander against all Europe, and immediately turned all his attention upon the Peninsula, resolved to crush the Spaniards, who had driven his armies beyond the Ebro, before England could give them effectual help. The Emperor delivered his blows with astounding vigour and effect. Collecting an immense force, he threw himself upon the Spanish armies, and totally destroyed them at the battles of Tornosa, Espinosa, Reynosa, and Tudela; forced the Samosierra Pass, and captured Madrid. Nothing now remained to prevent the entire conquest of the Peninsula, save a British army of about 25,000 men, under the command of Sir John Moore, who had boldly advanced to Sahagun. Against these the Emperor in person urged a large army. Moore retired upon Corunna, but the army suffered extraordinary privations. But news from Austria reached the Emperor at Astorga; he returned to Paris, leaving to Soult the charge of "driving the English leopards into the sea." Embarkation without a battle was impossible; Moore stood firm on the heights around Corunna, totally repulsed the French, but himself fell in the moment of victory.

Thus, at the commencement of 1809, the English, with the exception of 8000 men at Lisbon, were driven out of the Peninsula.

At this period, the success of the British fleet under Cochrane, in the Basque Roads, and the memorable memorandum of Sir Arthur Wellesley, "That Portugal might be defended, whatever be the result of the contest in Spain," determined the Government to protect the Portuguese, and to support the Spaniards to the uttermost in their contest against the French. There was no one to whom they could more appropriately confide the honour of the British arms than to him, who had hitherto planned and executed with such skill and promptitude all that had been entrusted to him; who had been victorious in every field, and had once already cleared Portugal of the foe. Sir Arthur was accordingly appointed to the command of the army, 2nd of April, 1809. A few days saw him on the Tagus, actively engaged in organising a force adequate to the emergency.

England was now fairly embarked in the great European struggle. Perilous, indeed, was the prospect of the British general. With an army of 30,000 men, he was about to engage one of 280,000, on a foreign soil, with allies but half organised and ill equipped, distrustful of his support, and with a harassing opposition at home. Yet nothing daunted him; he never flinched, but led his army forward through the most arduous difficulties. From the Tagus to the Pyrenees, with the exception of the

forces of the southern provinces now blockaded in Cadiz and the island of Leon, the regular forces of the Spaniards had been utterly destroyed, their great cities had been taken after defences of unparalleled obstinacy; her capital and her fortresses were in the hands of the French. But this uttermost distress produced its remedy. The guerillas covered the face of the country, and kept occupied the vast forces of the Emperor. The war in Austria had withdrawn all the reserves, the country was uncultivated, and no large force could be kept together—yet the French had nearly 300,000 veteran soldiers in the Peninsula.

On the other hand, Sir Arthur had in Portugal a vast mountain fortress, with fine harbours, and a free communication by sea. The Portuguese also had taken arms in mass, and had been admirably trained by Beresford, Trant, Wilson, and other British officers.

After the retreat of Sir John Moore, the French had strongly posted themselves upon the whole frontier of Portugal; Soult had carried Oporto, and was strongly posted on the line of the Douro. Here the marshal rested in confident security. Bridge there was none, and the boats were all withdrawn to the French side. The daring genius of Sir Arthur effected a passage in a few hours. The town was entered, and the French were driven to a retreat almost as disastrous as that of Moore.

After this brilliant operation, Sir Arthur hastened to join Cuesta, the Spanish general, and to make a combined movement on Madrid. Their united force amounted to about 60,000 men, of whom 40,000 were Spanish, mostly raw recruits, in a miserable state of discipline; so that Sir Arthur looked only with confidence upon his 21,000 British.

At Talavera, on the 27th of July, the French, under King Joseph and Marshal Jourdan, Victor, Mortier, and Sebastiani, threw their whole force of 50,000 men upon him. A sanguinary battle was fought on the 28th of July; the brunt of the action fell on the British troops; the French were defeated with great loss, and left 17 pieces of cannon in our hands.

By this victory the allied troops were placed in considerable danger, placed between the mountains and the Tagus, and encompassed upon each flank with an advancing French army, which, if concentrated, would have amounted to 90,000, whilst Sir Arthur's united forces did not exceed 47,000, of which 17,000 alone were British. He at once determined to retire, but in such haste that he was forced to abandon his wounded and hospitals, owing to the carelessness of Cuesta; but, with this loss only, he made good his retreat across the Tagus. Notwithstanding the feeling with which this victory inspired the mass of the people of England, the violent Opposition assailed the conduct of the general, and endeavoured to blight the honour of his name; they even forced the Government to give him to understand "that the carrying on of the war must fall upon his own shoulders." This responsibility he willingly accepted, feeling assured that the valour of his troops would carry him through; yet, at that very time, he was embarrassed to the utmost from want of common necessaries of life.

Thus ended this remarkable campaign, which raised Sir Arthur to the peerage, as Baron Douro of

Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera.

The campaign of Talavera had been productive of little but barren laurels; yet its moral effect was prodigious. Soult had been driven to an ignominious flight; Ney had been compelled to abandon Gallicia with precipitation; the intrusive king with his marshals had been totally defeated; the united forces of Victor, Jourdan, Soult, Ney, and Mortier had been baffled; the prowess of the British arms had been proved to the height. But the aspect of Europe boded gloomily for the contest in the Peninsula. The campaign of Wagram had placed the Emperor on the summit of earthly power; the Spanish armies had again been destroyed at Ocana. The war lingered only in the little angle of Europe where some 30,000 British, aided by a few thousands half-disciplined Portuguese, gave a puny defiance to the mighty conqueror.

The British general shrunk not from the storm. After the battle of Talavera, Wellington placed his army on the Guadiana, and visited Lisbon. From the concentration of the French armies upon Portugal, he foresaw the desperate struggle that was about to ensue, and employed the winter months in reorganising the Portuguese troops, and raising those prodigious fortifications, extending in a triple line from the Tagus to the sea, known as the lines of Torres Vedras. Just without them, on the Mondego, he, in January, 1810, placed his army, awaiting the French legions, now strengthened by troops which the peace forced upon Austria had enabled Napoleon to send into the Peninsula. In the north, on the 10th of July, Ciudad Rodrigo fell, followed on the 25th by Almeida, both important frontier fortresses. The French, upon this, pushed forward upon Wellington, who with 25,000 British, and the same number of Portuguese under General Hill, awaited the superior force of Massena, 80,000 men, at Busaco, determined to have one fair fight in the open field. An action was the result on the 27th, in which the French, after severe loss, were compelled to withdraw. After this action, Wellington retired upon Lisbon, followed by Massena, who found to his astonishment and mortification his way barred by the formidable lines of Torres Vedras, the construction of which had been kept a profound secret.

After waiting for six weeks, trusting for some opportunity of forcing them, until his army was reduced by want and disease, whilst the British were enjoying health and plenty within their lines, Massena discovered that he was unable to "drive the English leopards into the sea," and drew off his forces and retreated into Spain, having lost upwards of 40,000 men by the sword, famine, and disease since his entry into Portugal. Thus ended the campaign of 1810, which, though one of the most daring ever conceived, and eminently successful in its results, was represented in the very worst light in England, and Wellington was denounced in unmeasured terms. Yet he had verified his former words, "That Portugal could be defended against a superior force."

The commencement of the spring of 1811 was occupied in following upon this disastrous retreat of Massena, whose military talents, nevertheless, never shone more conspicuous. It was now Welling-

ton's turn to take the offensive; he crossed the Coa with the intention of recovering Almeida, and on the 3rd and 5th drove back the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, and the fortress of Almeida was evacuated. This was a victory of great importance, as it not only freed Portugal of the French army, but enabled Wellington to turn the whole of his force to the aid of Marshal Beresford, who, surprised whilst besieging Badajos, had engaged the French under Soult at Albuera, on the 16th of May, and compelled him to retreat upon Seville, after one of the most desperate, bloody, and yet most brilliant feats of arms upon record. Wellington, on the 27th of May, resumed the siege of Badajos, but two attempts to storm were repulsed with great loss; and 60,000 French marching against him, he was compelled to raise the siege, and retired across the Guadiana. Upon the French force dividing, he returned to the northern frontier, and directed his attention to the re-capture of Rodrigo; but Marmont had succeeded Massena, and Soult had concentrated 60,000 men—he therefore raised the siege, and retired into Portugal. His retreat was signalised by the brilliant action against the French cavalry at El Bodon, and the critical affair at Fuente Guinaldo. Both armies then went into cantonments for the winter. The campaign of 1811, though apparently as fruitless of great results as the preceding, was, nevertheless, a great advance towards the final expulsion of the French. Massena had been driven from Portugal, Soult had been defeated at Albuera, and two immense armies were retained in watch upon Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos; the Spaniards of the central provinces had gained a breathing time; and, above all, the *prestige* of victory had passed for ever from the French to attach itself enduringly to the British arms. It prepared the way for the advance of Wellington into Spain, and the glories of the following campaign.

The last months of 1811 were spent in preparations for striking a decisive blow at the commencement of the ensuing campaign. Wellington collected, with the utmost secrecy and despatch, everything necessary for the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and on the 8th of January, 1812, he was before the place. On the evening of the 19th, after a desperate struggle, it was won, and with it immense military stores, and the battering train of Marmont;—that able marshal had been completely deceived by the celerity of Wellington's movements. The fortress had fallen to Massena, and an army of 80,000 men, after a siege of six months; Wellington had captured it in eleven days, with one-half the force; and Marmont was informed of its fall before he had even gathered his force for its relief.

The thanks of Parliament to his army, and an earldom to him was awarded for this glorious exploit.

By the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, the armies of Marmont and Soult were separated and reduced to disjointed action, and Wellington next turned his arms upon Badajos, convinced that this strong fortress and Ciudad Rodrigo were the keys of the kingdom of Spain.

The fortress of Badajos was under the especial care of Soult, at whose disposal the Emperor had placed a large force, and who was roused into activity by the disaster of Ciudad Rodrigo. Marmont, also, stung to madness

by the fall of the fortress committed to his charge, was waiting to make an attack upon it; and the Spaniards had altogether neglected to store a strength won by so much British blood.

Wellington transported the whole of his siege artillery by way of Lisbon, to the banks of the Guadiana; his operations were conducted with so much secrecy, that on the 16th of March, he suddenly appeared before Badajos, to the astonishment and alarm of the French. Since the former siege Badajos had been strengthened, and its garrison of 5000 men well provisioned, and it was commanded by Philippon, an engineer of undoubted skill. But Wellington knew that, if it was to be taken at all, it must be done at once, as Soult was advancing from Seville, and Marmont threatening Ciudad Rodrigo. On the night of the 6th of April, the assault was made, and before morning, after the most frightful carnage, it was possessed, and 3500 prisoners, 170 guns, and immense stores taken; but it was dearly purchased by the loss of near 5000 of the victor's bravest soldiery. Soult had hastened to the relief of the beleaguered citadel, and had advanced to within a few leagues of it, when he was astounded to hear of its fall; and it was only by a hasty retreat that he escaped being attacked himself.

By the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, Wellington had, as it were, wrenched out two corner-stones of the French military occupation of Spain. Their armies of the north and south were irreparably separated; with the centre they could only communicate by circuitous lines, exposed to be cut on every point; three large armies had seen their respective charges carried off before their eyes by a force numerically inferior to either. On the other hand, Wellington had secured an impregnable basis for defence or attack; he possessed the shortest lines of communication; he flanked the French in the north and south; had rendered the retention of Andalusia precarious, and was at the head of the great water communications with the sea. The tide was turned. Wellington was not the man to let the flood of fortune pass by. The French armies were dislocated, defeated, disgraced, and half-starved; their stanchest veterans had been withdrawn to organise the immense force which Napoleon had conducted into Russia. The English and Portuguese were in the highest spirits, confident in their commander and in themselves.

A blow successfully struck in Spain would give a moral *stimulus* to the Court of Russia, now retreating on Moscow before the legions of the Emperor. Wellington resolved to advance into Spain. Leaving Hill on the Tagus to prevent a junction of the French armies, which he accomplished most effectually by a brilliant exploit at the forts of Almaraz, Wellington, on the 17th of June, with 40,000 men, entered Salamanca, having surprised Marmont, who retired in good order behind the Douro.

On the 17th of July, Marmont re-crossed the river with 45,000; Wellington, with 5000 less, again confronted him, and then followed that noble march of stratagem, in which for several days the opponent armies marched side by side, till, on the 22nd of July, Wellington, in a happy moment, taking advantage of a false movement of Marmont's, fell upon him, and a complete victory was the result.

Marmont was severely wounded, three French generals were killed, and three wounded; 7000 men were killed or wounded on the field; 134 officers, 7000 privates, two eagles, and 11 cannon were captured. The loss of the British was severe; General Le Marchant was killed, five generals were wounded, 5200 men were killed or hurt, and Wellington himself, the first and only time in his many battles, was hurt, being struck by a spent ball in the thigh.

The results of this glorious victory were astonishing. The French army of the centre was destroyed, and their grasp on one-half of Spain shaken off. The army of the north precipitately abandoned Leon and the Asturias, and fled to Valladolid and Burgos; Victor broke up his lines before Cadiz, and Soult with a sad heart abandoned his beautiful province of Andalusia, and retired on Valencia. It was full time, for Wellington was now in the capital of Spain; he marched from Salamanca on Madrid, which he entered on the 12th of August, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the Spaniards. The intrusive King Joseph had fled from his capital, leaving behind him a garrison in the Retiro, which surrendered to Wellington on the first summons. This capture was the last direct fruit of the victory of Salamanca.

Since the opening of the campaign, Wellington had captured two fortresses of the first order, and several of less strength, had won a splendid victory, and had taken 20,000 prisoners, and 3000 pieces of cannon; he was possessed of the capital of Spain, and had compelled three French armies to withdraw from her fairest provinces. But still Wellington's position was one of great danger. By the evacuation of the provinces, the French would concentrate a large force:—he determined, therefore, upon marching against the army of the north, under Clausel, which had retreated to Burgos. On the approach of the British, Clausel retired, leaving a strong garrison in the citadel, which it was of the greatest importance to reduce, since its possession would give Wellington the means of free action. But, after five weeks' siege, the place proved too strong for him, and learning that 70,000 men were threatening the Tagus, and 44,000 mustering upon his rear, whilst his combined force was but 33,000, he raised the siege on the 22nd of October, and retreated once more upon the Douro; where he was joined by reinforcements and by Hill from Madrid, in November.

The retreat from Burgos is celebrated for its disgraceful disorder. The troops lost all subordination, and suffered frightful losses. The whole *morale* of the army, hitherto so exalted by victory and advance, seemed to have broken down under the order for retreat. This discreditable affair drew forth from Wellington a general order, remarkable for the stern vigour with which it spoke of the panic and excesses of the soldiers, and the unsparing terms in which the blame was placed on the right shoulders. Such was the termination of the campaign, in which the most difficult operations had been successfully executed, and the most important results obtained. One other important result ensued—the greatness of the man could no longer be denied, even by the proud Spaniards, and Wellington was appointed Generalissimo of the whole of the armies in the Peninsula. His Sovereign acknowledged the greatness of his deeds, he was

created a Marquess, with a grant of 100,000*l.* from Parliament to support the dignity.

During this year important events in Europe had aided the contest in Spain. Napoleon, at the same time that Wellington entered Madrid, had crossed the Vistula, had won the bloody battle of Borodino, and taken Moscow, where he was shut up with a vast army for the winter. Soult, with 20,000 men, had been withdrawn from the Peninsula for the purpose of guarding the lines of communication with the grand army. England, on the other hand, was at war with America, whose cruisers threatened to place our communications with our army in jeopardy.

The winter of 1812-13 was spent in reorganising our forces, filling up our strength to the uttermost, and in maturing those bold but most skilful designs which, in the next campaign, altered the whole face of the war; and instead of using Portugal for the basis of operations against Spain, made Spain, her strong fortresses and brave population, the foundation of the invasion of the ground of Imperial France.

For the first time since Wellington had been in the Peninsula, he found his Anglo-Portuguese force at the commencement of the campaign of 1813, as large as that of the French. By his continual perseverance, and the exercise of his authority, he had prevailed upon the Spaniards to reorganise their armies, which, however inefficient in a regular battle, aided him considerably in Andalusia, Valencia, and the mountain provinces of the north. The Anglo-Sicilian expedition in Catalonia also prevented Suchet from detaching assistance to King Joseph.

The French, imagining that Wellington would follow out his previous line of attack, by advancing upon Madrid, had placed a large force in Gallicia, for the purpose of falling upon his left flank:—but Wellington had determined otherwise; he marched his army from the Douro in three divisions; the north, under Graham, through Tras-os-Montes; that of the south under Hill, from upper Estremadura; and commanding the centre in person, advanced upon Salamanca; by these means he trusted to force the French back upon Burgos and the Ebro, and to open a new basis of operations on the sea.

The conception was a grand one, and the execution not less. On the 3rd of June, the whole army was in communication on the northern bank of the Douro; the French were in no force to oppose them on this unexpected point, and fell back. The English left under Graham pressed them continually in flank, and they abandoned position after position. As they retreated, the advance of the British took first Madrid and then Burgos, in flank; the French armies in those places hastily abandoned them; the British still pressed forward on their flank, cleared the coasts of the Asturias, and, forming a new basis of operations on the ports of the Bay of Biscay, bade a final *adieu* to Portugal. At length the province of Biscay was approached, the several divisions of the British army met and united, a considerable Spanish force joined, and Wellington, at the head of 75,000 men, looked down into the great basin of Vittoria, where the French, who, by their confluence in their retreat, had collected an equal force, had taken up a position to make a last

stand for Spain, and to cover the retreat of their vast plunder and their numerous Spanish partisans into France.

On the 21st of June, the French offered battle at Vittoria; before night the English had obtained a most complete victory, and totally disorganised the French armies; the whole of their *matériel*, 151 pieces of cannon, the whole produce of years of spoliation in the Peninsula, the ladies of the Court, and invaluable works of art, fell into the hands of the victors. Among the spoil was Jourdan's marshal's baton, which Wellington sent to the Prince Regent, and worthily received in return the staff of a marshal of the British army. King Joseph narrowly escaped capture, but his carriages and private effects, and the archives of his government were taken; and his military chest, which contained dollars to the value of nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling fell into the hands of the soldiers. The campaign of Vittoria surpassed the greatest of Wellington's previous achievements. In six weeks he had marched 600 miles, from the frontier of Portugal to the frontier of France, through that vast Peninsula which had been for seven years the scene of so much desperate fighting; he had driven 120,000 veteran soldiers of France back upon the Pyrenees, and had destroyed them as a military force. The moral effects upon Europe were immediate. The destruction of the grand army in the snows of Russia had removed the incubus of French oppression from the breast of Europe, and she began to raise her head once more: but the great battles of Lützen and Bautzen had once again struck her down. A congress had assembled at Prague to treat with the Emperor for peace, or submission. The battle of Vittoria and the expulsion of the French from Spain revived the spirit of Western Europe. The congress was broken up, and the appeal again made to arms. The result was the battle of Leipzic and the liberation of Europe.

Wellington pushed his success against Soult, who had been sent by Napoleon as "Lieutenant of the Emperor," to take command of the army and to retrieve his affairs on the Pyrenees. This able commander made a daring inroad upon Spain, and had well-nigh won important advantages; but Wellington's incessant activity averted the danger. Soult's attacks were defeated with frightful loss, and the marshal himself and a large force once narrowly escaped capture. San Sebastian was stormed, with frightful carnage, on the 31st of August.

On the 7th of October Wellington led his men to attack Soult's position on the Bidassoa, and it was forced by an admirable combination of strategy and valour; on the following day the French lines were stormed, and after an arduous contest of six years, Wellington firmly planted the British standards on the soil of France. Pampeluna surrendered on the 10th of November, Soult was driven from his strong position on the Nivelle, and on the 13th of December the French, after a succession of defeats, extending over five days, were driven across the Nive, and forced to fall back upon Bayonne. The severity of the weather arrested any further hostilities, and both armies went into winter quarters.

Thus, despite of all resistance (writes a spirited author) which Soult "could oppose, the British

army, which, five years before, amid the menacing host of the enemy and the ill-boding omens of its friends, had maintained a precarious footing on the crags of Portugal, now bivouacked in uncontested triumph on the soil of France;" and it may be added that the same general, who, in 1809, had chased a British army from Madrid to the western sea, now yielded the frontier provinces of his native land to the same nation.

Great changes had come over Europe during the last year. Whilst Wellington had broken into France, Napoleon had been driven back upon the Rhine with one-fifth of the great army he had advanced upon the Elbe, and in consequence, the whole of the princes of Europe had entered into a grand alliance to crush him.

Wellington opened the memorable campaign of 1814, by blockading Bayonne, and advancing with his whole force against Soult on the Adour; he defeated him with much loss at Orthez, on the 27th of February, and crossed the Adour on the 1st of March. On the 12th Bordeaux declared for the Bourbons. Wellington continued to press hard upon Soult, who contested every available point, until arriving before Toulouse, on the 24th of March, having concentrated his army, and with the Garonne between him and his enemy, he determined to await the coming struggle.

On the 27th Wellington came up with him, but owing to the continued rains, did not cross the river until the 9th of April; on the 10th the battle was fought, and after the most obstinate resistance, the French Marshal was forced to withdraw into the town, which he evacuated during the night. At Toulouse Wellington learnt the abdication of Napoleon and the proclamation of Louis XVIII.

This was the last victory of the Peninsular war, which had been begun with so much fear, and carried on under the greatest difficulties, with a force at all times numerically inferior to the enemy, and composed of troops of three nations, in the greatest part of whom Wellington placed little confidence, arrayed against the flower of the French army, commanded by its most celebrated marshals. Against these Wellington had at first acted on the defensive, until, seeing the impossibility of the enemy concentrating, for any length of time, such large forces as they had at their command, he with his compact army attacked their severed battalions. Victory followed on victory, until he drove them from the country in which he had but six years before landed general of "an expedition" in aid of allies, and quitted the greatest commander, and with the highest honours Europe could bestow upon him. The Prince Regent made him a duke (3rd of May), Parliament voted him 400,000*l.*, and each of the European sovereigns bestowed upon him the insignia of their highest orders, and the greatest military rank.

But Wellington's duties were not yet over. Although actively employed in the Peninsula, he had not been unmindful of the general affairs of Europe; accordingly, when Lord Castlereagh repaired to Paris, as representative of Great Britain, at the Congress of the Great Alliance, he advised the Prince Regent to appoint Wellington ambassador to the Court of France. He arrived at Paris on

the 4th of May; but he was thence recalled to Madrid to reconcile the contending factions that already threatened King Ferdinand, and to settle the commercial interests of Great Britain between Spain and her colonies in the west. On the 10th of June, he returned to his army at Bordeaux, and on the 14th took leave of them at Toulouse, thanking them "for bringing the war to such an honourable termination, for their gallantry and spirit in the field, and regularity and good conduct in the camp, and that they quitted the country with a reputation that would be lasting." The infantry embarked at Bordeaux, the cavalry marched through France to embark at Calais for their own shores. Some of these brave fellows he was yet to lead again into the field; but the greater part were destined to perish from pestilence and fever on the other side of the Atlantic.

On the 23rd of June, the Duke of Wellington arrived in England, and hastened to pay his respects to his Sovereign and the allied Princes then assembled at Portsmouth. On the 28th he took his place in the House of Peers for the first time, when the patents for his successive creations of viscount, earl, marquess, and duke were read together, a circumstance unparalleled in history, and all won in five years by achievements of the greatest renown. On this occasion the House of Lords presented to him their thanks and congratulations. On the 1st of July he received the public thanks of the Commons of England, by the mouth of their Speaker.

His anxiety to resume his duties as ambassador, forced him to leave London in August.

In February, 1815, he arrived at Vienna, to assist as representative of Great Britain, at the general Congress which met in that city to adjust the territorial arrangements of Europe. So far as England was concerned, her representative had an easy task; she had nothing to ask, nothing to forgive; England readily, far too readily, gave up her superb colonial conquests, and surrendered enormous claims for re-imbursement. She asked, in return for all her sacrifices, but freedom of commerce and the suppression of the slave-trade—as great a boon to the granters as to the askers. The former of these claims was granted. The jealousies and contending interests of the continental States had well-nigh broken out into a war, when, suddenly, on the 7th of March, the members of the Congress received the stunning intelligence of the escape of Buonaparte from Elba. In April the Emperor was in full possession of his imperial power, surrounded by his veterans and his tried Imperial Guard.

The energy of the English representatives and of the Emperor of Russia, imparted life to the European sovereigns; it was resolved that the contest was one of life or death; all jealousies were stilled before the storm; and it was unanimously determined to march the whole forces of combined Europe on Paris, and to put a final end to the restless ambition of the French.

The Duke of Wellington was appointed to the command of the British forces on the Continent, and joined the army at Brussels, on the 11th of April. But of all the national armaments which were to take part in the contest, the Prussians alone were ready for action, when, on the 14th of June,

Napoleon, with 150,000 men, was on the frontier of Belgium, threatening Wellington with 74,000, of whom 33,000 alone were British, and few of them those who had fought under him in the Peninsula, and Blucher who had about the same number at Ligny. Napoleon's plan of the campaign was boldly conceived; it was to throw himself on the right wing of Blucher's army, and having defeated him and separated his army from the English, to throw himself with his full force on Wellington. He conceived that the Prussians would be easily defeated, and would never rally; and that, Wellington once disposed of, he had little more to fear.

He accordingly attacked Blucher on the 16th, at Ligny, occupying the British by a fierce attack, conducted by Ney, at Quatre Bras. The English were victorious and kept their ground; the Prussians were beaten and retreated; on which Wellington so retired his army to the memorable field of Waterloo, that the allies, far from being separated, were in better communication than before.

On the 18th of June, at Waterloo, Napoleon measured himself with Wellington, for the first, and, happily for the peace of Europe, for the last time. England's commander and England's troops did their duty. The conflict was long and stern; the glory dearly bought. By eight o'clock in the afternoon the French were repulsed, and broken in every part of the line; and Blucher having come up and gained the right flank of the French, Wellington advanced his whole army and swept the broken French from the field. The Prussians took up the pursuit, and chased the fugitives across the frontier. This was the most critical, the most hard-fought, and the most decisive of the battles of the great Revolutionary War; and it was the last. The results secured the great object of the renewal of the war—a general and permanent peace.

Of the conduct of either army in this terrible battle much has been said; unquestionably both exhibited the most heroic courage. The French, the veterans of a hundred battles, fought with the impetuosity of their nation, under a leader who had conquered nearly all Europe, and who had but two days before wiped out the stain on the French arms by a splendid victory; and with desperation, for they knew that the fortunes of France and their own safety depended on that one day. The English stood their attacks with unflinching resolution. The knowledge of six years of victory over their antagonists gave security to every bosom; their general had been invincible in every field; they stood rooted to the ground, nothing could shake that astonishing infantry; at length the moment for action arrived, the men closed their ranks, and with firm step and flashing eyes swept over the field and rested not until the last living Frenchman was driven from the ground. To the general the victory must have seemed—as it seemed to the world—the crown of fame. For six years he had encountered in succession the most famous champions of France, and had overthrown or foiled them. Finally, he encountered in a pitched field the greatest conqueror that modern times have known—the victor of victors—and had given him an overthrow so decisive that neither he nor his people attempted further resistance.

Of all Wellington's victories none

were so decisive on the field as this at Waterloo. At Salamanca, although the French were dispersed, yet they rapidly re-organised. At Vittoria, although all the *matériel* and artillery fell into the hands of the English, yet the flower of the army escaped to renew the contest in the Pyrenees. At Waterloo, the whole of the artillery was abandoned, the cavalry was totally dispersed, and the redoubtable Guard broken, defeated, and well-nigh cut to pieces. As a military power, the empire of Napoleon was destroyed on that field.

The Anglo-Prussian army, having driven the French from Flanders, marched with little resistance to Paris. On the 3rd of July Paris capitulated, and on the 7th the British and Prussian troops occupied it; and on the 8th Louis XVIII. returned.

The following year was occupied by arranging the conditions for the general settlement of Europe, in which the Duke of Wellington, who, on the 22nd of October, had been made commander-in-chief of the army of occupation, was the most prominent actor. It was a critical position for him to occupy; for, against the voice of all the other allies, he insisted and prevailed that the occupation of Paris should only be temporary; that no military contribution should be levied, nor the monuments of the empire be destroyed.

After the execution of Marshal Ney, Wellington was bitterly assailed as having been instrumental to his death, because he did not intrude in his behalf: but the Duke had no power by the convention, as is admitted by his assailants themselves, to interfere. A short time after this his life was twice attempted in Paris, but providentially preserved.

In November, 1818, he quitted Paris to represent England at the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. Upon this occasion, he took a final leave of the armies in a manly Order of the Day. After thanking the troops for their good conduct, his Grace proceeds:—"It is with regret that the General has seen the moment arrive when the dissolution of this army is to put an end to his public connections and his private relations with the commanders and other officers of the corps of the army. The Field Marshal deeply feels how agreeable these relations have been to him. He begs the Generals commanding in chief to receive and make known to the troops under their orders, the assurance that he shall never cease to take the most lively interest in everything that may concern them; and that the remembrance of the three years, during which he has had the honour to be at their head, will be always dear to him."

With the withdrawal of the army of occupation from France, the Duke's military career, at least as a commander in the field, finally closed. Henceforward we enter upon an entirely new phase of his prolonged and illustrious life. To the science of government, his Grace, as we have already seen, was no stranger. His able administration of the Mysore territory, his subsequent experience of home affairs as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and his clear-sighted and energetic views of national policy in the civil transactions of Spain and Portugal, had denoted him a man no less fitted to play an important part in government in times of peace, than his uninterrupted success in arms had proved

his military genius. His conduct of the interests of Great Britain in the congresses of the Sovereigns, had now placed him on an equality with the most celebrated statesmen of Europe in respect of the grand principles which regulate the comity of nations. Henceforward we have to consider him as a politician and statesman. And if in the long course of thirty-five years, during which he took a prominent and frequently a leading part in the affairs of the British Empire, there are no such brilliant successes as marked his military service, it is rather because the nature of political measures and combinations do not admit of the same unmistakeable marks of progress, or the same appropriation to the individual, than that large intelligence, clear views, and rapid action were wanting to the man. Napoleon has pointed out that the civil capacities are more important elements of success in a great commander than those which are merely military; and of this his own marvellous career is a most prominent example. In estimating the civil services of the Duke of Wellington, we shall form the most just appreciation of his influence upon the affairs of this country, if we consider the numerous measures which he proposed or sanctioned or withstood, the general result of Parliamentary action on our condition and progress, and compare the actual state of the British dominions at the commencement of that chequered period, with its condition and prospects when his Grace sank into the grave oppressed with the weight of years, but undimmed in clearness of intellect, and undiminished in the love and veneration of his countrymen. It is true that many of the measures he opposed have passed into institutions of the land, that many to which he gave a most reluctant consent, are now acknowledged to be the land-marks of our progress; but to these, not less than to those to which he was a direct party, it seems beyond doubt that his clear mind and firmness of purpose, and, above all, the weight of his character, have given a marked impress and direction; that whether in office or in opposition, he was a power in the State, whose influence was always felt and acknowledged.

His Grace became a member of Lord Liverpool's Administration as Master General of the Ordnance, to which office he was appointed on the 1st of January, 1819. When, on the death of George the Third, the Prince Regent became King, no change was made in the composition of the Cabinet. The first remarkable occurrence of the new reign was the absurd but atrocious plot called "The Cato-street Conspiracy." The design of this gang was to commence their revolutionary proceedings by the massacre of all the Ministers, at a dinner at Lord Harrowby's, at which the Duke of Wellington was to have been present. This desperate plan was betrayed almost at the moment of explosion. At this period discontent largely prevailed among the lower classes, which manifested itself in numerous outrages and meetings under various pretexts. An unhappy dissension which prevailed in the Royal Family, and which necessarily came to a crisis by the accession of the King to the throne, gave a general direction to this effervescence, divided the whole country into two hostile factions, gave a new watchword to political parties; and by engaging

his Grace in a position of much prominence, directed the wrath of the popular party in an especial manner against him personally. The unhappy relations between the Prince Regent and the Princess of Wales had been too notorious; that unfortunate lady had long been residing abroad, under circumstances veiled in considerable mystery; and her cause had engaged the sympathy of a large portion of the people. Upon the accession of the Prince Regent to the throne, the Princess arrived in England to assert her right to share the dignities of her husband. She was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and her cause was adopted by leaders well able to give force and direction to the popular voice. The Queen's demands were met by the open charge of adultery, she was denied her place beside the King at his coronation, her name was omitted from the Liturgy, and the extreme measure of a Bill of Pains and Penalties was threatened unless she withdrew. But in truth neither party could now well draw back. A proposal, which had been made to the Queen while yet on the Continent, had been refused, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's advisers; and she had staked her position and reputation upon the issue: on the other hand, the King had given such reasons for his conduct as rendered concession impossible. The landing of the Queen at Dover, and her enthusiastic reception by the people, had committed both parties to the event. The Ministers of the King had been his advisers while Prince Regent. They were his chosen councillors, bound to him by every tie of duty, gratitude, and friendship: they were probably convinced of the Queen's guilt, and they foresaw the danger of governing the kingdom under a dishonoured Sovereign, with an exasperated Queen Consort and a victorious faction. It must be confessed that they had no choice but to proceed; and there resulted those extraordinary proceedings before the House of Lords known as "The Queen's Trial." The King's message, with the papers relating to the charges against the Queen, had been referred to a Secret Committee of fifteen Peers, of whom the Duke of Wellington was not one. But before the extreme step of the introduction of the Bill of Pains and Penalties was resorted to, an attempt was made to bring about an accommodation, which, had it been successful, would have prevented the subsequent scandals, and spared the nation a controversy which produced the deepest animosities, split families asunder, and which is still remembered, even at this distant date, with feelings of antagonism. A proposal was made on behalf of the Queen, to leave everything to the decision of any persons of high station whom both parties should concur in naming. This was declined by the Ministers of the King, who did not think it consistent with their constitutional responsibility to advise the Sovereign to submit to any arbitration a matter so deeply connected with the honour and dignity of his Crown, and with the most important public interests; but they advised His Majesty to appoint two of his confidential servants to arrange, in concert with the like number of persons to be named by the Queen, upon a certain basis, the necessary particulars of Her Majesty's future situation. This proposal being agreed to, the Duke of Wellington and Lord

Castlereagh were named on behalf of the King, and Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman on behalf of the Queen. The negotiation proved abortive, and the proceedings took their lamentable course. Relieved from hesitation by the total disruption of all negotiation, the Duke of Wellington thenceforward took his course as a peer and responsible adviser of the Crown, spoke with considerable acrimony against the Queen's partisans, and voted for the second and third readings of the Bill. In consequence of the prominence which now attached to him as one of the King's private advisers, and of the unwavering support he had given to the proceedings, a large part of the indignation expressed by the people against the Sovereign, his ministers and supporters, fell to his Grace's share.

At this period the germs of many of the great changes in our commercial, religious, and constitutional policy, which have since been so astonishingly developed, were beginning to vivify. The accession of George IV. to the throne had seemed to secure the ascendancy of "Toryism;" but, in truth, it then reached its culminating point, and thenceforward began to pale and decay. The stern necessities of a war which was a life-struggle for our existence as a nation had compressed the opinions and energies of the people into solidity, and the exalted feeling of patriotism had assumed as its exponent the principles of high Toryism. With the removal of the danger the unity ceased, and more liberal councils began to prevail. The first throes of many a future convulsion began to upheave the surface of society. The national desire for Parliamentary and administrative reform, which, indeed, had been countenanced by the ablest statesmen before the Revolution, and had been only silenced amid the general tumult of the times, once more became loudly expressed, and was widely felt by the people of England; the demand of the Roman Catholics for emancipation from their disabilities, a measure contemplated by the wise foresight of Pitt, a present danger throughout the war, were now urged by the people of Ireland with a vehemence which admitted no denial: and a thorough revision of our commercial system, overburdened and complicated by the demands of the war, had become, in the opinion of many, an imperious necessity. To all these great movements, the Duke of Wellington was, or was supposed to be, entirely opposed. The enormous burdens which our continental system had placed upon the finances, and of which the expenses of the Duke's campaigns were a very obvious part, the great share he had had in the formation of the new European system, and his strict union with Castlereagh, the great champion of the Holy Alliance,—were circumstances which placed on the Duke's shoulders a special portion of the increasing discontent. And it is probable that, from education, from the fame acquired in a war against the principle of innovation, from the association of his whole life, and from the real difficulties of the future, his Grace was a conscientious advocate of the principles involved in Toryism; and that he sustained, by his counsels and by his unyielding firmness, the policy of his colleagues in the Administration. But it must be remembered, that, though a member of the Cabinet, his office

was but a subordinate one, and did not entitle him to direct, though it might enable him to advise, the sum of affairs. He had been associated into a Ministry of men practised in administration, who had conducted the affairs of the nation through a fearful conflict, and who possessed the confidence of their party, and that party the most influential in the State. Be this as it may, the Duke of Wellington, within five years of his great victory, was one of the four most unpopular men in the country.

In 1822, the Marquess of Londonderry (Castlereagh) committed suicide; and a change in the Cabinet followed, which had ultimately the most momentous consequences. Canning was appointed to succeed him as Foreign Secretary; and from the advent of that brilliant statesman to office may be dated the commencement of a new era in our foreign councils; while the promotion of Mr. Robinson (Lord Goderich) to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Huskisson to be President of the Board of Trade, inaugurated a new system of financial and commercial policy.

From the scenes of Parliamentary conflict the Duke of Wellington was drawn away to a duty of a more congenial nature, in which his experience and sagacity were of peculiar value, and which was not embarrassed by antiquated antecedents. The restoration of Ferdinand VII. to the Spanish throne had altogether deluded the hopes of the people, who had struggled so gallantly for their independence and his family. The freedom they well deserved was denied, the extremest absolutism maintained, and the patriotic leaders persecuted. A general insurrection ensued, which took the character of a savage civil war; the Royalists were overcome, and the Constitutionalists established themselves in the Government. By the agreement of the Sovereigns who constituted the Holy Alliance, a conference was to be held at Verona, to consider certain difficulties which had arisen out of the general settlement of Europe. It had been purposed that Lord Londonderry, who had been so long the representative of England at the great Congresses during and subsequent to the war, should again appear on her behalf. The death of that nobleman left the Duke of Wellington the only person upon whom his mantle could fall; and he accordingly went to Verona, at the end of 1822. The affairs of Spain necessarily became a chief topic for discussion, and on such a subject the Duke of Wellington's counsel should have been paramount. It was utterly reversed. From his Grace's conduct on this occasion we may infer that he was not so entirely a bigot to high Tory notions as has been supposed; but that he carried out well and sagaciously those councils which his Sovereign and Ministers adopted as their guide. Whether it be imputable to the keen sagacity of the new Foreign Secretary, or that the experience of the Duke appreciated the past evil of interference in Spanish affairs, and foresaw it in the future as applied to all nations, certain it is that the counsels urged by England at the Conference of Verona were directly opposed to the feelings which actuated the Holy Alliance, and were based upon those wiser views of policy which have since been acted upon by this country. The Allied Sovereigns saw in the state of things in Spain circumstances inconsistent with the

monarchical power, and urged an armed interference. The Duke of Wellington saw no such danger, and maintained the principle that foreign Powers have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country; that interference in the affairs of Spain would probably only increase the evil; and he urged the evil consequences which might ensue to Europe were the proposed course persisted in. These wise counsels did not prevail. An overwhelming French army marched to Madrid, the patriots were defeated, executed, or exiled; and Spain was restored to its Sovereign, thenceforward the least honoured of European kingdoms. On the re-establishment of absolutism, the Duke went to Madrid, to counsel moderate courses, and the remembrance of his transcendant services prevailed in some degree to mitigate the course of ferocious bigotry and political revenge which Ferdinand was pursuing.

In the year 1825, Mr. Canning recognised the independence of the Spanish colonies in South America; a measure which the utter anarchy which prevailed in Spain rendered an act of justice to the colonists, and which no doubt had the concurrence of his Grace.

The Duke of Wellington, while Secretary for Ireland, had shown himself not disinclined to consider the grievances of the Roman Catholics; but, with his present colleagues in the Cabinet, he voted with the majority which threw out the Relief Bill of 1825. In the same year also the same clear intellect which had enabled him to compose, on the eve of battle, an admirable scheme for the establishment of a National Bank at Lisbon, and to conduct the vast financial affairs of the Peninsular war, was exhibited in the advice he gave in the monetary crisis which had arisen from the Joint Stock mania of that fatal year. His views on this occasion were so well adapted to the circumstances, that the merchants of London presented him with a piece of plate of the value of a thousand guineas. In the following year also, when the panic took place, his Grace is said to have suggested the re-issue of small notes, which had so important an effect in relieving the embarrassment.

In 1826, the Duke had once more an opportunity of exhibiting the promptness of his military arrangements. The Crown of Portugal had descended to Donna Maria; but her uncle, Don Miguel, had attempted to seize the throne. His partisans had been defeated, and driven into Spain; whence, re-armed and reinforced, they invaded Portugal. Large bodies of Spaniards appeared in arms for the usurper, and it was evident that, in fact, the movement was a military invasion of Portugal by Spain, intended to establish absolutism in that kingdom. The British Government were of opinion that a *casus fœderis* had arisen, and resolved to interfere on behalf of their oldest and faithful ally. The Duke of Wellington spoke shortly, clearly, and decisively on the question; and as it fell much to his Grace's office to carry out the plans of the Government, his operations were as decisive as his words. In an incredibly short space of time a British force was admirably equipped and dispatched, and landed at Lisbon within a few days of the resolution of the Government becoming known there. In 1826, also, the Duke of Wellington was sent to St. Petersburg as special ambas-

sador, on occasion of the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas; the Emperor complimented his old companion in arms, by giving his name to the celebrated Smolensko regiment.

The Duke of York, to whose admirable administration of the army the nation owed so much, died on the 5th of January, 1827, and Wellington was appointed Commander-in-Chief, colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and High Constable of Dover Castle; retaining also his office and seat in the Cabinet. His Grace did not long remain connected with a Government now materially changed from what it had been when he first joined it. A series of unforeseen events was about to break up a party which had held the reins of Government for a quarter of a century. In March, Mr. Canning introduced into the House of Commons resolutions which imported a considerable relaxation in the Corn Laws, by the establishment of a sliding scale. Though this measure had been promised by Lord Liverpool, and must therefore have been accepted by the Ministry of which he was the head, it cannot be supposed that the Duke gave it his approbation. The resolutions passed the Commons. But at this momentous juncture, the Earl of Liverpool was struck by the malady which compelled him to retire from public life; and with his departure, the discordant materials of which his Cabinet was now composed were dislocated. With the exception of the Duke of Wellington, there was no one of sufficient weight to bind together the differing sections, and he was known to hold opinions contrary to the course of public feeling. After much hesitation and intrigue, Mr. Canning was instructed to form a Government: the result was, that as Mr. Canning was pledged to the measure of Catholic Emancipation, a large number of his former colleagues resigned; the Duke of Wellington, throwing up not merely his seat in the Cabinet, but his command at the Horse Guards. Mr. Peel, the Secretary for the Home Department, who appears to have acted throughout in communication with the Duke of Wellington, was one of those who refused to hold office under the new Premier. Much personal feeling appears to have prevailed in these disarrangements. The Duke himself explained his motives with characteristic decision. With respect to his retirement from the councils of His Majesty, his Grace said he had been applied to by Mr. Canning to continue to form part of the Administration, which was to be conducted on the principles of Lord Liverpool's; he was of opinion that if the new Government was to adhere to the line of policy adopted by Lord Liverpool, it would be of great advantage to the country; but he was afraid it would not; the principles of that policy had been, in fact, already abandoned, and the measures of a Government constituted on the principles of Mr. Canning, would be viewed with suspicion by foreign Governments, and would give no satisfaction to the people at home The Cabinet of Lord Liverpool had been founded on the principle of maintaining the laws as they were; that of Mr. Canning on the principle of subverting them; and those who coalesced with that gentleman could have no idea how far that coalition would carry them, for he was the most able and active and zealous partisan of the changes with which the country was threat-

ened. The principles of the noble Earl were principles by which any man might safely abide; the principles of Mr. Canning fluctuated every day, and depended on transitory reasons of temporary expediency. These, said his Grace, were the conscientious reasons for his resignation. With regard to his retirement from the office of Commander-in-Chief, his Grace put it simply on the impossibility of his holding a confidential office under a Minister in whom he had no confidence. In answer to an insinuation that he had himself desired to be the Prime Minister, and had thrown up his appointments from *pique* at that trust being confided to another, his Grace made a declaration which subsequent circumstances made very remarkable. "Knowing my capacity for filling that office (of Commander-in-Chief), and my incapacity for filling the post of First Minister, I should have been mad, and worse than mad, if I had ever entertained the insane project which certain individuals, for their own base purposes, have imputed to me."

This retirement of the Duke of Wellington from the councils of his Sovereign is a marked epoch in his political career. He was dissociated from most of the connections which had grown around him in a long series of years; the Tory party was effectually broken up, the ancient policy finally discarded, and new combinations of ideas, of persons, and of parties were formed; and the Duke had, for the first time, the leisure of opposition to consider the course of events and the futurity of government. Circumstances again speedily brought his Grace into a prominent position. So large a part of Lord Liverpool's Ministry had thrown up office, that Mr. Canning found it impossible to form an Administration out of the old materials, and threw himself into the arms of the Whigs. The new Minister was followed by his old colleagues with implacable animosity, and supported with no cordiality on the part of his new allies. The Corn Bill was introduced into the House of Lords, and the second reading carried; but in committee the Duke of Wellington moved and carried an amendment which was fatal to the measure and to the Government. The discussions of that session were carried on in a spirit of great personal animosity; the supporters of the amendment were pointed at as persons who had sacrificed the public good to forward the purposes of mere faction; and Mr. Canning, in a moment of irritation, described the Duke of Wellington as a tool in the hands of more crafty intriguers, and used other expressions respecting the motives of his opponents, which led to angry language on the other side. In this moment of confusion and embittered feelings, the brilliant and ill-fated statesman died (8th of August, 1827), a victim to excitement and disappointment.

Lord Goderich succeeded to the head of the coalition Cabinet, which he proposed to conduct on the same principles as had governed his predecessor; and the Duke of Wellington, who had thrown up the command of the army from personal distrust of Mr. Canning, resumed that post, but without accepting any ministerial office. What Mr. Canning had failed in effecting, Lord Goderich was not the man to carry out; he was able and disinterested, but altogether deficient in the energy and power necessary to command the discordant elements

under his leadership. An irreconcilable difference arose between Mr. Herries and Mr. Huskisson; and Lord Goderich resigned his office on the 8th of January, 1828. The Duke of Wellington was directed to form an Administration. Notwithstanding the singular declaration made but the year before, that he should be mad to think of it, his Grace undertook the charge. His Grace took the office of First Lord of the Treasury, resigning the command of the army to Lord Hill; Mr. Peel returned to the Home Office; other members of Lord Liverpool's ministry were replaced; those who had retained office under Mr. Canning were continued; but the Whig element was discarded from the new Government. Mr. Goulburn was named Chancellor of the Exchequer, a post in which he became associated with the successful finance of future Administrations. Mr. Huskisson and Mr Herries, whose dissension had been fatal to Lord Goderich's power, were continued in their posts, the former as Colonial Secretary and the latter as Master of the Mint. It is probable that the former appointment was made somewhat against the Duke's private opinion, for a singular episode occurred, in which the Duke got rid of his colleague in a very military fashion. The position of Mr. Huskisson in the Ministry, besides being unacceptable to the Tory section, was displeasing to his own friends, who thought he was clinging to office in a manner little respectful to the memory of Mr. Canning. Mr. Huskisson thought it necessary to make an explanation at Liverpool, in which he stated that he had only accepted office under the new Ministry, under certain "guarantees" from the Duke of Wellington. This statement the Duke repelled in the House of Lords in a somewhat contemptuous manner. Subsequently, in redeeming a pledge to his constituents, Mr. Huskisson divided against his colleagues on the question of transferring the franchise from East Retford to Birmingham; and immediately wrote a letter to the Duke, which the latter chose to construe as a tender of resignation of his office, and accepted it. Lord Dudley was with the alarmed minister, who little expected to be taken at his word, when the letter of acceptance arrived, and went instantly to the Prime Minister to explain that it was a mistake. The Duke's mind, however, was made up; he declared, "it is no mistake, it can be no mistake, and it shall be no mistake;" and Mr. Huskisson ceased to be a member of the Ministry; and with him Lord Palmerston, Lord Dudley, Mr. C. Grant, and Mr. Lamb threw up their offices; and thus the Tory Ministry became freed from the liberalism of the Canningites.

In the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the session of 1828, occurred the remarkable description of the battle of Navarino, as an "untoward event." The Duke explained the meaning of this to be, that it having been expected that the interference of the allies would produce peace, the occurrence of hostilities was an "untoward event." It is, however, very probable that the Duke's perception of the consequences in giving Russia the command of the sea in any future war with Turkey, and the general weakening of the Ottomans for resistance to aggression, really prompted the expression.

It seemed to be fated that the great features of every Administration with which the Duke of Wel-

lington was connected, should be the concession of all the great questions against which his Grace was understood to entertain the strongest opinions. His first premiership was certainly distinguished by the surrender of one of the greatest questions with which the statesmen of the day had to deal—that of Catholic Emancipation—or generally, of the principle of civil and religious equality. Early in the session of 1828, Lord John Russell moved the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, by which the Dissenters were excluded from municipal office and offices of trust under the Crown. The motion was carried in the Commons against Ministers; but in the Lords, the Duke expressed his opinion in favour of the principle involved, and, despite the vigorous resistance of Lord Eldon, carried the Bill through. This great and just concession was naturally followed, or rather accompanied by, a renewal of the demand from Ireland for the repeal of the Catholic disabilities; and the agitation rose, under the able guidance of Mr. O'Connell, to uncontrollable height. The election of the great agitator for the county of Clare brought matters to a crisis. The dissensions of the Irish peasantry were stilled, the people met in monster meetings in military array, and used language of the most revolutionary character. The Protestants of Ireland were alarmed, and formed counter associations for mutual defence and attack, and the Orange Societies and Brunswick Clubs met in arms to maintain the Protestant ascendancy. The agitation spread to England, an immense meeting took place on Pennenden Heath in support of the Protestant cause, and Protestant associations were formed in every part of the kingdom.

A resolution favourable to the claims of the Roman Catholics was passed by the House of Commons, and sent to the Lords for their concurrence. The speech of the Duke of Wellington was very remarkable. He put the question solely on the ground of expediency, and the acquisition of clear and distinct securities; he said that he should be glad to see the disabilities of the Roman Catholics removed; but before he could consent to their removal, he must see something in their stead, which would effectually protect our institutions. He grounded his opposition, not on any peculiar doctrinal points of the Roman Catholic faith, but because of the nature of Roman Catholic Church government. "What we do must be done by legislation; and although legislation has not effected this hitherto, I trust, if it shall be deemed necessary, we shall do it fearlessly." "If the public mind was now suffered to be tranquil—if the agitators of Ireland would only leave the public mind at rest—the people would become satisfied, and I certainly think that it would then be possible to do something." The expediency arrived in another shape than that contemplated by the noble speaker; for, by the end of the year, everything portended a fearful civil war. Up to this moment the principal members of the Cabinet had professed their unflinching resolution to maintain the existing principles of the constitution, and to yield nothing to agitation. But, in truth, the fearful struggle that impended had overthrown the resolution of the leaders. The Duke and Mr. Peel had in secret determined that resistance was no longer possible, and that full and ample concession was the only preventive of great national disasters. The

chief obstacle to the change existed in the known opinions and resolute character of the King. The representations of his confidential advisers wrung a reluctant assent from the Sovereign, and at the meeting of Parliament, on the 5th of February, 1829, the people of these kingdoms were astounded by a recommendation in the speech from the throne, that Parliament should "take into their deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland, and should review the laws which impose civil disabilities on His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects." The fearful struggle which ensued within the walls of Parliament and convulsed the whole kingdom, is matter of history. The Duke of Wellington having resolved upon his course, pursued it with characteristic firmness and straightforwardness. The Relief Bill was introduced into the Commons by Mr. Peel; it was moved in the Lords by the Duke of Wellington, who did not conceal the considerations which had produced his conviction that refusal was no longer possible—the dread of civil war. "I am one of those," said his Grace, "who have been engaged in war more than most men, and, unfortunately, principally in civil war; and I must say this, that, at any sacrifice, I would avoid every approach to civil war. I would do all I could, even sacrifice my life, to prevent such a catastrophe." The Bill was passed, and the calamity he so much feared was averted.

A singular episode in this great struggle is personal to the Duke of Wellington. The Earl of Winchilsea, a vehement asserter of the Protestant cause, had written a letter, which was published in a newspaper, in which he accused the Duke, "under the cloak of outward zeal for the Protestant religion and the High-Church party, of carrying on his insidious designs for the infringement of our liberties, and the introduction of Popery into every department of the State." His Grace deemed it necessary to call for an explanation; which being refused, he challenged his accuser, and a duel was the result, which was fortunately harmless, although his Grace fired at his antagonist. At the close of this singular rencontre, the Earl of Winchilsea made a handsome retractation of his imputations.

In this year the Duke received the appointments of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, and assisted in organising Mr. Peel's new police, a force which was excessively unpopular at first, and bore a large share of the odium directed towards the executive Government.

The successful introduction of the Catholic Relief Bill is a marked epoch in the history of party, for by that measure the Tory party was utterly destroyed, and became a name of the past. Political connections and private friendships, the growth of half a century, were dissevered, the confidence of the old supporters of the King's Government was at an end; all was animosity, confusion, and dismay in the ranks of the old High-Church party. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel had carried the Catholic Relief Bill by an unbending use of their power, in direct defiance of their ancient supporters, and these in return hated and distrusted the men who had, as they said, betrayed them. The Whigs, indeed, by whose aid that great measure had been carried, found themselves in decency compelled to continue

their support to their unexpected allies, but it was in expectation of sharing in or supplanting their power. At the commencement, therefore, of the year 1830, the country beheld the discreditable spectacle of a Tory Ministry maintaining office by the aid of their foes against their natural friends. The consequence of this alliance was the same as has been, since that time, more than once witnessed under analogous circumstances; the Ministry were weakened and distrusted, their old friends were still further alienated, and their foes not conciliated. In the course of the session this uneasy position was tried, and found equally untenable and discreditable. The Whigs had gained some degree of commercial freedom, and had achieved great victories in the cause of civil and religious liberty. Parliamentary Reform was the chief remaining principle to be won, and the Whigs were by no means disposed to abandon the struggle in deference to their falling ally. A proposition for transferring the franchise from East Retford to Birmingham was resisted by the Government, who, aided for the nonce by their former friends, defeated the motion. The victory in this moderate proposal had, in the end, the worst consequences of defeat; it was the immediate cause of that great revolution the Reform Act, which placed the affairs of the empire in the hands of the Whigs, and excluded the Duke's party from power for many years. Propositions for Parliamentary reform, for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, and other liberal measures, were brought forward by independent members of the Whig party, and rejected by the Ministers.

While the Duke's Administration was thus sinking under the direct blows of its opponents, the precarious support of its allies, and the distrust of its party, George the Fourth died, and was succeeded by the Duke of Clarence (8th of June, 1830). This was a fatal blow to the Duke's Government. The old Tories had continued their support to the Minister, because he was the King's servant; the Whigs partly because they had no hope of office under a hostile Sovereign. But the new King was inclined to liberal measures, and had both spoken and voted in favour of constitutional reform. The course of the Whig party was at once taken—open hostility to the Duke, his Administration, and his principles. Another great event had rendered the accession of a liberal Government to office not only practicable, but probably the only means of saving this country from a great convulsion. In July a revolution had overturned the throne of the elder Bourbons, successful insurrection was convulsing many of the great European States, and the popular party in Great Britain had begun to be actuated by the spirit of change. A feeling of great inveteracy against the Duke personally was manifested by the populace and in the public prints. His Grace was accused of monopolising the whole government of the country into his own hands, placing the administrative duties of office in the hands of mere puppets. He was charged with having been privy to the despotic measures of the French Government, with having made Polignac minister by his influence, and with withstanding, from regard to his own personal feelings, the wishes and the good of the nation. The general election of 1830 took

place under circumstances of great excitement, and terminated considerably to the disadvantage of the Ministry. In the meanwhile, great agitation existed in both the kingdoms. In Ireland, Mr. O'Connell had organised his mischievous movement for the repeal of the Union, and a general insurrectionary spirit prevailed in that island. In England, the distressed condition of the agricultural labourers, and of a portion of the manufacturing classes, gave an overt action to the discontents of the people generally.

On the meeting of Parliament, the Ministry placed in the King's speech a paragraph of the old high Tory stamp; and the Duke, in the debate on the address, made a remarkable speech, in which he declared himself resolved not only to propose no measures of Parliamentary reform himself, but to resist them if proposed by others. This was, of course, an open declaration of war, and both parties prepared for the contest.

But the first Administration of the great Duke was not destined to come to an end from any worthy cause—it perished from that most contemptible, most fatal, and most inevitable of weapons, ridicule. The King and Queen had accepted an invitation to dine with the new Lord Mayor, at Guildhall, on the 9th of November. On the 7th, it was privately announced that their Majesties had resolved to postpone their visit. The reason subquently given was, that information had been privately received by the Executive that certain evil-disposed persons had resolved to make the occasion the opportunity of a general tumult. Since the occasion was not presented, it was impossible to predicate of it that a disturbance would have occurred; but the Opposition dexterously took advantage to assert the contrary, that *none* would have occurred—that the whole affair was a hoax; and there ensued a feeling, or an affectation, of indignation, contempt, and ridicule at the panic fears of the Government. It was made known also that the Lord Mayor elect had written to the Duke that he had received information that some desperate characters had intended to make an attack on his Grace's person, and advised him to come well and sufficiently guarded. If the information received by the Home Office was indeed a hoax, it was one of a most dangerous kind, for thousands of handbills of a revolutionary character had been circulated; the city magistrates had received numerous reports of the possibility of disturbance, and to the Home Office private intelligence had been given that the populace intended to attack the Duke's house, when the police should be withdrawn to guard the city. Whatever the foundation for these fears, the opponents of the Government turned the circumstances entirely to the Duke's disadvantage, and he was assailed by a storm of invective, ridicule, and hatred, which knew no bounds; he was even hooted by the mob as he passed to the House. Under these hostile circumstances, a division was taken in Parliament on a question relating to the civil list, in which the Government were defeated. They resigned their offices (16th of November, 1830), and the Duke and his friends, and the supporters of things as they existed, bade a long adieu to power.

It is not necessary to follow the

Duke of Wellington in his opposition to the policy of the party which now succeeded to power.

It may readily be supposed that the resistance to the Reform Bills in the House of Commons was aided by his Grace's counsels, and that his firmness of purpose was of material service to his friends during that fierce struggle. After the dissolution and general election of 1831, the Bill passed the Commons, and was brought up to the Lords. On the second reading his Grace expressed firmly his opposition to the measure, which he declared owed its existence to the revolutionary fervour of the times, and not to any defect in the existing constitution, or the government which resulted from it. The Bill was thrown out: immense was the confusion which instantly arose in every city in the kingdom, and immense the indignation which was exhibited against the leaders of the Opposition. Of course the Duke of Wellington was the most prominent, as the most illustrious object of attack. He could not appear in the streets without hootings and insult, and—oh! shame to say—the preserver of the liberties of Europe was assaulted and injured in the streets of the metropolis! His house was attacked and threatened with demolition. At Derby and Nottingham serious outbreaks occurred, the ancient and historical castle at the latter town, now the property of the Duke of Newcastle, was plundered and burnt; Bristol was for some days delivered up to the fury of the mob; and the trades unions of Birmingham threatened to march up to London in overwhelming numbers. In 1832, the Bill was again passed by the Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords, whose decision upon the question had now become of vital consequence to the nation. That the Lords, if left to their own judgment, would reject the measure, there was no doubt, and that serious results would ensue, was equally unquestionable. The Ministry of Earl Grey resolved to meet the difficulty by an extreme use of the Royal prerogative, and to create whatever number of new Peers should be necessary to give them the majority. That such a step would have been at least as fatal to the institutions of the country as any insurrectionary movement, was the opinion of many moderate statesmen. To these there appeared but a choice of evils, and that the passing the Reform Bill was the least; and they resolved to support the Government in the measure in sufficient numbers to avoid the other alternative. The Duke of Wellington was not one of these. He spoke in the same decisive terms as before against the measure, and throwing the responsibility of the event on the Ministers, whom he charged with exciting the spirit which demanded this concession to the democratic fury of the times, gave his vote against the second reading. It was carried by a majority of *nine*. Though the principle of the Reform Bill had been thus reluctantly assented to by the Lords, it was still open to them to modify some of the more obnoxious details in committee. The Duke of Wellington and his supporters accepted the Bill on its passing the second reading, and on a motion for postponing the disfranchising clauses, which gave rise to some heat, declared that were the question simply, whether the whole of

schedule A (the schedule of boroughs totally disfranchised) should be adopted, he should vote for it, and that he never would consent to an arrangement which would reduce the amount of disfranchisement below that contained in that schedule. Notwithstanding this declaration, the Ministers conceived the intentions of the Opposition to be so hostile to the Bill, that being defeated on a division, they proposed to the King the alternative of a creation of Peers, or their resignation; the latter course was deemed the least destructive by the Sovereign, and the Whig Ministry resigned. In these straits the King sought the advice of Lord Lyndhurst, who recommended that the Duke of Wellington should be entrusted with the formation of a Government. His Grace's reply was prompt and characteristic. "I should be ashamed to crawl about this metropolis, if, under such circumstances, I did not go to the King." He recommended, in preference to his own premiership, that Mr. Peel should lead a new Administration. But it appeared that the first principle of any Government must be to carry out the promise inserted by the Whigs in the King's speech, viz. "an extensive measure of reform." Resolutions had, moreover, been passed in the House of Commons, by which it was evident that none other than the Reform Bill would be considered equal to the occasion, and to this Mr. Peel and all the members of his party were conscientiously opposed; and it was found impossible to form a Government on such a basis. His Grace, finding an Administration from the ranks of his party impossible, recommended that certain members of the House of Commons, likely to hold a somewhat less unpopular position, should be accepted as His Majesty's advisers. The excitement in the Lower House, and throughout the country, rendered this course equally impracticable; the Duke was under the necessity of announcing to His Majesty that the commission with which he had been entrusted had failed, and the King was reduced to the humiliation of renewing his intercourse with the Whig Ministers. Under such circumstances of danger to the throne and the State, the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel deemed it the more patriotic course to withdraw their opposition, and the great social revolution was effected (7th of June, 1832).

At the general election which followed the passing of the Reform Act, the liberal party were returned—as was to be expected—in overwhelming numbers, and their opponents were reduced to a powerless and disjointed minority. It is not needful to follow the political course of the Duke of Wellington for some years succeeding this great change. In addition to his great unpopularity, he had now lost the power which made him feared, and the defeat of his policy had brought upon him the discredit which always attaches to the unsuccessful. Some general consequences are necessary to be followed out, that an idea may be formed of the steps by which he was again restored to popularity, to power, and to respect; joined with a reverence and love which increased with every additional hour of his honoured life, and brought him to be considered the ultimate councillor of the nation.

The necessities of the reform battle had once more brought around the Duke the relics of his

former friends, the old Tories, or those who had succeeded to their ideas; the prolongation of the contest had produced union and confidence; the contest itself had created a new cause and a new war-cry, and had forced on the Opposition the necessity of electing leaders and councillors of eminence. The Reform Act utterly destroyed the power of the old Tory peers and holders of nominee boroughs, and their bias was removed from direct action; other interests were abandoned from the very hopelessness of contest; while, on the other hand, new men had come into note, other interests were to be defended, new principles were to be maintained or asserted. The chief scene of the political battle had shifted to the House of Commons, and in that House Mr. Peel, long the lieutenant of the Duke, had no equal in knowledge of business, debating powers, industry, and tact. Thus the same measure which had placed in abeyance the powers of the wisest statesmen of the old party, brought into the foremost place its own bitterest opponent. From this time forward Sir Robert Peel must be deemed the leader of his side. He was now engaged with consummate tact in organising from the relics of past ages and the new blood of the future, the great "Conservative" party which took the place of the old Tories in the maintenance of the institutions of the country in Church and State—a "Conservatism," admitting of all moderate and rational changes, consistent with the freedom of the people and the progress of the age. The history of the times now consists of the decline and fall of the Whig Ministry, and of the personal exertions of Sir Robert Peel, rather than of the action of the Duke of Wellington.

In 1833 the Irish Church Bill was sent up to the House of Lords, and received his Grace's assent, although he was of opinion that any necessity for it that existed had been created by the Government itself. The new Charter of the Bank of England, the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, and the Abolition of Slavery, were measures which, in this year, were introduced by the Whig Ministry, and passed through the House of Lords without opposition.

In 1834, the civil war in Portugal recalled the Duke's attention to the scene of his former glories. The final success of Donna Maria, however, soon set this question at rest. The power of the Whig Government was now in the course of inevitable dissolution. Every step they took in favour of their extreme allies met, of course, with the opposition of the Conservatives, and cut off a moderate section of their own supporters. The first blow was the secession of the Earl of Ripon, Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, and the Duke of Richmond, on the question of interfering with the temporalities of the Church; the next was their total disruption from their Irish allies, by the introduction of the Coercion Bill; and this dissension was rendered fatal by the disclosure of a secret intrigue of a part of the Cabinet with Mr. O'Connell; Lord Althorp indignantly resigned his office; and Earl Grey considered that this resignation necessitated his own. The Duke of Wellington passed a severe censure on many of the acts of the defunct Ministry, especially their perpetual interference in the internal affairs of foreign countries. He denounced,

in strong terms, the principles on which the Quadruple Alliance was founded, as entailing upon this country the necessity of a perpetual intervention with two States (Spain and Portugal), to which we had no more right to say, "we will arrange your internal government," than we had to say it to any other two States in the world. Lord Melbourne became Prime Minister, and Lord Althorp resumed office. The new Premier's tenure of power was but short, for he was beset by the same difficulties which had oppressed his predecessor, and were certain to prove fatal to any other Whig Ministry that could at that time be formed. The Coercion Bill was withdrawn, and a modified measure passed; but the ecclesiastical questions continued to embarrass the Government, and several important measures were introduced and miscarried. The Melbourne Ministry, in this session, introduced their New Poor Law Bill, which passed both Houses, with the decided approbation of the Duke of Wellington. The Whig Ministry still continued to sink in public estimation, when the removal of Lord Althorp to the House of Lords gave them a final blow.

The changes in the Cabinet, proposed on this event, seemed to the Sovereign to render a further Government under the Whigs (14th November) impossible, and the sailor King bluntly told Lord Melbourne that he should not trouble him further. Such, indeed, was the King's plain dealing, and such the inanity of the situation, that Lord Melbourne even brought to town the King's summons to the Duke of Wellington to attend his Sovereign. The Duke advised the King to place Sir Robert Peel at the head of a new Ministry. But Sir Robert Peel was at Rome—and the Government must be administered in the meanwhile. The Duke's solution of this unexampled problem was extremely simple—he took the duties of all the departments upon himself:—and such was his Grace's clearness of head, method, and diligence, that probably the routine of office was never better conducted than during his singular monopoly. Such a course of things did not, of course, escape attack — the mob orators even threatened impeachment: but one inconsistency was too remarkable to escape notice—the man who seven years before had declared he should be mad if he accepted the premiership, now united all the responsibilities of Government in his single person.

Sir Robert Peel arrived in London on the 9th December, accepted the premiership, and his Grace retired from his multifarious labours to the single duties of the Foreign Secretary. It is a remarkable proof of the great change which had taken place in public opinion, that the University of Oxford, which in 1829 had rejected Sir Robert Peel as their representative in Parliament for his share in the Catholic Relief Bill, in this year (1834) elected the Duke of Wellington their Chancellor.

The existing Parliament had been elected amid the headlong enthusiasm of successful reform, and a conservative Ministry was an impossibility with the present House. Public enthusiasm had since greatly toned down, and it was essential to try the effect of another general election. Parliament was dissolved and another called, which met on the 19th February, 1835. The result of the

election was a great accession of strength to the conservative party, but not sufficient to give them a majority. The common danger had produced a union of the Whig, Radical, and Irish parties, and the fire of the Reform agitation had not yet died out. In the House of Commons the blow was struck before the hearing; for the Opposition proposed Mr. Abercrombie for Speaker against Mr. Manners Sutton, and placed him in the chair which the latter had for so long so ably filled. The Ministry were resolved to have an opportunity for declaring themselves to the country, and did not resign. The debate on the address in the Lords was short; the Duke explained very curtly and decisively the motives of his conduct. But in the Commons the discussion was fierce and protracted. The Opposition derived great strength from the arts of popular slander, which had unhappily risen to a great height during the Reform mania, and which attributed the dismissal of the late Ministry to court intrigues, and to the influence of Queen Adelaide. In vain were the most liberal offers of the new Prime Minister—times were indeed greatly changed. "I offer you," said Sir Robert Peel, "measures of reform, ecclesiastical and civil. I offer you the settlement of the tithe question in Ireland, the commutation of tithes in England and Wales. I offer you reform of all proved abuses in the Church. I offer you the redress of grievances complained of by the Dissenters, so far as they relate to marriages and other important points. I offer you the prospect of continued peace." A vague amendment was carried by a majority of seven. Still the Ministers would not resign. One after another they introduced the measures of reform which had been matured by the experience of Sir Robert Peel, and they were generally so well conceived that the Opposition ventured on no open attack, but perpetually harassed them by defeats on small points; and when Sir Robert challenged them to a vote of want of confidence, they were glad to decline it. They at length chose the point of attack, the vexed question of the Irish Church Temporalities. The Ministerial propositions were too reasonable to be rejected; but Lord John Russell moved further resolutions, importing the secularisation of the surplus revenues of the Church, which were carried; and the Ministry then resigned (April, 1835). Thus terminated the first Conservative Ministry.

In 1830 the success of the Duke's party had been virtual defeat; in 1835 its defeat was followed by all the consequences of victory. Immense had been in the interim the physical and moral gain to that party. Their numbers in the House were nearly equal to all their opponents combined; they had displayed debating talent of the highest order; their leader, Sir Robert Peel, had sprung at once into a position of the first eminence; they had manifested their abandonment of the unpopular sentiments of their predecessors. Their measures had been liberal, large, and well considered, and they were—as far as they went—just. The Opposition, on the other hand, were a temporary union of discordant parties; a section of them were hateful to the people of England, for they advocated a dissolution of the empire; more were distrusted, for the invasion of the rights of the Protestant Church

all were in a false position, for they opposed measures which were in themselves wise, and which gained over many moderate persons as calculated to promote the true interest of the empire; and all classes could not but approve of those measures of financial reform, which foreshadowed the great eminence of the Prime Minister in that branch of political science. The chief subject which came under the direction of the Duke during this period of office was the Carlist insurrection in Spain—a question which his Grace's experience and sagacity might, perhaps, have brought to a happy issue, had not the affairs of that country long since sunk into irretrievable anarchy.

Earl Grey was selected to succeed Sir Robert, but declined; and Lord Melbourne re-assembled his former colleagues, and resolved to rule by a close alliance with Mr. O'Connell and the Irish party. The measures of the new Ministry were neither few nor unimportant. The Municipal Reform Bill was a proposal well-calculated to transfer to the Whigs that confidence which the people began secretly to repose in Sir Robert Peel. It passed the House of Lords with approbation: not so the Bill for regulating the Irish Church, which went through the Commons triumphantly; but the Lords accepted only those parts which were obviously wise and just, for adjusting the question of tithe, but rejected all those which comprised the principle of sequestration. The Government abandoned the Bill, and suffered in public opinion both for their proposition and their failure. Numerous other questions were raised, and met with more or less of success: in the general result the Ministry were strong enough to carry all the measures in the House of Commons; but the House of Lords put an effectual *veto* on all extravagant propositions. In consequence of this preponderating opposition in the upper branch of the Legislature, a new cry arose, which, originating with a section of the Government supporters detested by the people of Great Britain—the Papists—and in some degree sanctioned by the Whigs, brought upon the latter an additional portion of odium. The cry arose to reform—in fact, to abolish—the House of Peers. Nothing could have been devised more unpalatable to the great majority of the respectable classes. The agitation of Mr. O'Connell, however powerful in Ireland, proved a complete failure here; and when, after itinerating Great Britain in support of so unnational a cause, he dined at the table of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Ministry gained a great accession of unpopularity, and their opponents proportionate applause by their voluntary dissolution of the Orange Societies, when the general opinion was felt that they were dangerous to the peace of the kingdom. This wise step was due chiefly to the councils of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel.

In 1836 the unfinished contests were renewed. The Irish Corporation Act passed the Commons, and was accepted by the Lords, who, however, made some amendments; the Commons rejected them; the Lords adhered to their opinions, and the Bill was refused. The Irish Tithe Bill, which was re-introduced with an appropriation clause, passed the Commons, after a desperate contest on Lord Stanley's motion to leave out that clause. The Lords, of course,

struck it out, and the Commons refusing to accept the Bill without it, the measure was withdrawn. An amended Municipal Corporation Bill, and several other measures, shared the same fate. Events took the same course in the session of 1837. Lord Melbourne's Ministry introduced and carried some important measures—in others they signally failed. Their great difficulty—as it was afterwards of Sir Robert Peel—was the state of Ireland. The damaging alliance of the Whigs with Mr. O'Connell rendered contradictory measures necessary. The Municipal Corporation Bill was an unavoidable complement to corporation reform in England; the attacks upon the Church were necessary to conciliate the Irish party; while the excesses of the agitators and the outrages of the peasantry rendered severe repressive measures indispensable. The Irish Poor Law was a measure, however salutary, which gave deep umbrage to the Irish Members. The question of church-rates in England gave occasion to severe discussions, in which the ministerial party took different sides, which gave deep offence to the church party and corresponding pleasure to the Dissenters; but the measure was defeated, as was a motion of Lord John Russell for a Committee to inquire into the disposal of church lands. Independent Members, who supported the Government on general questions, introduced motions for organic or constitutional questions —such as the ballot, the right of spiritual Peers to sit in Parliament, voting by proxy in the House of Lords—which the Government were obliged to oppose; while the resolutions on the subject of the affairs of Canada were carried by the assistance of the Conservatives. Things were in this state of confusion and dislocation when William IV. died, and Victoria reigned in his stead (20th June, 1837).

The Coronation of Her Majesty was performed on the 28th June of the following year; at which the Duke of Wellington assisted as Lord High Constable of England. Marshal Soult attended as the special Ambassador of the King of the French, and the ancient antagonists met upon terms of the greatest cordiality. The veteran Marshal was loudly cheered by the people—to his great astonishment.

Though defeated in the Parliamentary campaigns, the gain of the Conservative party by the last dissolution had been immense. A powerful and popular party had been re-constructed, principles sure of ultimate success had been advocated, a leader of consummate ability and tact had stood forward to guide them, numerically they greatly exceeded any single section opposed to them in Parliament, and nearly equalled all of them united. By their strength in the Commons the House of Lords had been enabled to resume its just position as a branch of the Legislature; the Crown could again reckon upon the support of a constituent party in the State; and both were oposed to the existing Ministry. The Whigs had been repeatedly baffled, and existed in power only by a hateful alliance; their chief gain, indeed, had been their evident severance from these supporters, whose aid brought them only discredit. They had once again assumed the character of a party.

A dissolution necessarily followed the demise of the Sovereign.

The general election produced little change in the numbers or relative position of parties. Lord Melbourne remained in office, and his Administration continued the conduct of affairs in the same course, and with much the same degree of success and failure as heretofore. But as their measures were, for the most part, obnoxious to some one or other of the sections of their supporters, the Duke of Wellington, in the Lords, and Sir Robert Peel, in the Commons, continued "masters of the situation," and by giving or withholding their support compelled Ministers to a course in some degree consistent with their own views. The rebellion in Canada was the absorbing topic of the session of 1838. There could be no question of the duty of all parties to maintain the integrity of the British dominions, and the measures of the Government, therefore, had the support of the Opposition. It was in a debate upon this subject that the Duke of Wellington uttered his celebrated axiom, that "a great country like this could have no such thing as a little war." In May a public dinner was given to Sir Robert Peel, in Merchant Taylors' Hall, by 313 Conservative Members who sat in the second Reform Parliament, — there had been scarce a hundred in the first, —at which Sir Robert declared the principles on which he had conducted the Opposition. "My object," he said, "has been to lay the foundation of a great party, which, existing in the House of Commons and deriving its strength from the popular will, should diminish the risk and deaden the shock of collisions between the two deliberative branches of the Legislature." He then pronounced an eulogium on the Duke of Wellington, "that man who is not without ambition, but without its alloys;" he alluded to the accession of Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham to his party;—"originally brought about by circumstances, and afterwards cemented by mutual co-operation, by reciprocal confidence and respect." "We adopt," he said, "the principles which used to be said to prevail in an Administration; we adopt not only the principles of a Government, but we perform many of its functions. My firm belief is, that by steadily performing our legislative functions, by attending to our duty, by censuring Ministers, or attempting to censure them, when censure may be required, on all occasions by enforcing our principles, by amending their measures where they require amendment, though, at the same time, we should rescue them from temporary embarrassment, yet we shall thereby be establishing new claims on the public approbation."

The politic course of action thus described was pursued by the great Conservative party, under the guidance of the Duke of Wellington in the Lords, and of Sir Robert Peel in the Commons, through the remainder of the session, and at the commencement of that of 1839; when the Bill introduced by the Ministers for suspending the Constitution of Jamaica, brought affairs to a temporary crisis. The measure was opposed by Sir Robert Peel on other than party grounds, and of course the Conservatives voted with him. The result was, that the Government carried the second reading by a majority of *five* votes only, and they immediately resigned.

Sir Robert Peel was commissioned to form a new Administration; but there were difficulties in the way, of an unusual nature. The Queen had been brought up in personal intimacy with many of her late Ministry, or their connections; Lord Melbourne had been more than an official adviser to his young Sovereign, and most of her household officers and the ladies of her Court were—very properly and naturally—her friends and associates. Sir Robert had formed an Administration, in which the Duke of Wellington placed his services at Her Majesty's disposal, expressing a wish, however, to have a seat in the Cabinet and the lead of the House of Lords, without office. The Queen, however, desired that his Grace should take some important department. All seemed arranged, when an unexpected obstacle arose. It had hitherto followed as a matter of course, and for obvious reasons, that when a party Ministry retire from office, their female connections retire from their household appointments. This sacrifice the young Queen was unwilling to make; and whether the obstacle were really insuperable, or that the difficulty arose from an intrigue of the Whigs, or that Sir Robert thought "the pear not yet ripe," he declined pursuing the task; and Lord Melbourne and the Whigs resumed their posts. Affairs took the same course as heretofore, the leaders of the Conservative party following strictly the principles of action propounded by Sir Robert Peel, with infinite credit to themselves and advantage to the country. In the course of the session, the Duke of Wellington gave vent to his anxious feelings with respect to the defence of the country, by commenting severely on "the extreme weakness and tottering condition of our naval establishments." At this time, a new source of weakness, which finally brought about the destruction of the Whig Ministry, manifested itself. The revenue had begun to fall short of the expenditure, and the total deficiency of two years was nearly 2,000,000*l.*; the exchanges had turned steadily against us, and the Bank of England had borrowed bills of the Bank of France to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* for the purpose of restoring the balance. The Duke of Wellington exhibited on this occasion the singular clearness of his mind and simplicity of his conception, and spoke a few brief observations, which made a great impression. A funding operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had met with very equivocal success, and the Ministry now suffered the additional reproach of failure in their financial management. The session was closed by a debate of singular humour, vivacity, and malice, opened by Lord Lyndhurst, who reviewed the session, and did infinite mischief to the Ministers.

Towards the close of this year, a severe illness had nearly deprived the country of the services of its greatest citizen. The reports of his Grace's illness—which, by a singular coincidence, occurred at Walmer, where he finally breathed his last—were watched with no ordinary anxiety; for Wellington had now entirely regained the confidence of the people. The tenacity with which he had asserted the principles of his earlier days was forgiven and forgotten. The same firmness seemed now to assure to his countrymen the security of the best principles of our constitution, and to him they now

began to look as a steadfast prop through every change. If Sir Robert Peel was now the leading politician, the Duke had that in him—his experience, his sagacity, his high position, his fame—which placed him in another and a higher sphere. Whatever changes alternated in the political world—sometimes a member of a successful Ministry, at others the opponent of measures which were enforced by the popular voice, the great Duke's image never again departed from the hearts of his countrymen as something to be respected, honoured, and observed. It was during the recess of this year that this change forces itself unmistakably on our notice. A great banquet was given to his Grace as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, at Dover, at which Lord Brougham proposed his health in terms of extremest eulogy—a strong contrast to the unmeasured vituperation with which he had assailed him in other days. The speech, received with tumultuous applause in the pavilion, found an echo throughout the kingdom.

In the debate on the Address in Answer to the Speech from the Throne, on opening the session of 1840, his Grace took a step which increased his popularity with the Church party. Her Majesty informed her Parliament of her approaching marriage with Prince Albert, but the paragraph which conveyed this announcement had omitted any allusion to the "Protestant" principles of the destined consort. This the Duke considered a deviation from precedent, and an unfortunate omission, and moved the insertion of that word in the Address, and the alteration was adopted.

During the session the Opposition continued their former tactics with a system of more direct attack on their failing opponents. Sir J. Y. Buller moved a direct vote of want of confidence in Ministers, on which a debate ensued, which, notwithstanding the great ability of their speakers, seriously damaged the ministerial party, especially as the fact of their inability to stand by their own strength was assumed as an incontrovertible fact; and Mr. Disraeli tellingly described the success of the Conservatives: "A middle party," he said, "governing a State, reminded him of the lawyer's position in the fable, who, taking the oyster himself, held out a shell to each of the contending parties." The pear was not *yet* ripe, and the Ministry were suffered to defeat the motion by a majority of 21. Next, Sir James Graham moved Resolutions condemnatory of the Government in relation to the opium dispute with China. Another long and animated debate ensued, and Government gained a Cadmean victory by *nine* votes. The Government, indeed, carried their Irish Municipal Corporation Bill, but with damaging amendments. Lord Stanley next attacked them with his Irish Registration Bill. The Government and their Irish supporters defended themselves with violence; the progress of the Bill was defeated by a majority of *three*, and withdrawn; but the Government were compelled to withdraw also their own measure on the same subject. The Bill for the union of the two Canadas, and that for arranging the Ecclesiastical Revenues, were passed, having the acceptance of the Duke and Sir R. Peel, who introduced some important improve-

ments. The financial affairs of the country, in 1840, continued their downward course, and began to excite extreme solicitude. The deficiency of the year was no less than 1,800,000*l.*

On the Address in answer to the Speech opening the session of 1841, the Duke of Wellington spoke strongly in approval of the policy which had dictated our interference in the dispute between the Sultan and his rebellious vassal of Egypt; and took occasion of some remarks of Lord Brougham to declare his opinion of the position of France in relation to the other European Powers. He said, "that no man living had done half so much for the preservation of peace, and, above all, for the pacification and maintaining the honour of France, and for the promotion of her interests, as himself. From 1814 up to the last moment of his remaining in office, he had done everything in his power to preserve the peace of Europe, and to keep up a good understanding between France and England. He repeated that he had done more than any one else to place France in the situation which she ought to hold in the councils of Europe—from a firm conviction, which he felt now as strongly as ever, that if France were not so placed, there was no security for the peace of Europe, or for a sound decision on any subject of general policy."

The great party struggle of the session of 1841 turned chiefly on two measures—the Irish Registration Bill, and a proposed alteration in the Corn Laws. At the opening of the session, Lord Stanley ("scorpion Stanley") re-introduced his Bill for remedying the admitted abuses of the Irish franchise, and the Government theirs relating to the same subject. These measures derived their party aspect from the position the Irish party had assumed in the State, selling their support to the Whigs for political concessions and connivance, but nevertheless making their yoke galling to the whole empire. Lord Stanley's Bill, tending greatly to diminish the strength of the peasant voters, was especially obnoxious to their leaders—that of the Government would not produce that effect to so great an extent. The second reading of the Bill of the Government produced a vehement debate of four nights, and was carried by a majority of *five*. In the committee, an amendment was proposed by Lord Howick—a liberal—and carried by a majority of 21, and was accepted by the Government; they were again defeated by a majority of 11, and threw up the Bill. The Ministry were now swimming down the full tide of discredit. The budget of the year opened those great questions of commercial policy which became the fierce subjects of parliamentary and public conflict for many years afterwards, and produced the greatest revolution in our social state which has been experienced for two centuries. It is necessary to dwell upon these subjects at some length, since upon them the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel afterwards, for the second time, completely reversed the policy of their former lives. These questions were the Corn Duties and the Sugar and Timber Duties. The deficiency in the revenue the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to remedy by reducing the differential duty on colonial and Baltic timber. The former he proposed to raise from 10*s.* to 20*s.* a load, and to reduce that on the latter from 55*s.* to 50*s.*

The duty on colonial sugar was to remain untouched at 24*s.* per cwt.; that on foreign was to be reduced from 63*s.* to 36*s.* per cwt. The alteration in the Corn Duties was a change in principle — the sliding scale was abandoned altogether, and in lieu of the fluctuating levies, which produced no revenue in prosperous times, and yielded but small sums from a most obnoxious impost in times when distress prevailed and corn was scarce, a fixed duty was to be levied — on wheat of 8*s.* per quarter, on rye 5*s.*, on barley 4*s.* 6*d.*, and on oats 3*s.* 6*d.*

These immense alterations certainly had the merit of courage, for they attacked the most sacred interests of the most powerful bodies in the State—the colonial and the commercial interests, the vast landed proprietary, and the Church. The first debate arose on the sugar duties, on an amendment to the Government resolution, moved by Lord Sandon, and grounded on the distinction of free-labour and slave-labour. The debate, which comprised the whole question of the policy involved in the proposed alterations, lasted from the 7th to the 18th May, and upwards of 80 Members addressed the House. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley—the one subsequently the iconoclast of the deities he now supported, the latter, the great champion of "The Battle of Protection"—spoke with consummate ability against the Government innovations. The speech of Sir Robert Peel was listened to with intense interest, for all were anxious to catch the indications of the policy of a statesman whose succession to office was evidently at hand, and who was manifestly identified with the future of this country. It contained an explicit declaration, as to the sugar duty, of his adherence to the existing policy. "Sir," he said, "if I had been in office, I should have taken the same course that I did take on this question; and if I should be in office, I never contemplate changing it." With respect to the corn laws, Sir Robert avowed his decided preference of a graduated scale to a fixed duty—for the total abolition of the corn duty was not then dreamt of. The Ministry were defeated by a majority of 36. Still they did not resign. They proposed and carried the usual sugar duties, and seemed resolved to ignore their defeat. But their policy quickly became manifest. It was to revenge their wrongs on their opponents, and to secure to themselves a lasting hold on power by raising the cry of the corn laws. An immense agitation spread itself through the country; the Anti-Corn Law League extended its powerful organisation throughout the kingdom; all classes—the manufacturing interests for aggression, the agriculturist for defence—were up and stirring. It was manifest that the Whigs were about to dissolve, and try a general election under a similar flood of excitement to that which had served them so well during and after the Reform Bill. The pear now *was* ripe—or, at any rate, it was necessary to grasp it. Sir Robert brought forward a resolution of want of confidence in the Government. The discussion continued through five nights, and terminated in a majority of *one* against the Ministers. They resolved to appeal to the country (29th June, 1841). They went accordingly upon the war cry of "anti-monopoly." But it was too late. Their late measures had alarmed nearly every interest in the country; their concessions to the Irish agitation had terrified and

disgusted their English supporters; their declaration of "finality" had alienated the Radicals; and their measures were no part of a policy but biddings for support, and defeat was the rule, and not the exception. All moderate liberals felt the necessity of a "strong Government." On the other hand, the Conservatives were banded together under an admirable organisation. Their leader in the Commons was now the foremost statesman of the day; the Duke of Wellington was a constant power in the State. The Whigs went to the hustings with the cry of "No monopoly;" the Conservatives with "Protection to native commerce and agriculture;" and they had besides some of the best watch-cries of the people on their side. The cry of "cheap bread" was met by the taunt of "low wages." All parties strained their utmost powers. The election was fatal to the Whigs. For some years the prescient tact of Sir Robert had given the standing advice to his friends, "register! register! register!" The other side rested securely on their past majority. But the tide was completely turned. The Conservative party, which, after 1832, could scarcely muster 100 members on a division, which in 1838 all but equalled the combined strength of all the opposite parties, now had a clear majority of 76, and numbered 368 members, united under one banner, following the same leader, and bound by the same interests.

The new Parliament met on the 19th of August. In the Address in the Lords, the Whigs put forward their most esteemed member, Earl Spencer (Lord Althorp), who declared his continued attachment to the party to which he belonged. The Earl of Ripon (the Duke's old colleague, Mr. Robinson) moved an amendment, and attacked the policy of Ministers, their financial mismanagement, and their conduct on the corn-law question, which had now confessedly extended from a moderate fixed duty to the total abolition of all duty whatever. The Duke of Wellington supported the amendment in a temperate but very decided speech. He reproached the Ministers in severe terms for the unconstitutional use they had made of the Queen's name in the speech from the throne; but he, at the same time, passed a graceful eulogium on Lord Melbourne for the manner in which he had performed his duties as private adviser to his young Sovereign—the manner in which he had initiated her into the laws and spirit of the constitution, independently of the performance of his duty as the servant of the Crown. His Grace then turned to the great topics of the day, and after deprecating the time and circumstances of the alteration in the timber and sugar duties, adverted to the corn laws. His Grace said his opinions on that subject were well known—he would be ready to maintain them whenever a discussion should be brought forward by a Government possessing the confidence of Parliament; but "he earnestly recommended their Lordships—for the sake of the people of this country—for the sake of the humblest orders of the people—not to lend themselves to the destruction of our native cultivation." The House of Lords had now fully recovered its position in the State, it was backed by the public opinion of the country, and by a majority of the House of Commons:—it no longer hesitated to strike an obnoxious Government, and defeated the Ministers by a majority of 72. In the Commons

the defeat of the Government was still more decided. Mr. S. Wortley moved an amendment to the Address, that they should respectfully represent to Her Majesty the necessity that her Ministers should enjoy the confidence of the country. A debate of four nights ensued. Sir Robert Peel reiterated his conviction that a graduated scale of duties on corn was preferable to a fixed duty, and expressed his determination, should office devolve upon him, to be actuated solely upon his conception — perhaps imperfect, perhaps mistaken—but his sincere conception of public duty; and to hold it no longer that he could retain it consistently with his own opinions, and to relinquish it when satisfied that he had no longer the confidence of the people. The majority against the Government was not less than *ninety-one*. The Ministers resigned, and Sir Robert Peel once more became Prime Minister, with Mr. Goulburn for his Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Duke of Wellington accepted a seat in the Cabinet without any office; but he conducted the business of the Government in the House of Lords with vigour, industry, and success. Though unquestionably the advice and feelings of his Grace had a direct and powerful influence on the policy of the Ministry, Sir Robert Peel was as undoubtedly the pervading mind as well as the able chief of the Conservative party; it is therefore unnecessary to detail the measures of his Government, except in those cases where the Duke took a prominent part in debate.

The new Ministry proposed to postpone their financial measures to the following year—it was now the end of September—and this gave rise to a discussion, from which it was made evident that the corn laws were the fulcrum on which the Opposition based their hopes of the ultimate overthrow of the Ministry. On all topics Sir Robert placed himself in an independent position. It had been asserted that a leader of the agricultural interest had said, that they who had brought in the present Government could easily turn them out again. Sir Robert said, "the moment I shall be convinced that power is denied me, to be exercised in accordance with my own views of duty, I tell every one who hears me that he confers on me no personal obligation in having placed me in this office. Free as the winds, I reserve to myself the power of retiring from the discharge of its onerous and harassing functions, the moment I feel I cannot discharge them with satisfaction to the public and to my own conscience." The first step taken by the new Administration showed how thoroughly the people had come to distrust the financial ability of the Whigs, and the confidence they were disposed to place in the ability of the new Prime Minister. The Whigs had left a deficiency in the Ways and Means of nearly 2,500,000*l*., which had been provided by means of exchequer bills. Mr. Goulburn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed to remedy the evil of an excessive floating debt by converting it into funded debt. The measure was thoroughly successful; the sum subscribed exceeded by a million the amount that could be accepted, though the terms offered were the same as those which had been proposed in vain by Mr. Spring Rice in 1838. A discussion in the House of Lords is remarkable for a declaration of the Duke

of Wellington on the subject of the corn laws. "I have no intention," he said, "of bringing forward a scheme for the alteration of the corn laws;" and afterwards, "What I meant to convey and stated was, that I am not prepared, *at the present time*, to bring forward any motion for a revision of the corn laws." The whole speech afforded a distinct intimation that the views of the Duke and of Sir Robert had undergone a great modification, and justified the fears of the agriculturists that a concession was at hand.

Before the meeting of the Parliament in 1842, the Duke of Buckingham, a leader of the landed interest, retired from the Cabinet. The proposal of the Ministers in respect of the corn laws was a modification of the sliding scale. The propositions were of course unsatisfactory to the Whigs, who advocated a small fixed duty, and to the Radical, who preferred no duty at all. After a debate protracted through several nights on amendments proposed by Lord John Russell and Mr. Villiers, the resolutions of the Government were carried in the House of Commons by a very large majority. The proposal of the Government, of course, created a great sensation out of doors. The Anti-Corn-Law League vehemently denounced the plan as tending to the perpetration of a hateful impost; and Sir Robert was burnt in effigy at several large manufacturing towns; but many of moderate views were won over to the change. On the other hand, the agriculturists, who had at first manifested equal indignation at the proposal, were reconciled, by the advice of their leader, to the amount of protection continued, and their representatives supported the Ministers in Parliament. Under these circumstances the measure passed rapidly through the Commons with large majorities. In the Lords, the Bill was moved by the Earl of Ripon (Mr. Robinson). The Duke of Wellington supported it by a speech in favour of a graduated scale; and it passed rapidly through that House; an amendment moved by Lord Melbourne in favour of a small fixed duty, and resolutions by Lord Brougham for no duty whatever, being summarily rejected.

On the 11th of March of this year, Sir Robert Peel introduced his patriotic measures for a complete revision of our commercial system, by the abandonment of the principle of protection and the adoption of that of free commerce. The exigencies of the times were indeed of a formidable nature. The deficiency of the revenue during the three years of Whig rule amounted to several millions, and there was a prospect of a further deficit for the two years about to end in May next of 4,700,000*l*. The limits of taxation upon articles of consumption had clearly been reached; for the additional 5 per cent. imposed by the Whigs on Customs and Excise had produced but a ½ per cent.; while the direct taxes (the assessed) had produced more than the additional 10 per cent., a new valuation having shown an immense increase in wealth. To reimpose former taxes would be to retrace our steps in freeing commerce from its shackles, and would be grievously felt by the people. To seek to obtain increased revenue from diminished taxation was a resource not equal to the existing emergency; it was necessary that the country should meet this by adequate exertions.

Sir Robert proposed so to meet it by a property and income tax of 7*d.* in the pound on all incomes above 150*l.* per annum. This would produce 3,700,000*l.*, and with other smaller taxes 4,380,000*l.*, leaving a considerable surplus after covering the deficiency on the votes of annual expenditure. This surplus Sir Robert proposed to apply in relaxing the commercial tariff. This relaxation consisted of an abatement of the duty on about 750 articles, the chief of which were, coffee reduced to 4*d.* on British and 8*d.* on foreign; and timber, reduced to a nominal duty of 1*s.* on Canadian, and 25*s.* on foreign.

It would occupy too much space, and would be foreign to the immediate purpose, to give any sketch of the animated debates which followed these and the subsequent great measures of this Ministry. They, beyond question, originated in the large and comprehensive mind of the Prime Minister, and were matters of which the Commons' House of Parliament have the cognizance by prescriptive right; they are only so far personal to the Duke of Wellington that he was a member of the Cabinet which approved them, and an intimate and confidential friend of the great commercial reformer. It is therefore to be supposed that his Grace appreciated the large views of the Prime Minister, and that he was prepared, notwithstanding his former opinions, to give them his support —it is needless to say his conscientious support, for his Grace's now acknowledged integrity of character and strength of will render the epithet superfluous. Of these and the subsequent measures of Sir Robert Peel—the full adoption of free trade, and the great struggle for "Protection," the reader may refer with satisfaction to the clear digests in the successive volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER.

The resolutions and Income Tax Bill underwent a severe discussion in the Commons, and were carried against several sections of opponents by large majorities. This necessary preliminary to commercial reform having been secured, Sir Robert Peel, on the 5th of May, made an elaborate exposition of his new tariff. The Customs Duties Bill, in which it was embodied, was carried through the House of Commons, numerous amendments which were moved by Members holding particular views being negatived. It was introduced into the Lords by the Earl of Ripon, and in that House no more than four Peers were found to vote against a measure which Mr. Huskisson would never have ventured even to dream of.

During this eventful year, the Duke of Wellington had his full share of anxiety. An unparalleled disaster had befallen our arms in India. A British army had been cut off almost to a man in the passes of Cabul. Numerous detached garrisons were surrounded and besieged by the exulting Affghans. It is impossible to exaggerate the danger of the crisis to our Indian Empire. The *prestige* of victory had passed away from our arms; the warlike and fanatic tribes of Asia were meditating a renewal of the conquests of Mahmoud the Ghaznavide, Baber, and Nadir Shah. The independent Indian princes were in secret organising the ejection of the English from the Peninsula; and the native army was dispirited, their confidence in European supremacy shaken, and many were disaffected

Fortunately, the Government both at home and in India was equal to grapple with the emergency; and their officers were men of iron firmness. At home the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill, was a man of singular calmness and power of organisation; he was the most trusted lieutenant of Wellington in his Peninsula campaigns, and he had the advantage of his old chief's experience of Eastern warfare; and the Duke, whatever his secret anxieties, saw no cause to despair of the country in which he had acquired his earliest fame. It is to be presumed that the Great Captain was the counsellor of the measures taken for restoring the fame of the British arms, and re-establishing in its original security the British dominion in India. Fortunately, Sir Robert Peel had selected as the Governor-General a man of great capacity, and one who entertained a profound respect for, as well as a power to appreciate, the great principles involved in the counsels of the Duke in this momentous crisis:—certainly the Earl of Ellenborough was a fortunate change in the management of our Indian affairs. The result of the Affghan campaign is well-known. Sir George Pollock forced the Khyber Pass, relieved the heroic garrison of Jellallabad and of other forts, captured Cabul, and released the unhappy victims of the treachery of Akbar Khan; while General Nott, adopting the grand but hazardous alternative left to him by the military advisers of the Governor-General, advanced from Candahar, defeated the Affghan chiefs in several encounters, recaptured and destroyed Ghuzni, and joined General Pollock at Cabul. The united armies then returned to India by the Khyber Passes; their march through the entire kingdom having left such an impression of the irresistible force of the British arms as will probably never be effaced.

In this stirring year England was engaged in the war with China, which, if it did not cause the same anxiety to the Duke—for it did not involve the existence of empire or the loss of honour—must have greatly taxed his mental powers, and called for all that clearness, method, and promptitude, which were such marked characteristics of his mind. The nature of the campaign was novel, from the great distance of its scene from our resources, the great extent of the operations, and the numerical force of the Chinese. But the great principles of war are everywhere the same, and the consummate genius of our Great Captain (for Lord Hill was now disabled by disease) was applied with success to the solution of the great game. Lord Hill resigned his office in August, 1842, and the Duke was appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief.

Of the Affghan disasters his Grace, at the commencement of the Session of 1843, gave an explanation, which summed up in few words the erroneous principles which had led to the calamity; and on the 20th of February, in moving a vote of thanks to the Indian army, he addressed to the House a narrative of the events that had occurred, and of the campaign which restored our affairs, which must ever stand an interesting chapter in military history. His Grace also moved a vote of thanks to the forces employed against the Chinese.

The political body with which his Grace was connected was destined to undergo a desperate Par-

liamentary contest, and to receive some severe blows. The condition of the country was generally depressed; the manufacturing interest suffered much, but the depression of agricultural produce was serious. These unfortunate circumstances are always imputed to the Minister for the time being:—it is difficult to see how they could be imputed to Sir Robert Peel. The low price of corn (45*s.* to 57*s.*) was attributed to the reduced graduated scale of duties; but no remarkable amount of grain had been imported; the general distress was imputed by some to the income tax, but it had scarcely come into operation; or to the new tariff, whose only possible effect hitherto would be to cheapen imported articles of consumption. Certainly, however, the people exhibited unmistakable signs of a deteriorated condition, for the revenue derived from articles of consumption showed an alarming deficiency. The people were naturally discontented; but they placed the burden of their discontent on the Minister who had pre-eminently distinguished himself as the friend of the poorer classes, for he had removed the taxation from those articles which the masses consume, and had transferred the burden solely to the shoulders of the rich. This general distress gave rise to an animated debate in which the whole subject of the corn laws and commercial policy were discussed; and during the Session Mr. C. Villiers and other members introduced motions having reference to the corn laws, the agitation on which under the guidance of the Anti-Corn-Law League had risen to a great height. From all these discussions the Ministers came out triumphant; they had done too much for reform not to have secured numerous supporters:—and in the same way, when Mr. Goulburn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed a Budget continuing the main features of that of the preceding year, and numerous attacks were made on the sugar, wool, and other duties, the Ministers obtained easy majorities. The character of Sir Robert as a financier was, indeed, as yet very insecure; for the revenue had fallen short of his estimate nearly 2,000,000*l.*, while on the other side, the property tax had reached the large amount of 5,500,000*l.* In the House of Lords, upon occasion of an attack made by Lord Monteagle on the Ministerial conduct of finance—or rather a vindication of his own—the Duke of Wellington (Lord Ripon being absent) defended the policy of his Cabinet with clearness and weight. The "difficulty" of the Ministry was—as Sir Robert Peel had previously declared—Ireland. The repeal agitation had risen to a dangerous height; the "Repeal Association" had been organised, "monster meetings" were held in all the provinces, and at Clontarf bloodshed had nearly taken place, for the soldiery occupied the ground appointed for the meeting. The distribution of the military force, which alone prevented an insurrection, and the difficulty of conducting the virtual military occupation of a country without superseding the civil power, must have caused infinite labour and anxiety to the Duke. Happily, the arrest of Mr. O'Connell, and the far lower tone taken by him and his supporters after that unexpected proceeding, relieved the authorities of much anxiety. The Irish policy of the Government received the repeated vindication of

the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords.

In this year, the disturbances in Scinde, which resulted in the conquest of that province, afforded opportunity to the splendid though eccentric genius of one of the Duke's Peninsular companions, Sir Charles Napier. The extraordinary—the almost miraculous—victories of Meeanee and Hydrabad, finished that war in one campaign. The Duke of Wellington, when a vote of thanks was moved in the House of Lords in the following year, passed a high eulogium on these brilliant achievements. The short campaign against the Mahrattas in support of a descendant of Scindia, in which the British troops, commanded by Sir Hugh Gough, another of the Duke's pupils, and General Grey gained the two hard-fought victories of Maharajpoor and Punniar on the same day, must have strangely reminded the Duke of his own early feats of arms against the same antagonists.

In the following year (1844), the question of the recall of Lord Ellenborough by the East India Directors came before the House of Lords; when the Duke spoke very sternly and decisively against the course that had been pursued towards that distinguished nobleman. In this year the Irish difficulty continued to press upon the Government, and a motion of Lord John Russell led to a debate of nine nights, and was then rejected by a majority of 99. The Factories Bill, Sir R. Peel's celebrated Bank Charter Bill, the Dissenters Chapels Bill, were measures which led to protracted discussions, which resulted generally to the advantage of the Ministry; and Mr. C. Villiers' annual motion on the corn laws, and other motions on the same subject, were signally defeated — that of Mr. C. Villiers by 328 votes to 124. In 1844, the vigorous measures of Sir Robert Peel for restoring the financial and commercial position of the country began to come into effect. The funds had recently so much increased in value, that the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. were at $102\frac{1}{2}$; and it therefore became practicable to effect a conversion, though the operation required the most consummate skill and tact. Such, however, was the public confidence in the financial abilities of the present Government that Mr. Goulburn carried out the measure with the greatest ease, and thus effected an annual saving of 625,000*l.*, and after 1854 of 1,250,000*l.* The success of this large operation and of the other financial measures of the Government raised the public opinion of their ability in this department of science to the highest; and this reliance tended much to the great improvement that now became perceptible in revenue and commerce. It appeared by Mr. Goulburn's Budget that the public income, aided by the duties paid on a large importation of corn, had exceeded the estimate by 2,700,000*l.*, while the expenditure had not only not exceeded the amount proposed, but had been retrenched to the extent of 600,000*l.* Instead of the estimated surplus of 700,000*l.*, there was an actual gross surplus, including certain repayments, of 4,165,900*l.* The deficiency of the last year, 2,749,000*l.*, had been cleared off and discharged out of the present year's revenue, leaving a net surplus of 1,400,000*l.* The revenue of the coming year Mr. Goulburn estimated at 51,790,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 48,643,170*l.*, showing a supposed surplus of 3,146,000*l.* On this favourable

prospect Mr. Goulburn proposed a reduction of the differential duty on colonial and foreign sugar to 10*s.* per cwt.

This proposal was the commencement of the anarchy which dissevered the great Conservative party from its able leaders, led to excitement and distraction throughout the British Empire, and produced consequences throughout the world which will be felt to all future ages. An amendment of Lord J. Russell on the Customs Duties Bill was easily beaten off; but another moved by Mr. P. Miles, the Conservative Member for Bristol, on the 14th of February, had a different result. The motion, which in its terms affirmed merely a larger and somewhat graduated amount of difference, was introduced by a speech, which raised the cry of "Protection to native Industry," and called for a union of the leading interests of the kingdom. The cause of the West Indians, said the hon. Member, and of the agriculturists of England was a common one, the difference being only that while the British farmer grew corn the West Indian farmer grew sugar. The speakers, little prescient of the great contest involved in the motion, were neither numerous nor eminent. On a division, there appeared a majority against the Ministry of 20. On the 17th of February, Sir R. Peel announced the views of the Government under the present circumstances. In an able speech he recapitulated the financial and commercial views he had already propounded, he expressed his determination to persevere in that course, and called upon the House to reverse their decision. The House reversed its decision by a majority of 22. In the course of the debate Sir R. Peel said, "that the Government thought it indispensable, seeing the indications of a failure in the probable supply of sugar, to do something in the present year respecting that article, the only one on which there was now anything like monopoly. (*Murmurs of* "Corn!") No; as to corn there was so far from being a monopoly, that nearly three millions of duties had been levied upon it." Sir Robert also charged the supporters of the amendment with conspiracy or combination; and Lord Sandon "regretted the course the right hon. Baronet had taken, and not only the course adopted with respect to the sugar question, but the general tone which he had lately assumed." (*Cheers.*) Thus, though at present there was no indication of the mighty change which was about to destroy the great Conservative party he had himself constructed with such consummate ability within a few years, it became evident that a great revolution was taking place in the mind of the leading statesman of the day, and that there was a distinct line of separation between him and his supporters.

The year 1845 proved singularly favourable to the character of the Ministry. The harvest of the last autumn had proved unusually productive, trade and commerce were active, and capital was abundant; the revenue continued to increase steadily and rapidly, and the Government derived all the advantage, as they certainly deserved some of the credit, of the improved state of things. The country generally was quiet, save the agitation of the Anti-Corn-Law League and the forebodings of the Protection interests. The position of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues seemed one of increasing prosperity. They

had, indeed, lost an able member in the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from their councils; this, however, was owing to a difference in sentiment as regards the relation of a Christian State in its alliance with a Christian Church, and did not any way infer a dissent from the general policy of his late colleagues. On the 14th of February, Sir Robert Peel, in offering his Budget to the House, expounded at great length and with consummate ability, his vast scheme of commercial reform. The actual amount of revenue for the year ending on the 5th of January, had exceeded the estimate by at the least 5,000,000*l.* Should Parliament refuse to sanction a prolongation of the income tax, he estimated the revenue of the coming year at 51,000,000*l.*, the expenditure at 48,557,000*l.*; but deducting from that the amount of a half year's income tax which would be receivable in the interim, and certain moneys from China, there would result a small deficiency, which would, however, not be felt until the next year. He therefore proposed the continuance of the income tax for three years. With the surplus thus to be acquired he proposed large remissions of duties. As to sugar, he proposed a reduction on colonial, and a larger proportionate reduction on foreign, leaving the differential duty on unmanufactured sugar at 9*s.* 4*d.*, and on manufactured at 11*s.* 4*d.* He proposed as a general rule, the abolition of export duties on all articles. As to raw materials used in manufactures, his previous measure had reduced these to 813; he proposed to abolish those levied on 430 more, of which the chief was cotton wool, which yielded a revenue of 680,000*l.* As to excise duties, he proposed to abolish those on auctions, substituting a small licence duty on auctioneers; the glass duties he would abolish altogether, giving up thereby 642,000*l.* of revenue. The total amount lost by duties abolished or reduced would amount to 3,338,000*l.*, which would absorb nearly the whole estimated surplus.

This sweeping measure of financial reform struck the whole country with surprise; but the various details were offensive to numerous individual sections. The proposal to renew the income tax was an obvious point of attack; the alteration in the sugar duties alarmed the colonial interest, while it was not satisfactory to the "economists," who demanded a perfect equalization. The new Customs Duties Bill passed the Commons by large majorities, and went through the Lords without serious resistance, though many points were attacked, and the Duke of Richmond demanded relief to the landed interests. In the course of the Session the advocates of the abolition of the corn-laws and of free trade brought forward numerous motions, but they were all rejected, as was a motion of Mr. W. Miles pledging the House to a relief of the agricultural interests, after long discussions. The great debate of the Session was on a proposal to grant further aid to Maynooth College, which led to an animated discussion of six successive nights. It was carried by 323 votes against 176; but its success laid the foundation of much future bitterness. The Duke of Wellington moved the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords in a plain speech, advocating the wisdom and propriety of continuing a system of domestic edu-

cation to the Roman Catholic priests, who were to administer to a large proportion of the Irish people the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; there was no man in his senses who now doubted that it was hopeless and impossible to carry any measure by violence or tumult in Ireland against the wishes of the Government and Parliament of this country; and he said, that under such circumstances it would look like persecution if, having supported this institution so long, they now withdrew from it the patronage of the State. After a debate of three nights, the second reading was passed by a majority of 157 votes. On the third reading the Duke again pressed its acceptance on the House, and it was passed. In conducting the business of the Government in the House of Lords, his Grace had occasion to advocate or oppose various measures of greater or less importance, but none requiring special notice. The Session closed with decided success to the Ministry; though it produced many new combinations of party, introduced many subjects of variance, and by breaking down or confusing party distinctions broke the ground for the great change which was impending.

The year 1845 again brought into activity the military genius and practical experience of Wellington. Our Government in India were engaged in the most formidable struggle they had experienced since the great wars of his earlier days. The army of the Sikhs, strong in discipline and equipment, of warlike habits, presumptuous and well led, threatened the invasion of our territories. Their attitude was so formidable as to tax to the utmost the means of the Indian Government. Our operations were conducted by two veteran Peninsular officers, men who had learnt the art of war under the Great Captain. Sir H. Hardinge was Governor-General, Sir Hugh Gough commanded in the field. By a bold movement the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej, separated the advanced corps under Sir J. Littler from the main army, and met the latter singly at Moodkee. The Sikhs were defeated with much loss, but the veteran Sale, the hero of Jellalla-bad, was slain. The enemy retreated to a strongly-entrenched position at Ferozeshah. Sir John Littler had now joined, and the Governor-General came into camp. A general storm of the enemy's entrenchments was resolved upon, and an engagement took place of the most fearful character. The Sikhs defended themselves with desperate bravery, and at nightfall not a bastion was won. The hostile troops slept in the ranks as they had fought when darkness closed in, and arose at daybreak to renew the work of destruction. After a desperate struggle the camp was carried, and the greater part of the artillery and equipage was taken. But the Sikhs, though they had suffered dreadful loss, were not subdued; they withdrew across the river and renewed the campaign with augmented forces and increased desperation. By a bold march they again crossed the Sutlej, and intercepted the brigade of Sir Harry Smith, and placed him in a position of much danger. That brave officer, though greatly outnumbered, saw that his safety lay in attack, and fought an action at Aliwal, defeated the enemy with great loss, took his camp, and fifty-two pieces of artillery. The British forces were again united, and the Generals resolved on attacking

their enemy's last stronghold, a fortified camp of prodigious strength at Sobraon, occupied by 30,000 of the best Sikh troops, and armed with 70 pieces of cannon. After a dreadful cannonade from both sides, our troops marched to storm the works: for long the attempt was vain; but finally British valour and discipline prevailed, the camp was taken with enormous slaughter, with nearly all its cannon, and the remnants of the Sikhs were driven over their bridge. The British lost nearly 3000 in killed and wounded. After the battle, the English army advanced upon and occupied Lahore, and the Sikh chiefs were compelled to a peace, by which they lost half their territory. This desperate campaign requires notice here, because the war must have given great anxiety to the Duke, and it afterwards afforded occasion to a remarkable instance of the determined resolution of the aged Captain

During the prorogation of Parliament, and at the end of the year 1845, circumstances of a most startling character occurred. This strong Conservative Government — so strong in the number of its supporters and in the confidence of the people — was dissolved; the Whigs feared or failed to form an Administration on their own principles, and Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet was reconstructed, with the change of a single member of rank, on the principle of no corn laws and free trade; and the Duke of Wellington was an active champion of the new Government. The immediate cause of this astonishing revolution was the failure of the potato crop, caused by a disease which for several succeeding years destroyed that useful vegetable. The course taken by the Ministry on this occasion was entirely referable to Sir Robert Peel, and need not be here narrated. In brief terms it may be stated, that, from the accounts he had received, Sir Robert early took the alarm, and represented to his colleagues the necessity of meeting the emergency either by suspending the Orders in Council or by an immediate summons of Parliament. His advice was overruled in the Cabinet—in fact, but three of his colleagues concurred with him. The accounts received within a short interval convinced Sir Robert that the emergency was far greater than he had supposed, and very much beyond the conception of his colleagues; and he again assembled his Cabinet, and laid before them his views, and again pressed his former proposals. The Cabinet were far from unanimous; Lord Stanley resigned, and would probably have been followed by other Members; and Sir Robert—appreciating the full power of his personal position in the State, "thinking it highly probable that in the attempt to settle this question he should fail, and that after vehement contests, and the new combinations that would be formed, probably worse terms would be made than if some other person were to undertake the settlement of the question, felt it his duty humbly to tender his resignation." The Queen sent for Lord John Russell: but the Whigs shrunk from undertaking the settlement of the question of which they were the traditionary champions, and the Queen desired Sir Robert to continue in office; and as the Members of his former Cabinet who differed from him had not advised the formation of a Cabinet on the principles of Protection, Sir Robert did not hesitate to withdraw his resignation.

With the exception of Lord Stanley, all his former colleagues felt it their duty to assist him in the arduous task he had undertaken.

In the interval, the views of the Minister—who felt and who had made the country to feel that he was all-powerful for the task in hand—had undergone a great enlargement, possibly because he had become aware that a settlement which should be final was now within his power. This settlement was the immediate reduction of the duties on the several kinds of grain to a very moderate graduated scale for the period of three years, and that then—namely, on the 1st of February, 1849—these duties should wholly and finally cease, a small sum being levied on the importation of grain for the purposes of registration, not of revenue. Sir Robert, in explaining the principles on which he now conducted the affairs of the country, had announced his complete abandonment of the principle of protection, and, indeed, had placed in the mouth of the Sovereign, in the speech from the throne on opening the Session of 1846, a recommendation of the more extensive application of the principle of free trade. His termination of the corn laws was therefore accompanied by a large and sweeping abandonment of the protective duties on nearly every article on which they had been imposed.

The Duke of Wellington's part in these proceedings he explained to the country frankly, simply, and unmistakably. His brief speech in the House of Lords on the 26th of January, 1846, contains all that could be said, and an abridgment must needs leave out something to the purpose. He frankly acknowledged that he was one of those who had thought Sir Robert Peel's proposals to his Cabinet in the beginning of November unnecessary, because under the provisions of the existing corn law Parliament had provided for such an emergency, by admitting corn at a nominal duty. It was admitted that the suspension of the corn law would make its re-imposition very difficult, and Sir Robert Peel intimated his opinion of the absolute necessity of making an essential alteration in the corn laws; the Cabinet were divided on this subject; but for his own part, he was of opinion that it was desirable to avoid making any essential alteration in the corn law. He had endeavoured to reconcile these differences, but having failed he fully concurred in the propriety of Sir Robert Peel's resignation. "At a subsequent period," continued his Grace, "a noble Lord attempted unsuccessfully to form another Administration, and Her Majesty called upon Sir R. Peel to resume his duties. My right hon. Friend wrote to me—I was in the country at the time—informing me of the circumstance, and stating, that if he did resume office he had determined, happen what might, if he stood alone, that as the Minister of the Crown, he would enable Her Majesty to meet her Parliament. I highly applauded my right hon. Friend on that occasion, and I determined that I, for one, would stand by him. I felt it my duty; and I did think the formation of a Government in which Her Majesty would have confidence was of greater importance than any opinions of any individual upon the corn law or any other law. (*A laugh.*) My Lords, my right hon. Friend wrote to me, and desired me to attend the Cabinet that evening, which I did. I admired the con-

duct of my right hon. Friend; I was delighted with it; it was exactly the course which I should have followed myself under similar circumstances; and I determined that I would stand by him." "At all events, whatever that measure may be, I must say this, that, situated as I am in this country—highly rewarded as I have been by the Sovereign and the people of England—I could not refuse that Sovereign to aid her, when called upon, to form a Government, in order to enable Her Majesty to meet her Parliament, and to carry on the business of the country. Upon that ground, my Lords, I present myself to your Lordships; and I claim from you an acquiescence in the principle I have laid down, that I positively could not refuse to serve my Sovereign when thus called upon." And in further explanation of his course between the resignation and resumption of office by Sir R. Peel, his Grace said: "It is perfectly true, that in the course of the discussions which took place (after the resignation of my right hon. Friend and before the resumption of his office) between Her Majesty and the noble Lord in another place and the noble Marquess—it is perfectly true that I, and I believe others, were called upon to state whether any one of us was disposed to form a Government on the principle of maintaining the existing corn law. My Lords, what others answered I cannot pretend to say. I answered immediately that I was not; that I could not undertake to form a Government on that principle." These straightforward and manly expressions produced the best effects as regards the Duke's personal share in these astonishing changes; for while Sir Robert Peel was assailed night after night by the most vehement attacks from those of the Conservative party who refused to concur in his new views—in which the burden was the abandonment of the principles of his whole life and of those who traditionally placed their trust in him, with the basest treachery to that great party who had placed him in office, and who looked to him to protect and advocate their interests instead of to betray them—yet the Duke of Wellington was never seriously assailed with any charge of bad faith or want of integrity. There can be no question that both Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington felt most acutely the magnitude of the consequences which must ensue from their negation of their old policy and the adoption of the new. There can now be as little doubt that the resolution was adopted from patriotic motives; for both—Sir Robert in particular—must have foreseen that their tenure of office could not extend a day longer than was necessary for passing their measures, and that at the very moment of the consummation of their great designs they must resign power into the hands of their opponents, and stand apart, isolated from the great party which they had hitherto led, and who had now surrendered themselves to the guidance of Lord Stanley, Lord George Bentinck, and Mr. Disraeli. It is needless to go into the great debates that succeeded the introduction of the Government measures, one only of which occupied twelve nights. They passed the Commons amid the prolonged and vehement resistance of the Conservatives. On the second reading of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords, the

Duke of Wellington delivered one of those plain addresses which had become so characteristic of the aged statesman—short, unadorned, to the exact point, and unmistakable—and which always left a feeling of the integrity and singleness of the speaker. "I have already," he said, "named to you the circumstances under which I became a party to this measure. In November I considered it my bounden duty to my Sovereign not to withhold my assistance from the Government; and I resumed my seat at Her Majesty's councils, and gave my assistance to my right hon. Friend the First Lord of the Treasury, because I knew at that time that he could not do otherwise than propose a measure of this description, nay, this very measure. It was this very measure that he proposed to the Cabinet early in that month. ("Hear, hear!") It is not necessary, my Lords, that I should now say any more on that subject; and though some of your Lordships may entertain a prejudice against me for the course I have adopted, I can justify it before your Lordships by telling you that I was bound to take it, and that if the same circumstances occurred tomorrow, I would take it again. (*Loud cheers.*) I was bound to my Sovereign and to my country by considerations of gratitude, of which it is unnecessary for me to say more than to allude to them on this occasion. Your Lordships may think it probably true, and it is true, that with reference to this subject I ought to feel no relations of party, and you may think that party ought not to rely upon me. Be it so, if you think proper. (*Cheers.*) I have stated to you the motives from which I acted. I am satisfied with them myself, and I should be exceedingly concerned if any dissatisfaction was caused in the minds of any of your Lordships by my conduct." The Bill passed the Lords by a majority of 47; and upon various other occasions, the measures of commercial reform were offered to the sanction of the Lords, the Duke of Wellington pressed them on the attention of the House.

The state of the revenue in the year ending Jan. 5, 1846, was such as to maintain the faith of the people in the financial capacity of the Ministry. The income which Sir Robert Peel had estimated at 49,762,000*l.* had, notwithstanding his great reductions, produced 51,250,000*l.*, the increase being actual, and not merely comparative, in those sources of income in which the largest reductions had been made. There was a clear surplus over the expenditure of 2,380,000*l.* The prospect for the present year was equally favourable, a clear surplus of 700,000*l.* being reckoned upon, even after the vast changes recommended in the financial scheme, and certain enlarged items of expenditure.

In the midst of this flow of prosperity, success, and reputation, the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel came to an end; nay, by a singular coincidence, the same day which effected the triumph of his policy, witnessed the destruction of his power. As before, the "difficulty" of his Administration was Ireland. The excesses committed in that distracted country rendered necessary some measures of repression, and the Ministry introduced a Bill for the protection of life in Ireland. This was ground upon which all sections but the professed "Peelites" could unite; and, accordingly, the measure was vehemently as-

sailed in the Commons on opposite grounds by every party. The Irish Members urged its oppressive nature, the Whigs its unconstitutional character and the mis-government which had occasioned it, and the Conservatives bitterly attacked the conduct of the hated Minister, who had been Irish Secretary, had carried the Catholic Relief Bill, had extended Maynooth, had betrayed and supplanted those who had trusted him, and who now in consequence was obliged to oppress the country he had misgoverned by the physical force of the empire. On the 26th of June, the Corn Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords. On the same evening, the combination of parties destroyed the Ministry, by rejecting in the House of Commons the Protection of Life Bill, by a majority of 73. The Ministry resigned. This result had been foreseen; the dissolution of Sir R. Peel's Government, as soon as the great object of their acceptance of office should have been accomplished, was inevitable. It is thought the great Minister and his noble Colleague contemplated this issue with satisfaction. They who alone could have broken the power of Protection had accomplished that object; the details of commercial reform would be far better carried out by the moderate liberals. The great principles had been gained at a vast expense of labour, dissension, and odium—it was far more politic in every view to avoid the continuance of the embittered contest. The great policy they advocated had been triumphant; nothing but difficulties, hatreds, and dissensions remained; they left them to their opponents. The prosperous condition of the commerce and finances of the country under their management rendered the moment for withdrawal auspicious, and Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues retired from office, having accomplished their mighty task. The Duke of Wellington merely announced to the House of Lords the termination of the Ministry, and gave no explanation of the cause of that event. Sir R. Peel gave in the Commons a deeply interesting statement. He said the resignation of the Ministry was owing to the adverse vote on the Protection for Life Bill; he had not proposed the measures connected with our commercial policy without foreseeing the probability that, whether they became law or not, they would cause the dissolution of the Government: he, therefore, rather rejoiced that they had been relieved from any doubt upon that point by the speedy decision of the House as to the course which Ministers ought to pursue; for he would not, even if the vote of Thursday night had been in his favour, have consented to hold office by sufferance, or by the evasion of any great and important public question. Sir Robert professed his resolution to support the new Administration in the continued application of those principles of commercial policy which would give us a more free commercial intercourse with other countries. This remarkable address was closed by a peroration of singular interest, in which he took leave of power and office, with expressions of deep regret for his severance from his former friends and the censures he must endure at their hands. "In relinquishing power I shall leave a name severely censured, I fear, by many who, on public grounds, deeply regret the severance of

party ties—deeply regret that severance, not from interested or personal motives, but from the firm conviction that fidelity to party engagements—the existence and maintenance of a great party—constitutes a powerful instrument of Government. I shall surrender power severely censured also by others who, from no interested motive, adhere to the principles of protection, considering the maintenance of it to be essential to the welfare and interests of the country. I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist, who from less honourable motives is clamorous for protection, because it conduces to his own individual benefit;—but," he said, "it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow; when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened with the sense of injustice."

The Administration which succeeded the triumphant Ministry of Sir Robert Peel was led by Lord John Russell. But amid the changes which necessarily took place one great officer of State remained undisturbed in his department, and could not have been removed without causing the greatest dissatisfaction both to the Sovereign and the people. The Duke of Wellington continued in the administration of the army, of course without forming any part of the new Government. He held it merely as an administrative office; but, according to the principles he had himself laid down on a previous occasion, he could not have held it under a Minister in whom he did not place confidence. It may, therefore, fairly be inferred that one among other of the changes effected by Sir Robert Peel, was the breaking down of those broad barriers which separated party from party, and a more general fusion of ideas; and that the Duke of Wellington, who had assented to Sir Robert's measures, no longer saw danger to the State from the possession of power by statesmen who advocated further extensive changes in civil, ecclesiastical, and commercial policy.

We here take leave of his Grace as a political partisan. The new order of things must have impressed upon his clear intelligence that he was now a man of an older world; he had attained the great age of 77 years, and though his intellect was undimmed, and his form unbent, the infirmities of age necessarily became felt; he had become somewhat deaf, and his speech was laboured; and the energy that refused to confess weakness was occasionally checked by accidents. The labours and anxieties of his department were considerable. But although the old man had ceased to form a member of any political party, he was most attentive to his duties as a Peer, and his slight form and white head were seen in their accustomed place with military punctuality, and the singular clearness of his intellect constantly decided or simplified complicated points. A few of the occasions on which his Grace addressed the House demand notice. In 1847 a bill for limiting the period of service in the army was introduced by the Government and passed the Commons. In the Lords his Grace made a most important speech. He maintained, in deci-

sive terms, and adduced some interesting examples in support of his position, that the presence of a large proportion of old soldiers in the army was indispensable; he doubted whether a limited service would induce a superior class of men to enter the army, though it was most desirable that they should; but he thought that the attention now paid to the comfort of the soldier, the rewards for good conduct, and the general improvement of his moral position, would have a most important effect on the men who did enter; that the country might expect, with confidence, that they would re-enlist at the expiration of their term, and that there would be no diminution in the number of old soldiers in the army in consequence of the Government measure. His Grace spoke in high terms of the moral position of the well-conducted soldier, and advocated the diminution and possible discontinuance of flogging in our army.

In the following year (1848) England had additional cause to venerate the matured experience and foresight, and, very unexpectedly, the military skill and admirable organisation of her old soldier. The unprotected state of these kingdoms, both by land and sea, had engaged the anxious attention of many persons of authority; but few were aware that the great Duke was employing the leisure afforded from his multifarious duties, and the advantage of his official station, in carefully considering the military position of these kingdoms and in maturing plans for internal defence. Early in the year a letter, addressed to the eminent engineer, Sir John Burgoyne, was made public, and made known to the people in a semi-official form, the opinion of the greatest commander—save, perhaps, Napoleon—of these days, as to the weakness of the British Empire. This able document (which will be found in the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1848) discusses in a masterly manner the alteration made by the discovery of steam on our defensive condition. The Duke declares that we are assailable on every point, or at least liable to insult, and to have contributions levied upon us; that he had in vain endeavoured to attract the attention of various Administrations to this state of things, and he adds, "We have no defence, or hope of defence, save in our fleet." He estimates the force necessary for mere garrisons at 65,000 men, and that the force then in the kingdom would not suffice even for protecting our arsenals. The remedy he suggests for this is the constitutional force of the militia. He estimates that this would give us an organised force of 150,000 men; this alone would enable us to establish the force of our army; this, with a slight addition to the army, "would put the country on its legs in respect to personal force, and I would engage for its defence, old as I am." After reviewing the strategical weakness of our coasts, and the moral weakness of our position consequent on our physical defencelessness, the veteran commander concludes: "I am bordering upon seventy-seven years of age, passed in honour. I hope that the Almighty may protect me from being the witness of the tragedy which I cannot persuade my contemporaries to take measures to avert." Strange to say, notwithstanding the fearful events of this very year, which seemed to give these words the weight of a warning

vouchsafed by a Divine Providence through the agency of the Great Captain, the advice remained unheeded, and it was not until he was about to die that the national force he had recommended was resorted to.

Scarce a month had elapsed since the opinions of the experienced soldier had become known, when those events which should have given to them a prophetic value, succeeded each other with fearful rapidity. At the close of February a revolution occurred in France, which terminated the reign of the House of Orleans; and revolt and civil war had spread over the Continent of Europe. In England everything was quiet and contented, except a ridiculous agitation maintained by a body of men who called themselves "Chartists." The stirring events abroad had, however, caused a vague restlessness among all classes, and an undefined uneasiness prevailed lest *something* might happen. The lamentable events which were taking place in some of the capitals of Europe, where the people were not disaffected, but were held in subjection by bands of professional revolutionists, gave rise to better founded apprehensions of the consequences that might ensue, should any disturbances take place in our vast metropolis. In some of the provincial cities large bodies of the Chartists had held assemblies, when the mobs which accompanied them committed great outrages, especially at Glasgow, where houses were attacked and plundered to the value of 50,000*l*. The mobs which perpetrated these deeds seemed actuated by no political motives, but were professional thieves and a criminal population of the lowest class. Manchester, Edinburgh, and Newcastle were the scenes of similar disorders on a smaller scale. In the metropolis disturbances took place of a very offensive but ridiculous character, and were continued for several days, during which some thousands of the lowest class, increased by the folly of numerous idlers to an appearance of numbers, committed various outrages. On the 13th March a "great" Chartist meeting was held on Kennington Common, which was attended by 14,000 or 15,000 persons, of whom one-half were idle spectators. The proceedings were of the commonest description, and a shower of rain dispersed the meeting. Some ruffianly detachments plundered shops in the neighbourhood of the Common of articles of considerable value. The ridicule attached to these proceedings seems to have induced the Chartist leaders to command a demonstration of their "overwhelming numbers," and they decided on a meeting of their whole force—both resident in the metropolis, and all that could be induced to attend from the provinces—on Kennington Common on the 10th of April. The avowed object was to present to the House of Commons their great petition for the establishment of "The People's Charter," which they alleged to be signed by nearly six million persons. The kingdom was now thoroughly alarmed and disgusted by the proceedings of these mischievous persons. Considering the circumstances of the times, such immense assemblages of the populace, demanding political changes, attended, as they certainly would be by even more numerous crowds of the sympathising, the idle, and the criminal, could not parade the streets of London without evident danger to society. The measures

of the Executive were moderate, firm, and secret; and they were seconded with hearty good-will by the respectable classes, from the peer to the steady mechanic. Nearly 200,000 of these were sworn in special constables, and occupied the suburbs north of the Thames, and did the duty of the police, who were withdrawn to the points of danger. The military arrangements were conducted by the aged Commander-in-Chief. A large force was drawn without observation to the metropolis, and, before daybreak, horse, foot, and cannon were marched into the city and placed on the chief military points, near London, Blackfriars, and Westminster Bridges, and near Kennington Common; and yet so placed, that, although there was no concealment, not a soldier was to be seen. The police alone occupied the bridges and the street intersections; special constables kept the bye streets. The Government wisely resolved not to interfere with the "right of petitioning," and the Chartist bands were allowed to defile over the bridges without interruption. Their numbers were but trifling, for the great majority of those on whom they had calculated to swell their numbers were enlisted on the side of order. As soon as they had passed, the bridges were occupied by the police, and closed against all return. Instead of the hundreds of thousands they had vaunted, Kennington Common was not two-thirds occupied, and a large part of those present were mere spectators. A few minutes' conversation with a police inspector determined the course of their leaders, whose hearts had failed them; the banners were rolled up; the meeting dispersed, and returned individually and thoroughly ashamed; and the famous charter was conveyed to the House of Commons, by the permission of an inspector of police on Westminster Bridge, by the humble conveyance of a cab. Before night, the police were on duty in their several divisions, and before day-break the troops were withdrawn to a man, and so quietly that very few could have given personal testimony to their ever having been present. It was a remarkable instance of the Duke's foresight, on this critical occasion, that the *commissioned* officers of the artillery were directed to point and discharge the guns themselves.

In this memorable year the disturbed state of Ireland, and the necessity of being guarded against an insurrectionary movement, occupied the anxious attention of the Commander-in-Chief. The apprehension of disorder was not without foundation, for the exertions of Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Mitchell, Meagher, and others, had organised an extensive conspiracy, which only waited the signal for a rising and the slightest success to have assumed formidable dimensions. The danger passed away, and was extinguished in ridicule in Widow M'Cormack's cabbage garden; and thenceforward the internal condition of these kingdoms, though there was ample ground for caution, presented no cause for anxiety. The danger of a hostile invasion from France—a measure, beyond question, entertained by the leaders of the revolution—must have given great anxiety to the Great Captain, persuaded as he was of the possibility of such an event, and of the impossibility of defence.

Before the close of 1848 the fearful struggle with the Sikhs, in northern India, had recommenced.

Mooltan had been taken after a brilliant siege; but the Sikh army kept the field in formidable force; they were well disciplined, possessed a numerous artillery, and were well led. On the other hand, the British army was much less numerous, their artillery was deficient both in the number of the pieces and in weight of metal; and though their commander, Lord Gough, was unquestionably a hard fighter, the opinion of his generalship was not favourable. The army passed the Chenab, and a series of movements followed, in which the Sikhs showed great skill in strategy, and, as was thought, quite out-generaled the English commander. After some actions, in which they inflicted loss upon our forces, and which cost us some officers of reputation and many men, and greatly exhausted our force, they retired to an entrenched position in a jungle, impregnable without regular operations. Our force remained in observation until heavy artillery and engineers had been brought up; but when they proceeded to the attack, they found the enemy had withdrawn, they knew not whither. They had taken up a position in another entrenched camp, still stronger than the former, at Chillianwallah, fronted by deep ravines and impenetrable jungle. Lord Gough appears to have been irritated into commencing an attack upon this position. It was most disastrous. The enemy swept down our men with their guns, and then rushed out and attacked the disordered columns. Some regiments wavered and fled, riding over the guns and infantry. The troops struggled desperately to retrieve the day, and finally succeeded in repelling the Sikhs to their camp; but not until 2500 men had been killed and wounded, and the army had suffered the disgrace of the loss of six guns. The news of this disastrous victory filled the people of England with dismay, and must have peculiarly affected the aged Chief, who, throughout all his campaigns, with all their difficulties and vicissitudes,

> "had gained a hundred fights,
> And never lost an English gun."

The dissatisfaction in England was still further increased by the news that followed. The Sikhs, after their so-called defeat, evacuated their camp and placed themselves in the field. By interposing their numerous cavalry as a screen, they outmarched the English army, and threw themselves between them and their resources, and marched on the fords of the Chenab with the purpose of invading our territories. This able movement had nearly been successful; but the critical appearance of Sir J. Whish, with a part of the Mooltan force, who had succeeded by forced marches of extraordinary speed in first reaching the fords, frustrated their design. It was now decided that Lord Gough was not equal to the command; the British dominions in the East were in imminent jeopardy, and all voices demanded another commander. The extraordinary services and unabated vigour of Sir Charles Napier pointed him out as the man to retrieve our affairs; but the eccentric General was on bad terms with the East India Directors, and circumstances interposed such difficulties that that officer hesitated. The conclusion of the Great Captain was prompt and characteristic. "Either you must go, Charles, or I must." The single-minded sense of duty of the old man instantly subdued his ancient pupil in arms, and he pro-

ceeded to assume the command with his usual promptitude. Before, however, he sailed from England, the crisis had passed away, and Lord Gough had retrieved the character of the English arms, and gained to himself a splendid reputation. His force had been considerably augmented, and his guns were of a heavier description; by judicious movements he came up with the Sikh forces, who awaited him in a strong position at Goojerat. They were 60,000 strong, and had 59 guns of very heavy calibre. In this action Lord Gough exchanged brute force for strategy and skill: the battle was fought chiefly by the artillery. The enemy stood their ground well, but our fire committed fearful ravages in their ranks; the infantry advanced as the guns made their impression, and finally the Sikhs took to flight, abandoned 57 of their guns, and threw away their arms. Sir Walter Gilbert, with a brigade, intercepted the retreat of the divisions of the enemy that had not been present at the battle, and compelled them to lay down their arms, to the number of 16,000 men, with 41 guns. These splendid successes were won with a loss of only 92 killed and 682 wounded—a strong contrast to the useless butchery of Chillianwallah. The Punjaub was annexed to the British dominions. Parliament voted their thanks to the officers and men engaged in these campaigns, and the Duke of Wellington passed a warm encomium on their merits.

The session of 1850 was rendered memorable by the melancholy death of the great statesman who had been the creator of the present state of things. Sir Robert Peel was killed by the accidental falling of his horse. This sad catastrophe, which cast a gloom over all Europe, and caused even the French Chambers to suspend their sittings while they paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased, must have come upon the Duke of Wellington with a sense of deep melancholy. For nearly half a century they, the living and the dead, had stood side by side in support of the same great principles; for a large part of that period Sir Robert had been his trusted friend and adviser in the most difficult affairs; and of late years, when his own hand had become too feeble to guide the helm of the State, he had stepped forward, the sagest councillor of the nation; the Duke had stood by him in the difficulties which he had encountered, and which he had surmounted to his lasting fame and the prosperity of the country, which was the first object of his own thoughts. He was now himself on the verge of the tomb, laden with honours earned by the defence of his country in the dangers of the past, and could look calmly toward the future, for he would leave a man behind him who had proved his capacity for maintaining the interests of the State, and who had now grasped a reputation of the highest caste. But this man had now been removed in the maturity of his powers. In the House of Lords, his Grace—and the "Iron Duke" exhibited the deepest emotion while he spoke—passed a tribute to the merits of his departed friend, with a testimony to his moral worth, which, coming from a man of his straightforward character, was of unquestionable value. "In all the course," said his Grace, "of my acquaintance with Sir Robert Peel, I never knew a man in whose truth and justice I had a more lively confidence, or

in whom I saw a more invariable desire to promote the public service. In the whole course of my communication with him, I never knew an instance in which he did not show the strongest attachment to truth; and I never saw, in the whole course of my life, the smallest reason for suspecting that he stated anything which he did not firmly believe to be the fact."

If the "difficulty" of Sir Robert Peel's Administration had been Ireland, that of the Whigs' was money. Since the resignation of that great financial statesman, the income and expenditure had resumed their old unsatisfactory condition—not that there was any decline in the receipts—on the contrary, the reductions in taxation had recovered themselves in a marvellous manner, and the income largely exceeded the estimate. But the Ministry had declined in Parliamentary confidence (1851); some of their measures, such as the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, had produced great divisions; they had been surpassed by their antagonists in debate; they had suffered repeated defeats on small measures; and their proceedings had been marked by hesitation and want of purpose. It was generally felt that the Whig Government was "a weak Government," and the Minister of Finance had exhibited hesitancy in a very remarkable degree. Sir Charles Wood's Budget comprised a prolongation of the income tax, a partial repeal of the window duty, with the substitution of a house tax, a reduction of the duty on colonial and foreign coffee to the uniform rate of 3*d.* per pound, a reduction of the timber duty one-half, and other minor changes. This project was very unfavourably received by all parties, and especially by the extreme liberals, who gave the Government a general support. The Premier felt that the strength of his Administration had departed, and, without any adverse division, the Whigs resigned office. The statesman whom his high talent and the current of affairs had brought into the prominent position of leader of the Opposition, was Lord Stanley, a nobleman of chivalrous character, who had repeatedly manifested his independent spirit—in particular, he had not hesitated to resign his high office in the Ministry of Earl Grey, when he thought they were pursuing a policy destructive of the institutions of the country; and again, he alone refused to succumb to the necessity imposed by Sir Robert Peel in the crisis of 1845, and retired from the Cabinet. Since that time Lord Stanley had been the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party, and had combatted the free-trade measures of the Ministry with vigour and effect, and still advocated with energy and ability a return to the principles of Protection. In this warfare he was gallantly aided by the brilliant debating talent and vast industry of Mr. Disraeli. But the party of which these statesmen were the leaders were wholly wanting in men of experience in administrative affairs. All those of the Conservative party, while led by Sir Robert Peel, who had claims to be considered statesmen, and were acquainted with the routine of office, had yielded to the pressure of the circumstances of 1845, had held office under that Premier, and, reconciled to the change by the wonderful success of his policy, now formed a distinct section of politicians, and were known as "the Peelites." From a knowledge of

these circumstances, Lord Stanley advised Her Majesty that Lord John Russell should reconstruct his Cabinet by a fusion with the followers of Sir Robert Peel. This suggestion, however, failed, the Earl of Aberdeen and Sir James Graham, the principal of that statesman's friends, having an invincible repugnance to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill which Lord John Russell had introduced. Her Majesty then requested Lord Aberdeen to form an Administration, of which himself should be the head. But that nobleman, looking to the enthusiasm with which Parliament and the country were actuated in respect of "the papal aggression," and the certainty that some such measure as the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill would be pressed, declined the task. Lord Stanley, finding his Sovereign in this difficulty, no longer hesitated to accept the charge, albeit he felt that his followers were unprepared for office. Talent, integrity, and zeal were not wanting among the gentry who formed the bulk of the Conservatives; but when it came to the test of office, they shrank from a task for which experience had not qualified them; and the singular—probably the unprecedented—circumstance occurred, that a statesman failed to form an Administration, because he was unable to find, among a party which formed nearly a half of the House of Commons, men who had sufficient confidence in themselves to accept place and power. Lord Stanley was obliged to inform Her Majesty that he was not then prepared to form an Administration.

Her Majesty was placed, by these circumstances, in a position of singular difficulty. The late Administration had resigned their offices from a consciousness of their inability to conduct the Government with sufficient energy to gain the confidence of the country; the political party whose principles were not antagonistic to their own, and who possessed the confidence of the country in a high degree, were unable to join them, from their hostility to a measure which the unpopular Ministry had introduced, and on which the people were resolved; and the largest single party, who represented the agricultural interest, comprising one-half the population and a vast majority of the nobility and territorial aristocracy, were unable to furnish materials for even a show of Government. In these circumstances of embarrassment, Her Majesty was pleased to command the attendance of "her old and faithful servant." The aged Duke, whose personal character seemed now, in the contemplation of the country, to be abstracted from all political considerations, advised Her Majesty to terminate the suspense by commanding her former Ministers to resume their posts. This advice was probably based on the consideration, that any Government was better than no Government at all, and that the late Administration, if it did little good, was certainly not disposed to commit any great harm; and it was pledged to carry a measure of which his Grace approved, and which the country demanded to have. It is also probable that the Duke considered that the confessed inability of every other party would give strength to *this;* and that his advice, to whom the decision had been referred, would induce the moderate and indifferent to lend more vigour to the support of the only possible Government. The Administration

of Lord J. Russell, therefore, resumed their posts, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed an amended budget, with a total repeal of the window-duty, which was accepted. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was passed through the Commons. On its second reading in the Lords, the Duke of Wellington urged it on the acceptance of the House, declaring that while he had always endeavoured to carry out the principles of the Act of 1829 (the Relief Bill), he felt that the recent proceedings of the Court of Rome could not be passed over without legislation.

On the 1st of April, on a motion which involved the conduct of the affairs of Ceylon by Lord Torrington, the Duke of Wellington delivered a remarkable speech on the administration of a country by "martial law," which his Grace defined to be "the will of the General who commands the army."

The great measure of the session of 1852—the last in which the nation was aided in its councils by the sagacity and experience of the great Duke—and almost the last public act of his life, was the adoption of the plan for our internal defence, on which, for so many years, he had felt such great anxiety. The Whig Ministry introduced a Bill for embodying the "local" militia, to the number of 70,000 men in the first year, to be raised afterwards to the amount of 150,000 men. This measure for our internal security was received by the country with approval; but Lord Palmerston, who had resigned his post in the Ministry, owing to some internal dissensions in the Cabinet, "tripped up" his late colleagues, by carrying a motion to leave out the word "local," thereby making the militia "regular," or disposable in any part of the kingdom—by which, no doubt, the utility of such a force is much increased. The credit of the Government, which had received a temporary *stimulus* from the necessities of the late "Ministerial crisis," had again declined, and had received a decided shock by the secession of Lord Palmerston, who, if not the most beloved, was certainly considered the most vigorous statesman in their ranks. This blow from their late coadjutor was fatal to the sinking Ministry, and they resigned their offices. The Conservative party, under the Earl of Derby (Lord Stanley), were in no better condition than heretofore to form a practised Administration; but the circumstances which had now arisen were such as made it an imperative duty not to shrink from the task, and they would have been overwhelmed with ridicule, if, pretending to be a great party, actuated by a large national policy, and defending vast interests, they had avowed that they could not furnish from their ranks men sufficiently capable of filling the subordinate offices of Administration, under the guidance of a nobleman of splendid ability, great political experience, and the capable leader of a party in the State. Had the difficulties been greater than they were, the Earl of Derby was not the man to shrink from a duty which the Sovereign looked for at his hands, and which the circumstances of the times required. He accordingly undertook the duty, and formed a Ministry (March, 1852), which, besides himself, comprised only two men of Ministerial experience—Lord Lonsdale and Mr. Herries—but which brought forward new men, who gave proof of the talent which is to be found among the ranks of our private gentlemen. The Duke of Wel-

lington, of course, remained Commander-in-Chief, the department being in no degree political. It was, perhaps, a happy circumstance in the Duke's career, that this change of Ministry should have taken place when it did; for as it pleased God to remove the aged chief from among us in the autumn of this year, the duty of consigning him to the tomb in love and honour fell more gracefully to the care of a Ministry descended from those great Governments with which he acted in his first manhood, which he had guided in his maturer years, and counselled in his declining age.

The Ministry of the Earl of Derby re-introduced the Militia Bill with considerable modifications. The force was to be "regular" in its character; 50,000 men were to be raised in the first year, and 30,000 in the second. The Bill passed through Parliament with general acceptation. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington spoke in favour of the measure. The voice which recommended to the country a step of the first military importance, a measure the want of which his soldierly and political experience had viewed with deep anxiety, and which he had long in vain urged upon the Government with all the force of his great authority and his tried patriotism—that voice was now heard for the last time, giving its councils for the adoption of "the old constitutional peace establishment" with which he, "old as he was," would undertake the defence of the country against all external foes. The measure passed, and the Almighty had spared the old Captain the tragedy he had prayed might be averted from his days, and granted him, ere his final hour, the assurance that the safety of his country was provided for. On the 22nd of June, that revered voice was heard for the last time in the Great Council of the nation, moving for papers relative to a minute point of military discipline. Parliament was dissolved a few days afterwards. The new Parliament assembled to vote his public funeral.

Soon after the prorogation of Parliament, his Grace had gone to Walmer Castle, which, since his appointment as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, had been his favourite residence. It is a rude, massive fort, of the time of Henry VIII., and presents few conveniences, and certainly none of the luxuries, of a residence. The entrance is beneath a depressed arch, deep and dark, which conducts into a narrow passage, surrounded by low heavy buildings. Beyond this, a brick arch admits to a corridor, protected by a glass roof, which leads to the residence. The base of the tower is extremely solid and massive, and contains the offices; but the rooms above, though of singular shape and low, and formed within thick walls, command a beautiful prospect of sea and shipping, of shingle beach and white cliff, terminated on the right by the castle of Dover, and on the left by those of Deal and Sandown, and the French coast in the distant front. The castle is placed on the very margin of the sea, which beats upon the shingle at its base. On the land side are some trees; but the country around is a bare waste of downs and marsh. On the ramparts are some heavy guns, and through embrasures in the solid bastions peep guns of smaller size, adapted to sweep the beach. So restricted is the accommodation afforded by this rude structure, that a single room served the great Duke, the first subject of England,

the great dignitary of nearly all the kingdoms of Europe, for study, library, and bedroom. The apartment is of some size, but low, and of irregular shape. The wall on the right was occupied by two closed book-cases of common material, and between them, somewhat recessed, a set of book-shelves, containing a very good selection of standard English writers, and some Parliamentary works. Immediately in front of this stood the Duke's bed—a common iron camp bedstead, about three feet wide, with a mattress about three inches thick of hair and leather, and a very slight covering, without blankets. The pillow was a singular piece of furniture, being of horse-hair, covered with chamois leather, and was a favourite, being carried by his valet from place to place—the Duke — apparently so indifferent to such matters in general—could not lay his head comfortably on any other. At the head of the bed, and a little in front of a small window cut in the depth of the wall, stood a painted wash-stand. Between this and another similar window is the fire-place, with a looking glass over it; on the shelf were a statuette of Napoleon, in ivory, and another of Jenny Lind, in plaster. Opposite the fire-place stood an easy chair and a writing-table plentifully stained with ink. By the left wall were a chest of drawers and a bureau, between which stood a small table. A movable one, sometimes brought to the bedside or to the writing-table, to carry books and documents, some prints and a few chairs, completed the simple arrangement of the apartment in which the great Duke worked, slept, and died. Other apartments there are in the castle, simply but comfortably furnished, in which his Grace accommodated his family or distinguished visitors. Indeed, in 1842, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their two children visited the Duke at this his official residence as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and were so much pleased with the ease and simplicity of the place, and the healthful breezes of the sea, that they prolonged their stay a week beyond the time originally proposed. Upon this occasion, the Duke was guilty of the courteous extravagance of substituting plate-glass in the windows which commanded the chief views; but accommodation being required for a time-piece in the Prince's room, one of deal, made by the village carpenter, was deemed sufficient. In this residence the Duke was accustomed to spend at least two months in every autumn, enjoying the invigorating sea air, and, busy in the occupations appertaining to his wardenship, appeared to enjoy in the highest degree the relaxation from the pride, pomp, and circumstance of his metropolitan life, and the *vie en grand Seigneur* of Strathfieldsaye. At this favourite retreat the aged Duke arrived on the 26th of August. This was earlier than usual; but the Parliament had been prorogued nearly two months sooner than common, and then dissolved; so that all Parliamentary business was in abeyance. His Grace had also engaged to receive the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia and other guests.

The Duke at this time appeared to be quite in his ordinary health, and his intellect exhibited the same clear and decided activity that had ever characterised him. He transacted the business of his wardenship with his usual zest, making in the course of it repeated excursions

to Folkestone and to Dover, where the works for forming a harbour of refuge had always seemed to have a peculiar interest for him. On the 10th August, the squadron which conveyed Her Majesty on her visit to her uncle, the King of the Belgians, encountering very rough weather, run into the Downs for shelter. In the afternoon, Prince Albert landed in a boat, and spent some time walking on the ramparts in conversation with the Duke, who was much gratified by this mark of interest and attention on the part of his Sovereign and her consort. On Saturday, the 11th of September, his Grace rode over to Dover, and examined the progress of the works there. On Sunday, he attended Divine service —in which respect he was remarkably strict and punctual—at the ancient village church. On Monday, his Grace walked out for exercise in the environs of the castle, and in the evening dined with Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley—the Marquess of Douro and his family being absent on the Continent—and eat, perhaps, more largely than usual. He worked somewhat late, not retiring to bed till a late hour. At that time he seemed to be in his ordinary health. His valet called him between six and seven o'clock the following morning: he answered the call in his customary manner, but appeared to wake up with difficulty, and his valet therefore left him, supposing him to be inclined for further rest. About half-past seven a servant heard him breathe heavily, and told the valet, who entered the room, and informed his master that it was a quarter to eight o'clock. The Duke raised his eyes slowly, and said, "Thank you." In a few moments he inquired, in a collected voice, "Where does the apothecary live?" On being told, he said, "I should like to see him, Kendall." The apothecary, Mr. Hulke, speedily arrived; but no symptoms appeared to cause alarm. The Duke complained of uneasiness of chest and stomach, and was perfectly conscious, and answered the questions put to him correctly. The illness was attributed to indigestion and a slight cold; and some medicines were prescribed accordingly. During their preparation, the Duke took some tea and toast. The apothecary then left. Soon after his departure, the valet gave him some tea, and raised him to enable him to drink it. Having done so, the Duke reclined on the bed, but his breathing became alarmingly hard. While the valet was watching his master with anxiety, he observed a strong nervous twitching of the lower jaw, and immediately after his Grace fell into a strong convulsive fit. Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley were immediately warned and came into the room, and Mr. Hulke speedily returned. The Duke experienced a succession of epileptic fits, such as he had occasionally suffered from before; on the arrival of Mr. Hulke, he had become unconscious, and was breathing laboriously. A telegraphic message was sent to London for a physician: in the meanwhile remedies were administered, but they were without avail. Soon after one o'clock his Grace became very restless—the eye glassy. He tried to turn on the left side, and there was occasionally a twitching of the left arm. His respiration was extremely difficult, but as it was easier when he was raised, he was lifted out of bed and placed in the easy chair. His breathing be-

came much more free on this change of posture, but the pulse sank; he was then brought into a more horizontal position; the pulse rallied for a short time, and then gradually declined. Respiration became very feeble, and at twenty-five minutes past three was observed to have ceased—but so gentle had been the departure of the aged warrior, that his affectionate attendants still doubted—a mirror was held before his mouth—but the great spirit was indeed gone.

Of the career of a man so illustrious, and who filled so leading a part in the world-drama of the last half century—of the objects and motives of his actions—of the measure of his success in peace and war — to what extent he achieved the objects at which he aimed, and the degree and nature of his failure; or, again, of the peculiar temperament of his genius, and the bias education had given to his natural qualities—his claims to the approbation or disesteem of his countrymen, and of mankind; these are subjects so vast, so metaphysical, and so speculative, as to be beyond the scope of a work like the ANNUAL REGISTER. These various and abstruse subjects have been treated at great length and with infinite talent by writers of every quality and of the widest range—by the military critic and by the speculative philosopher—by Napier and Lamartine. Collections of the facts which marked his long career are numerous, minute, and of deep interest. But the Great Captain and illustrious statesman has left imperishable *data* whereby to judge what manner of man he was, who, living, filled so large a space in the world's thought. His despatches and correspondence, his speeches in Parliament, and the measures of which he was the originator or supporter, are the intellectual part itself of the man reduced to permanence—evidence which it is impossible to falsify, to deny, or to disparage. In these inestimable records, the historian, the statesman, and the philosopher will find inexhaustible materials whereon to exercise his gifts; but whatever be the deductions—whether of praise or blame—whether of admiration of the faculties of so great an intellect, or of sorrow for their exercise—of wonder that he did so much, or of regret that more was not done—whether of admiration for his truth, simplicity, and sagacity, or of horror at his patriotic craft and despotic foresight—*there* still remains of this foremost man that which, humanly speaking, can never die—a possession to the world for ever.

There are, however, some subjects incidental to the private life of the Duke of Wellington which are appropriate for record here, and are necessary to my sketch, however brief, of such a man. These may be restricted to the latter years of his life, when his withdrawal from the specialties of political life, his favour with his Sovereign and his great popularity among those of his own rank, made his private character more appreciable to the world, than was the case during his more energetic career. Of his early days, his appearance, sayings, and doings, many things have been recorded. Of these many are unfounded, many exaggerated, and more rest on insufficient evidence. In truth they are the afterthoughts originated in an illustrious age to dignify or contrast a simple youth. Of the anecdotes of the period of his fame—particularly of his military career—many

are true, many are *vraisemblables* and characteristic, but many are appropriated from other individuals—and some, of the more remarkable, take their rise in the glorious reminiscences of his exulting companions-in-arms, and some from the propensity to fit striking sayings to suitable speakers.*

Of the more striking peculiarities of his Grace's *personnel* during the last ten years of his life, his punctual attendance in his place in the House of Lords is worthy of notice. His Grace was always one of the earliest to arrive, and the stranger who desired to see this world-famed man had no more certain course than to waylay him on one of his customary *routes*. Either on the pathway of the Green Park, the road down Constitution Hill, or in Piccadilly, St. James's Street, or St. James's Park, on every day the House met, and a little before the hour of meeting, he was sure to encounter that unmistakable face, and equally sure of a military salute in return to his salutation. In fine weather, until age forbade, his Grace took the arm of a friend, generally his secretary, and walked through the Parks to the House; later, he rode down on horseback—and his well-known attitude, leaning far-back and straining on the bridle, will long remain fixed in the memory—raising the fore-finger of his right hand to his hat in return to the raised hats of the passers-by, and returning in a remarkable manner the salute of the private soldier. In bad weather, or at night, his Grace rode down in a singular carriage—of his own device, it may be supposed, for it was on the plan of a gun-carriage and limber, having the four wheels of the same size—drawn by one horse. During the days of his political activity, he occupied a seat on the Government or the Opposition benches, as the case required; but on his declining a ministerial position he sat on the cross-benches usually accupied by Peers who considered themelves unattached to party. Afterwards, as deafness came upon him, he sat, when the House was not in committee, in the chair at the table provided for the Chairman of Committees. The form of the venerable man seated in this chair, his legs crossed, his hands folded, or perhaps one occasionally raised to his ear, his head sunk forward on his chest, will ever be the first idea which will rise to the memory of the frequenters of the House, when passages of his political career are mentioned. The Duke was constantly attentive to every proceeding and to every speech uttered—whoever the speaker, or however great or trivial the subject, it seemed that nothing passed which did not receive notice. It is supposed, that, although the Duke certainly read the morning newspapers—even the advertisements were carefully scanned—his knowledge of the proceedings of the House of Lords was derived from his personal attention. His dress while attending the House, as upon all other occasions, was scrupulously neat and unpretending—generally a blue frock-coat, white waistcoat, white trousers (if the weather was suit-

* As an instance of the second class, the popular tale of his exclaiming at the turn of the tide of the battle of Waterloo "Up, Guards! and at them!" has the same foundation as the bombast of the other side, "The Guard die, but never surrender!"—while, in truth, the greater part of the prisoners taken in that victory were of the Guard, and included their General and most of their principal officers.

able), shoes, and white neckcloth. Once in cold weather his Grace amused the House by appearing in a cape of very scanty dimensions. It appeared, however, to suit his convenience excellently, and it became an historic garment. It was probably a reminiscence of the military cape of his Spanish campaigns.

His reported speeches afford the best indication of the mind he brought to bear upon the subjects under discussion. They are remarkable for their plainness, perspicuity, and energy. Whether founded on correct general views or not, they always went plainly and directly to the point, and were delivered with a soldier-like bluntness, which became him well. Always there were pauses between the sentences, but never from hesitation or want of thought; and latterly a difficulty in moving the lower jaw had made these pauses somewhat painful. His action was entirely deficient in the graces of oratory, and was rather nervous and irregular; he stood by the table, which he struck with considerable energy of action, but without violence, and without any respect to the cadence of his sentences, or the climax of his reasoning. For many years, when his leadership of the peerage had been acknowledged, his Grace appeared to consider himself the Colonel of the House of Lords, directing their proceedings with soldier-like brevity, and more than once his military command to "Speak up!" has nipped the oratory of a nervous young senator in the bud.

Upon occasions of parliamentary solemnity, his Grace was forced to take a very leading part. Twice every year at least, on every opening and prorogation of Parliament, the journals announced that "his Grace the Duke of Wellington was among the earliest attendants." Upon these occasions, dressed in his field-marshal's uniform, and in his robes as a Peer, decorated always with the insignia of the Garter or the Bath, and generally with some one of his foreign orders, in compliment to some Prince or dignitary present, his Grace received and warmly returned the greetings of his personal friends, and had a bow or smile ready for his acquaintances. Always too, some Peeress of the highest *ton*, or some beauties of the Court, challenged his chivalrous courtesy. When the guns announced the approach of the Sovereign he withdrew, and reappeared bearing the Sword of State in the procession which ushered the Queen into the House; and then taking up his position by her side, he listened with scrupulous attention to every word of the royal Speech. In later days the gorgeous weapon seemed too much for the old man's strength, and from weakness, and sometimes from the absorption of his attention, assumed an inclination over the head of the Sovereign which seemed rather alarming. His Grace never thought of relinquishing this formal duty, and carried the sword at the prorogation two months before his decease.

In respect of the Duke of Wellington's administrative capacity, the sketch here attempted of his life will show that he was eminently gifted with the faculties of order and diligence, the qualities which are above all others necessary to business. How effectually these natural talents were ancillary to his clear perception and large grasp of mind, his civil administration of affairs in India and of his armies in the Peninsula, and

the masterly manner in which he organised the resources and conducted the civil government of Spain and Portugal, are very sufficing testimony. His conduct of the business of the Foreign Office and Treasury, when he occupied their chief posts, belongs rather to the history of his political career; but the order and punctuality which prevailed in these departments, while under his rule, are best indicated by the fact, that, when he administered in person, pending Sir Robert Peel's arrival from Italy, the three state secretariats, the routine of business proper to each was never conducted with more ease and regularity, and there was never less business incomplete than when he handed over the Home Office and the Colonies to Mr. Goulburn and Lord Aberdeen. His administration of the Army was a perfect example of the same method, industry, and sagacity. Many writers have criticised the spirit in which it was conducted, and the Duke has been described as a cold rigid martinet, who decided all affairs upon an inflexible system; it has been said that he had little regard for the interests or feelings of the common soldier, and slight sympathy with the sufferings of the veterans who had fought under his orders. His opposition to the grant of medals for services performed during the war has been much dwelt upon, and imputed to the selfishness of an old man satisfied with his own honours, and little regarding the feelings of others. But on examination there will be found strong reasons to doubt whether these charges are not in truth praises in disguise. It is impossible to conduct the affairs of a department which is conversant with the claims and duties of a vast multitude of individuals except by rule; and still less is it possible where, as to the special subject of its administration, "obedience" to the rules of the service is the one paramount obligation. It is the primary duty of the chief of such a department to test all cases by the rules of discipline; and if the affairs of the army were to be administered by any other than this procrustean measure, it would cease to be an organised service. The truest test is, did the Commander-in-Chief commit injustice? If such a charge has been seriously brought against him, it has fallen by lapse of time. On the other hand, the stern demands of duty fulfilled, are there no examples of considerate kindness by which the harsh incidence of the military law has been mitigated? The *anecdotiana* abound with such cases, and offer the best ground for inference, that his Grace did not sink the feelings of a well-regulated mind in the hard performance of duty. That he was not unmindful of the merits of his Peninsular officers, their high standing in the army, and their employment in every part of the world is a sufficient testimony; and the earnest—nay the, for him, impassioned—manner in which he spoke of the actions of his old companions-in-arms, whenever the public service gave him the opportunity, proves that, to his officers at least, he was not cold. In regard to the veterans of the war, his position was different. The country had awarded to them the pay and pensions which their services required—poor and scanty it was, truly—but there was provision, at least, for those who were incapable of further service, and for those who could still show their

bronzed countenances in the ranks there was pay and promotion. It was not possible that, years after the service had been exhausted, the contract with the pensioner should be enlarged; but what could fairly be required was done, in ameliorating the hardships of his lot and by taking care that his pittance should reach him undiminished. To the army in general a consideration of its present state will show that he was just and liberal, according to a wise and thoughtful liberality. Little of sentiment, indeed, seemed to pervade his action; but in "the Iron Duke" sentiment was superseded by an intelligent perception of fitness. The numerous improvements that have been effected in the condition of the soldier, the good conduct marks, and pensions, the promotions from the ranks for good conduct, and the better moral condition of the soldier, are proofs of a kind and far-seeing, but unsentimental administrator. It is evident also that the Duke did not consider his army a mere machine of sinew and muscle, to be trained to its work by an iron discipline. His numerous regulations as to punishments, the substitution of rewards and moral penalties for the old brutalising inflictions; the skilful manner in which, by guarding the right of the lash, he checked its application and hoped for its virtual abolition, are proofs of practical wisdom; while his declarations as to the possible effect of limited enlistment in introducing a better class of men into the service, show in what light he regarded an army, high in its *morale* as in its physical power. In regard to his opposition to giving medals to the survivors of the war, he has stated his own reasons in his "*Despatches*"—whether right or wrong—with his usual distinctness; he had, moreover, himself witnessed the manner in which such decorations are lavished on the Continental armies; as in the case of the pensioners, the Crown had, during and at the close of the war, distributed its honours upon a principle which seemed adequate without cheapening their value; and it probably seemed to his Grace's practical mind to partake of the ridiculous, that the survivors of thirty years should demand decorations for ancient victories at a period when three-fourths of those who had won them had sunk undecorated to the grave. Of his personal kind feeling towards the private soldier none can doubt who have witnessed the ready and very marked manner in which his Grace invariably returned the salute of the private off duty; or who have seen him enter into converse with some maimed veteran when the opportunity occurred spontaneously —a converse which always ended in a handsome *honorarium*.

In one most important particular the Duke's administration of the army is beyond praise, namely, in the distribution of the promotions and patronage. It must be supposed that certain merits and claims, and even personal predilection, had their weight where there was freedom of action; but the same clear mind which incurred the charge of harshness and rigidity in applying the penalties of the service, never deviated from its rules in the distribution of its rewards. Party and political feeling, at least, never had the slightest influence in turning aside justice. The due course of

the service where the question was one of regulation, the advantage of the country where the exigencies of the nation had to be considered, were never wantonly set aside.

In the donation of the commissions which fell to his official share as original patronage, the Duke exhibited numerous proofs of the nobility and generosity of his mind. The sons of officers—whether of the fighting or civil divisions of the army—who had suffered in the service, or had performed some action deserving of peculiar reward, frequently found the merit of their fathers the passport to the attention of the "Iron" Duke; in some cases youths, who had no claim to urge but an enthusiastic desire to enter the service, threw themselves frankly on his consideration and found their confidence effectual.

While the *routine* business of the department was transacted by the officials under the eye of their methodical chief, that chief himself read conscientiously every document that belonged to his duty; and many singular proofs exist of the scrupulous care with which he made himself master of every detail, and pertinaciously investigated every circumstance that did not seem sufficiently clear.

The veteran Commander is accused, with some truth, of adhering with too much prejudice to details of dress and equipment, which the improvement of the times had rendered antiquated. But these are minor points. There was none of the great improvements in the art of war which escaped his appreciation. The adoption of the percussion musket, of the improvements in the artillery, in the conveyance and equipage of the troops, in the commissariat, and the distribution of the forces in the garrisons, all met the sanction of the Commander-in-chief, and were adopted as soon as proved to be practical. When it was shown that the responsibility of change was proper to be undertaken, that responsibility was never evaded.

It seems a part of the constitution of the human mind that those demands which do not fall precisely within the exigencies of the ordinary duties, are performed with additional zest and affection. The great Duke offers no exception to this remark; for while the obligations of private life, the duties of his department, and the higher services of the country, tasked incessantly his mind and person, the duties of the wardenship of the Cinque Ports seem to have had special attraction. These duties are—or rather were, for they have been much abridged by the operation of the Corporations and County Courts Acts—multifarious and important. The Cinque Ports are an *imperium in imperio*. The Lord Warden has the charge of the military defences of the coast from the north-western boundary of the Isle of Thanet to Seaford in Sussex; within these boundaries he is Admiral, Lord Lieutenant, and Sheriff; to him all writs from the Superior Courts are directed, and as Constable of Dover Castle, he is the custodian of prisoners for debt. There are several courts within this jurisdiction, but most of them, being held in accordance with ancient charters for purposes now obsolete, are merely nominal. The Court of Lode Manage is, however, still of practical authority, its duties being to license the pilots

of the Cinque Ports, to regulate their duties and claims, to hear all complaints of mismanagement and inefficiency, and other purposes connected with the affairs of the towns within its jurisdiction. Over these courts it was his Grace's pleasure to preside, and he is said to have shown in this office all the qualities of an admirable judge. The business of the Wardenship, beside its current demand upon his time, was his favourite autumn recreation. His celebrated letter on the Defence of the Country is evidence of the anxiety with which he performed the duties of his military command. In characteristic accordance with his maxim, that every man should attend to his own duty, the special part of this document is confined to our southern coasts; and it is evident how carefully he had studied all the strategical dangers to which the country is exposed on that side. His constant anxiety as to the progress of the great harbour of refuge at Dover, is one example of the interest he took in this portion of his duties.

The social life of the Duke of Wellington in no degree detracts from the eminence of his public character. During the years of his unpopularity, his opponents did not hesitate to impute to him many charges which the whole tenor of his life, and his conduct when he became better known, have utterly belied. It is quite certain that in those relations the due observance of which mark a high moral tone, as the neglect of any one indicates moral deficiency, his Grace was warm, constant, and large. The cares of his admirable mother, to whose high qualities and devotion the Wellesleys owed so much, he repaid to the last with filial love and attention.* With his brothers he was in close alliance throughout. The elder, the Marquess of Wellesley, early distinguished the abilities of his brother, and gave him the opportunity of using them. On his return from his splendid Indian administration, and when Wellington began to take the lead in the affairs of Europe, the famous statesman made a sacrifice of which few men are capable; for he devoted the whole energies of his great capacity to support his brother's fame and cause, and was content to play a second part, where the first was within his reach. Wellington repaid this devotion with trust and respect; and when opposing the claims of the Roman Catholics, which the Marquess advocated, the Duke thought it necessary to justify himself for differing from "his illustrious relative." It is said that his marriage was not a happy one: but he appears to have been a kind if not an affectionate father, and his constant attention to his daughters-in-law are of public knowledge. The numerous connections into which the Wellesleys had spread out appear to have formed a family circle, of which the Duke was the real head. His private friendships were of long-standing, constant, and unswerving. The colleagues of his early days were his unchanged friends, until death successively removed them. His friendship—indeed his fidelity—to Sir Robert Peel is an historical fact. Many of his Peninsular officers were his personal friends to the last, and with some—the Marquess of Anglesey, the Marquess of Londonderry, Lord Hill,

* She died in 1831, at the great age of 93, having survived her husband fifty years; and lived to see four of her sons Peers, and one the greatest man of his age.

and Lord Hardinge as instances—his confidence was unmistakable.

Another trait marks a kind and considerate nature. Most of his servants had been many years in his service. Kendall, his valet, had been his personal attendant for nearly thirty years; his groom for a still longer period. His charger, Copenhagen, who bore him through the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo, when too old for safe riding, was allowed a retirement in a handsome paddock at Strathfieldsaye, where he died of old age in 1835, and was buried with military honours.

The Duke relished "society" in no ordinary degree. Accustomed in his youth to the elegancies of a court, and forming part, for some years, of the most brilliant and illustrious circles that Paris and Vienna could assemble, and afterwards the honoured guest of the most aristocratic families, his Grace entered into the most refined part of their amusements with great relish. In his later days, and after the Queen's accession to the Throne, the old Duke was a prominent figure in all royal and noble *réunions*. The relation between the Queen and her aged councillor and servant was beautiful and touching. In his bearing towards his young Sovereign, at whose birth he had been present, and at whose baptism he had been godfather as proxy, the Duke mingled the love of a parent and the deference of a subject, with somewhat of the consciousness of a guide and defender. He was one of the first to pay his respects at the levée and drawing-room, and considered himself a necessary part of every ceremonial and pageant which concerned the dignity or pleasure of his Sovereign. Towards the female nobility his Grace carried himself with a chivalrous and punctilious courtesy, with no small degree of enjoyment; but in the society of the younger and beautiful daughters of the great houses he seemed perfectly happy. In return, the notice of a man so celebrated and so capable of conferring pleasure was anxiously sought by the noblest, and happy indeed was some proud-eyed beauty who could succeed in engaging the old man's interest in her plans of happiness—in securing his assistance at her marriage, or ennobling her ball by his presence. The Duke's acquiescence in these demands on his *complaisance* frequently arose from pleasurable interest; but in time, as his presence became a necessity, it was made to assume (all the circumstances being fitting) somewhat of the guise of "duty." It was expected of him, he said, and he thought it his duty not to disappoint legitimate expectation. Nor did his Grace at all shrink from the *incommodités* of his part; for he duly appeared in character at the Queen's *bals costumés*, as "Duke of Cumberland," or a Field Marshal of the time of Charles II. His Grace frequently stood godfather to infants of noble birth; he was present at the christening of most of the royal children; and in 1850 Her Majesty paid him the graceful compliment — acceptable to the nation – of selecting him as sponsor to her third son, Prince Arthur.

The art, however, in which the Duke took the greatest delight was music. He was hereditarily of musical temperament. His grandfather had been a musician, his father an eminent one; and though it has, we believe, escaped record that the Duke had received any musical education, he certainly had

a very refined taste for the art. His Grace was a constant frequenter of the Opera, seldom omitting to appear in his well-known pit box. He was a Director of the Concerts of Ancient Music, which society he supported with incessant interest. For the nights on which it was his turn to select the *programme* a campaign could not have been more carefully considered. The pieces and their order were selected, arranged, and re-arranged; the vocalists were changed until each piece was fitted with the *artiste* whose peculiar quality of voice best suited it; and if the expense of a complete performance exceeded the rules of the society, it was always covered from his own purse. In the selection, the Duke always showed a strong predilection for the grand choral works of the ancient masters, and works of a massive and grand character. Concerts generally formed the chief feature of the grand entertainments at Apsley House and Strathfieldsaye; and musical parties in the slighter meetings of his social circle.

The Duke was also remarkably fond of attending at all the great sights and spectacles of the day. He was a constant and early visitor to the pictures of the Royal Academy, and frequently inspected the *ateliers* of the best sculptors. Few exhibitions of real merit were opened, but what the Duke's visit was soon announced. The opening of any public building was surely inaugurated by his presence. Reviews (of course), launches, festivals of various kinds, were sure of one interested spectator. At the Crystal Palace, excepting the Queen herself, there was no more constant attendant; every department and every object of utility or curiosity was examined; and this with the utmost simplicity and absence of form. Many a humble individual had stood at the same stand, or looked at the same object, without being at all aware that the neat old gentleman by whose side he stood was England's Duke.

It has been commonly said that in respect of voluntary benevolence the Duke was a hard man. Enough, however, has come to light to show this to be a mistake. He certainly was no indiscriminate subscriber to public institutions; but most of those whose utility was unquestionable received a generous support. To the practice of lending his name as patron to any institution his Grace was averse, on principle. His sense of duty would never allow him to hold himself forth to the world as director or governor of an institution, when it was well known that his time would not permit him to perform any of the duties. Some, however, of those which did bear his name on their list were rather singular—for he was President of the Royal Maternity Charity. In respect of alms, his special or general position rendered him liable to such demands that no fortune would have been adequate to meet them; his Grace, therefore, shut himself up in apparent inaccessibility. His actual expenditure under this head was, nevertheless, worthy of his princely position, of which an extraordinary instance came to light in the case of the Stanleys, a family of professional impostors, who had succeeded in drawing from him, under various pretences, sums little short of 500*l.*

It has been supposed that, in respect of expenditure, he was somewhat penurious. But this, again, seems without foundation,

Inexpensive he certainly was, because the simplicity of his habits rendered him averse to state and magnificence; and extravagance of any other kind was alien to the clearness and order of his mind. His residences were comfortably rather than sumptuously furnished, and were chiefly remarkable for their exceeding neatness, order, and attention to comfort. The state apartments of Apsley House contained some articles of great magnificence; but they were the presents of crowned heads. The pictures, however, were fine, and purchased at large prices. His establishment of servants was sufficient for all his purposes, but there were none superfluous. His stable, in like manner, contained a sufficient stud of well-chosen horses; but none of fancy, although his Grace had a great love for, and paid personal attention to that noble animal.

Although the Duke received, and no doubt received willingly, the large rewards heaped upon him by his grateful country, the lust of acquisition was absent from his nature. His ample possessions, his large pay and emoluments, would certainly have rendered him insensible to inconsiderable gains. But in the course of his life—once, while yet a poor man*—and afterwards, while reaping the just rewards of his great services, he declined such enormous sums as must put his disinterestedness in respect of money beyond question. It is said that when he negotiated the treaty of peace between the Mahratta Princes and the Nizam, the Ministers of the latter sought a secret interview with Sir Arthur, and offered him an immense sum —considerably above 100,000*l.*— as the price of information as to its contents (a matter which could be the secret of only a few days). The bribe was rejected with a frank jocularity, which showed that no shadow had passed over the purity of his honour. Again, when firmly established on the French soil, Wellington urged on the British Government the propriety of protecting the French vessels in the harbours, and maintaining free commerce—a measure of great importance to the public cause, but by which he lost probably 100,000*l.* of prize money—as much his due as his military pay. His recommendation to withdraw the army of occupation from France two years before the expiration of the treaty, cost him 30,000*l.* for each year. With such instances of unhesitating integrity and unselfish sacrifice, it ought not to be questioned that the great Duke was clear from the stain which sullied the character of Marlborough.

In his personal habits, the exceeding neatness of his dress has been already noticed. In respect of eating and drinking, he was always moderate, but never abstemious. He was fond of French-dressed dishes, but so little of a

* He is said to have been in debt when he first went to India, and to have voluntarily assigned his pay to meet the demands of his creditors. This and the tale of the bribe, though it is related by Alison, should be received with caution. His relinquishment of his prize-money rests on official authority. His brother the Marquess of Wellesley was capable of similar largeness of soul. His father died in debt, and the estates were entailed; but his son placed them in his mother's hands, and lived a poor man until every shilling was paid; and afterwards, when the East India Company voted him 100,000*l.* in acknowledgment of his great services, he declined the gift, gently pointing to the services of the Indian army.

connoisseur that his French cook is said to have resigned in despair, as not being able to draw the attention of his master by his choicest efforts.

The Duke is supposed to have viewed religious matters very much *en militaire*. But for many years he set an example to his peers by attention beyond a mere routine. When in town, he constantly attended the Chapel Royal in St. James' Palace, or at Whitehall; at Strathfieldsaye, he appeared punctually in the family pew of the parish church, and, at Walmer, was never absent from the humble church of the hamlet.

Such are a few of the personal characteristics of one of the greatest men England has produced—such, at least, as he appeared in the eyes of his countrymen in the later years of his life. For if the ancient saying be true, "that no man should be called happy till his death," the Duke of Wellington is a remarkable illustration of the wisdom of postponing our judgment to the end; for no man affords a more eminent instance of the compensations with which Fortune so frequently balances her largest favours. The most successful general of his age, the brilliant actions with which he inaugurated the Peninsular War were neutralised by the incapacity of his successors; the first campaign in which the Imperial arms had been avowedly worsted—in which he had compelled the surrender of a French Marshal and all his army, and had liberated a kingdom—was decried by his countrymen, and he was made to undergo the indignity of an inquiry. While he was for years, by a wisely-considered defensive warfare checking the torrent of invasion, and watching the moment when he should convert defence into victory, the English Opposition—a third of the nobility and a large portion of the people—attacked the Ministry through their general, denying his success and misrepresenting his policy; and while combatting an overwhelming enemy abroad, he had to contend against the fierce invectives of his detractors at home. Afterwards, when neither his consummate military genius nor his immense successes could longer be denied—when he had returned to England and received the rewards his Sovereign and his country unanimously bestowed—his political life was intimately connected with persons and parties who had, whatever their wisdom and patriotism, become hateful to a large part—to a numerical majority—of the people; and as the leaders of that party were removed in the course of nature, and Wellington's eminence necessarily placed him foremost, he was considered the impersonation of a policy oppressive alike to the interests of the country and to the liberties of Europe. Again, as time brought about its changes, and he sacrificed the reason and prejudices of his life to carry measures which, in his judgment, had become necessary to the safety of the Empire, he encountered the indignant hostility of the political friends of his past—men of great worth, of his own rank and House—and he alienated his friends without conciliating one opponent. To sum up in one word, for twenty years after he had delivered Europe it was his evil fortune to be almost invariably unpopular. The clearness of his perception justified to him the course he was taking, and the firmness of his mind rendered him unhesitating in pursuing it; but it could never be other than a source

of disquiet, even to his strong character, to be conscious that that course was viewed with dislike and distrust by his countrymen. It was reserved for the Duke of Wellington to outlive these clouds upon his character and fame — to outlive even the circumstances which caused them; and when at length these evil times had passed away, and the real life of the man became visible to his fellow-men, no day passed in which it was not discovered that he had further claims upon the gratitude, love, and veneration of mankind. It seems, indeed, as though Providence, which had conducted him through a life of so many successes, chequered by so many trials, had reserved some of its special blessings for its close—the regard of his Sovereign, the devotion of his friends, and the love of his countrymen:—and though the Psalmist declares the period appointed to humanity, and that "though a man be so strong that he reach to fourscore years yet is his strength but labour and sorrow," had blessed him, at an age protracted even beyond that extreme limit, with health of body and clearness of mind; and his decease, free from sickness and suffering, appeared to his countrymen an exemption from the ills to which humanity is subjected.

By his marriage with the Hon. Catherine Pakenham, the Duke of Wellington has left two sons to inherit his name and dignities. The elder, Arthur Richard, now Duke of Wellington, born in 1807, married in 1839 the Lady Elizabeth Hay, fourth daughter of the Marquess of Tweeddale, but has no issue. The younger, Charles, born in 1808, married in 1844, Augusta Sophia Anne, only child of the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, brother of Earl Manvers, and has several children.

The Duke of Wellington has left a will, drawn by himself in 1818, immediately after Cantillon's attempt to assassinate him.

An account of his Public Funeral has been given in the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1852.

PATENTS.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1853.

*** It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purposes of this list and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in the official records.

Abadie, parasols, July 29
Abate, printing on metals, Jan. 12
Abraham, percussion caps, June 28
Adams, ball cartridges, Jan. 8
Adams, railways, May 17
Adamson, flushing apparatus, Sept. 21
Adolph, ventilators, Jan. 12
Ador, plastic materials, July 26
Adorno, cigars and cigarettes, Feb. 7
Agden, cotton-spinning, May 17
Aitchison, furnaces, Jan. 21
Allan, propellers, Mar. 16
Allan, motive-power, Mar. 16
Allchin, steam engines, June 8
Allen, telegraph protectors, Aug. 2
Allen, galvanic batteries, Aug. 2
Allen, cleansing bottles, Oct. 14
Allen, communicating intelligence, Oct. 27
Allman, brushes, Dec. 31
Allport, buttons, Mar. 30
Ambler, combing wool, Nov. 30
Amory, furnaces, Nov. 3
Amos, centrifugal pumps, Feb. 19
Anderson, ventilating, April 9
Anderson, saponaceous compounds, June 28
Anderson, motive-power, Aug. 5
Anderson, locomotive engines, Oct. 1
Andraud, railway, Dec. 24
Andrew, window fasteners, Mar. 30
Appel, anastatic printing, Feb. 19.
Applegath, embossing paper, Dec. 5
Applegath, letter-press printing, Dec. 9
Apsey, ship building, &c., Mar. 30
Archer, railway signals, July 15
Archibald, lighting and heating, Mar. 16
Archibald, extracting oils, Mar. 6
Arding, thrashing machines, Sept. 21
Armitage, dies, April 30
Arney, enamelling pictures, April 13
Arnold, hot baths, April 9
Arnold, book-binding, July 29
Arnough, towing, Dec. 5
Arrowsmith, shaping metals, July 12
Arrowsmith, pumping machine, July 8
Arrowsmith, spinning, Dec. 19
Asbury, railway carriages, April 9
Asbury, dowles used in joinery, Sept. 21
Ash, stopping bottles, May 4
Ashewhurst, pianofortes, Nov. 14
Ashpitel, fire-plugs and valves, Feb. 23
Aspdin, cement, Mar. 9
Aspinall, cane juice, Mar. 23
Astley, floating vessels, Mar. 30
Aston, coating wood, Oct. 20
Atkinson, spinning flax, Mar. 9
Austen, mould candles, Sept. 15
Austen, raising sunk vessels, Dec. 19
Austin, ornamenting glass, Feb. 19
Austin, reaping machine, Dec. 28
Auguste, lace, Oct. 26
Avins, bricks, July 28
Ayckbourn, coating materials, June 21
Ayckbourn, water-proof fabrics, Dec. 19
Aymard, treatment of fatty matters, Sept. 29
Babb, hats, caps, and bonnets, Nov. 23
Babb, hats, caps, and bonnets, Nov. 25
Babonean, asphalte, May 10
Baddeley, circular-motion apparatus, May 31
Baddeley, metal pipes, June 3
Baddeley, label damper, Aug. 5
Baggs, extracting metals, Mar. 2
Bailey, watches and clocks, Mar. 30
Baillie, fluids, Jan. 14
Baily, fowl-medicine, Dec. 28
Bainbridge, fishing-bait, Jan. 17
Baines, railways, Nov. 3
Baker, bricks, Sept. 8
Baker, revolving shutters, Nov. 19
Ball, looped fabrics, April 27
Balmforth, steam boilers, Mar. 16
Balmforth, steam hammers, Aug. 19
Banfield, extracting saccharine, Feb. 26
Banfield, preserving plants, Oct. 27
Banfield, cutting roots, Oct. 27

Banks, lubricators, Dec. 12
Banwens, fatty matters, Jan. 13
Barclay, rotatory-engines, Aug. 9
Barker, sawing wood, Jan. 12
Barker, fastenings, Jan. 12
Barker, band joining, Mar. 23
Barker, turning machinery, Dec. 12
Barlow, cask stands, March 28
Barlow, cotton cylinders, March 30
Barlow, sulphuric acid, April 27
Barlow, twisting cotton, Nov. 28
Barnes, water plugs, Jan. 27
Barraclough, carpets, Dec. 9
Barrans, steam-engine boilers, Jan. 12
Barrans, steam boilers, Sept. 15
Barrett, treatment of stone, Oct. 29
Barrington, life boats, Sept. 1
Barse, soda water, April 9
Barse, lubricating axles, July 5
Barsham, railway communicating, Aug. 5
Barsham, drying bricks, Nov. 3
Barsham, charing peat, Nov. 8
Barsham, bricks, tiles, and blocks, Nov. 18
Barter, cutting roots, May 4
Bartlett, needles, Dec. 23
Barton, life boat bath, April 16
Bate, fire escape, Nov. 23
Bateman, carding wool, July 23
Bates, hosiery, Jan. 17
Bates, motive-power, Feb. 23
Bauer, steam-digging, Dec. 28
Baxter, steam valves, Aug. 5.
Baxter, ship-building, Dec. 12
Bayless, preventing smoke, Sept. 29
Beadon, propelling ships, March 2
Beale, steam engine, &c., March 19
Beales, fire-resisting cement, March 5
Beart, moulding of bricks, Jan. 12
Beatson, propelling ships, June 8
Beatson, propelling ships, July 23
Beattie, generating steam, April 2
Beaumont, woven fabrics, July 15
Beaumont, dwelling houses, July 26
Beaumont, buildings, Oct. 27
Beaumont, bricks and tiles, Nov. 28
Beauvain, wool machine, July 26
Behrens, generating steam, Nov. 9
Behrens, zinc, Nov. 9
Bell, treating iron and sulphur, Jan. 17
Bell, railway chairs, April 23
Bell, glass manufacture, June 28
Bell, valves, Aug. 19
Bell, liquid cement, Nov. 11
Bell, sulphuric acid, Nov. 23
Belleville, motive-power, May 4
Bellford, sewing machines, March 12
Bellford, steam boilers, March 12
Bellford, smoothing irons, March 16
Bellford, sewing cloth, March 16
Bellford, cocks or taps, March 23
Bellford, soda water, &c., March 28
Bellford, fire arms, April 6
Bellford, drying furnaces, May 20
Bellford, metal wind instruments, May 31
Bellford, printing music, July 15
Bellford, stoppering bottles, June 16
Bellford, power looms, June 21
Bellford, furnaces, June 21
Bellford, cleansing ores, June 21
Bellford, "battering" or "wadding," July 15
Bellford, life boats, Aug. 2
Bellford, bituminous makers, Aug. 8
Bellford, cutting crops, Aug. 27
Bellford, washing quartz or ore, Sept. 8
Bellford, saccharine matters, Nov. 2
Bellford, sawing machines. Nov. 2
Bellford, rotary engines, Nov. 19
Bellford, navigable vessels, Nov. 21
Bellford, treating flax, Nov. 23
Bellford, stove or kiln, Dec. 17
Bellford, magneto-electric machine, Dec. 28
Bellford, steam boilers, Dec. 28
Bellford, tunnelling, Dec. 30
Bellhouse, iron structures, June 21
Bellhouse, steam boilers, Oct. 20
Bender, fire for smokers, April 16
Bennett, rovings of wool, Mar. 9
Bentall, harrows, April 27
Bentall, measuring power, July 15
Bentley, fire arms, June 3
Bentley, locks and keys, Sept. 8
Berard, hydraulic constructions, March 30
Berdam, amalgamating metals, Dec. 12
Bernard, ornamental leather, April 16
Bernard, glass, April 23
Bernard, advertising, May 17
Bernard, boots, shoes, and clogs, Sept. 29
Bernard, coating metals, Oct. 20
Bernard, extracting fluids, Nov. 11
Bernard, mechanical movements, Nov. 14
Berriedale, weaving, May 4
Berry, metal machinery, April 2
Berry, roasting coffee, June 28
Berry, machine printers, Oct. 20
Bertalacci, pneumatic penholder, April 13
Bertram, paper, July 5
Bessemer, cleansed sugar, May 4
Bessemer, crystallized sugar, May 4
Bessemer, saccharine fluids, May 4
Bessemer, saccharine solutions, May 4
Bessemer, waterproof fabrics, Aug. 19
Bessemer, sugar refining, Sept. 21
Bessemer, saccharine products, Sept. 21
Bessemer, refining sugar, Sept. 21
Bethell, steam-engines, April 20
Bethell, ores, April 23
Bethell, flax manufacture, Oct. 6
Betjemann, chairs, Nov. 9
Betteley, anchors, July 15
Betts, metallic capsules, Dec. 19
Biddell, culling vegetables, Sept. 8
Biddles, fabric machinery, April 20

Bielefeld, portable buildings, Jan. 25
Bielefeld, billiard tables, &c., March 19
Billing, metals, March 30, April 1
Billings, roofing buildings, Nov. 3
Billows, gas burners, April 30
Billyeald, looped fabrics, March 9
Binks, dryers and drying oils, Dec. 9
Biram, ventilating mines, Nov. 25
Birch, drains, May 7
Bird, webs of saddles, Jan. 12
Bird, vehicles, Aug. 9
Birkett, treating soap-suds, Aug. 2
Bissell, cramps, March 23
Bitten, steam-boiler gage, Sept. 29
Blackwell, harness band, Sept. 8
Blackwell, sadlery, Sept. 8
Blades, cleansing sewers, June 16
Blair, waddings, March 30
Blair, supplying water in boilers, March 9
Blair, printing fabrics, lamp black, April 9
Blair, steam boiler supplying, April 20
Blair, propelling vessels, Oct. 14
Blair, railway breaks, Oct. 27
Blair, cutting lapped cloths, Dec. 16
Blake, railway wheels, Oct. 12
Blatin, buckles, Dec. 20
Bleackley, bleaching, March 2
Blinkhorn, glass furnaces, May 17
Bloomer, anchors, Jan. 29
Boake, railway signal posts, Sept. 8
Boardman, looms, Jan. 29
Boggett, heating by gas, July 5
Boggett, dioptric refractors, Dec. 9
Bohringer, soda and potash, June 17
Boilesir, preserving vegetable subs., Apr.16
Boilesve, desiccating apparatus, May 31
Bollivant, spoons and ladles, July 12
Bolton, gases explosion, April 27
Bonney, raising a pile, Nov. 14
Boond, Jacquard looms, Dec. 29
Booth, chromate of potash, March 5
Booth, platting machine, March 16
Bothams, steam engines, Aug. 2
Bousquet, manure, Sept. 15
Boutigny, distillation, May 4
Bouch, signals, Sept. 21
Boura, sadlery and harness, Nov. 5
Bower, gas, Feb. 16
Bower, pile-driving engines, Aug. 2
Bower, carriage wheels, Aug. 3
Bowron, glass, May 17
Boyd, weaving, Nov. 14
Boyd, chlorine, Oct. 20
Boydell, bedsteads, April 27
Boyle, centripetal flange, Sept. 21
Brackenbury, muriate of soda, June 28
Bradbury, taking impressions, June 28
Braden, coffee-roasting apparatus, May 31
Bradley, bricks and tiles, Dec. 5
Brady, knapsacks, Nov. 3
Brae, releasing cords, &c., May 27
Bramwell, steam machinery, April 13
Bramwell, steam engines, May 31
Brand, fire arms, Nov. 16
Breese, papier maché, July 26
Breffit, glass-house pots, Dec. 9
Bresson, propellers, Jan. 8
Brett, electric telegraph, Aug. 27
Brett, photography, Nov. 28
Briggs, piled fabrics, Oct. 6
Brinsmead, reaping machines, April 9
Brinsmead, thrashing machine, April 9
Brisco, preparing flax, Nov. 28
Brisco, heckling flax, Nov. 30
Bristow, consuming smoke, Sept. 29
Brockbank, pianofortes, Jan. 8
Brockbank, pianofortes, Sept. 29
Brodie, sailing vessels, April 9
Brodie, black lead, Nov. 23
Brookes, looped fabrics, June 13
Brookes, treating fabrics, Dec. 9
Brookes, boxes, Dec. 9
Brooman, tackle blocks, Jan. 24
Brooman, vices, Feb. 16
Brooman, diving bells, March 23
Brooman, musical instruments, April 9
Brooman, fire arms, April 23
Brooman, sugar manufacture, May 11
Brooman, steam valves, May 20
Brooman, safety valves, May 31
Brooman, saw mills, May 31
Brooman, distilling apparatus, &c., June 7
Brooman, evaporating apparatus, June 10
Brooman, cables, July 28
Brooman, sail-hanks, Aug. 2
Brooman, paper, Aug. 23
Brooman, pipes and tubes, Sept. 1
Brooman, measuring machine, Sept. 8
Brooman, reaping machine, Sept. 8
Brooman, producing designs, Sept. 8
Brooman, pulverizing gums, Sept. 29
Brooman, inhaling tubes, Oct. 6
Brooman, impressions, Oct. 20
Brooman, coating threads, Oct. 27
Brooman, impressions, Oct. 27
Brooman, fuel, Oct. 27
Brooman, hats, Nov. 3
Brooman, anvils, Nov. 9
Brooman, fire arms, Nov. 23
Brooman, pulp for paper, Dec. 9
Brough, plastic substances, June 28
Brown, ventilators, Jan. 22
Brown, navigation, Feb. 16
Brown, furniture, Feb. 26
Brown, navigating, March 9
Brown, treating bituminous subs., Mar. 16
Brown, distilling apparatus, March 23
Brown, block sheaves, March 23
Brown, metallic bedsteads, April 16
Brown, improved furniture, March 30
Brown, barometers, April 20
Brown, smoke consumers, &c., June 8

Brown, forcing water, July 5
Brown, elastic beds, Nov. 25
Browne, pulmonary affections, Jan. 5
Browne, bottling fluids, Nov. 23
Browning, ships' bottoms, March 9
Bruce, hay racks, Oct. 27
Bruce, rotary steam engines, Jan. 13
Brundage, forging nails and brads, Jan. 17
Brundage, drawing off fluids, Jan. 22
Brunier, obtaining power, Sept. 8
Bryan, room ventilation, May 31
Buchanan, treating flax, March 5
Buchanan, propeller, Aug. 5
Buchanan, textile fabrics, Nov. 9
Bullock, taps and cocks, March 23
Bullough, sizing machine, Jan. 8
Burch, ship-building, Jan. 5
Burch, propelling ships, Jan. 5
Burch, baths and bathing, Jan. 5
Burch, reaping machine, April 2
Burch, thrashing machine, April 2
Burch, blowing apparatus, Aug. 9
Burden, cock or tap, Oct. 6
Burg, electro-galvanic action, Sept. 29
Burgess, dyeing wool, Jan. 17
Burley, cutting machine, Jan. 12
Burns, bone cutters, Jan. 22
Burns, iron ships and boats, Sept. 29
Burr, gun and pistol barrels, March 16
Burrows, jacquard apparatus, Sept. 8
Bursill, preparing minerals, July 22
Burt, portable houses, Oct. 6
Busfield, combing wool, March 2
Butterfield, weaving looms, Nov. 23
Butterworth, steam engines, Dec. 14
Butterworth, ploughing land, Dec. 15
Callan, coating iron, Nov. 25
Callen, rotative motion, July 22
Calvert, ratchet-drill, Feb. 16
Cameron, generating steam, Feb. 23
Cameron, compasses, Sept. 15
Campbell, textile fabrics, April 13
Campbell, ships' propellers, July 15
Campin, measuring air, Sept. 9
Capeccioni, candles, Nov. 5
Caplin, physical apparatus, March 30
Capper, bleaching jute, July 8
Card, candle-wicks, July 12
Carey, viaducts, arches, &c., Feb. 26
Carlett, railway waggons, June 7
Carmichael, winding yarn, Jan. 17
Carnaby, gas-pipe regulator, Jan. 19
Carpenter, elastic webbing, Nov. 14
Carr, railway improvements, June 13
Carr, ovens, July 22
Carr, fastenings, Sept. 8
Carter, woven fabrics, Jan. 25
Carter, rotary engine, March 30
Carter, wearing apparel, May 20
Carter, furnaces, July 20
Carter, white lead, Dec. 5
Cartwright, plaster of Paris, July 12
Cass, steam-engines, March 9
Cator, preparing flax, Oct. 13
Cattanach, measuring apparatus, July 30
Chadwick, raw silks, Oct. 13
Challinor, decanters, &c., May 20
Chalmers, looms, Feb. 23
Chalmers, looms, July 26
Chambers, economy in fuel, Sept. 8
Chameroy, motive-power engines, Feb. 26
Chameroy, metallic substances, March 23
Chandler, hoes, Jan. 17
Chaplin, aeriform bodies, Nov. 3
Chappus, diffusion of light, Oct. 20
Charlesworth, letter-holders, Sept. 1
Chatterton, coating tubes, June 7
Chatterton, covers for waggons, Oct. 20
Chatwin, buttons, Jan. 8
Chatwin, brushes, Jan. 8
Childs, mill-board, Nov. 9
Chisholm, obtaining caustic, April 13
Chisholm, coal-gas, Oct. 13
Chisholm, artificial manure, Nov. 23
Chisholm, purifying gas, Dec. 31
Choppin, locks, June 17
Christopher, vulcanised India rubr., Dec. 16
Christy, piled fabrics, Jan. 8
Chubb, locks, Jan. 17
Chubb, locks and latches, March 16
Clapham, casting iron pipes, Nov. 9
Clark, shutters and doors, Jan. 8
Clark, candles, Jan. 17
Clark, collier-loading machinery, May 31
Clark, colours and paints, Aug. 12
Clark, revolving shutters, Dec. 12
Clark, metal joints, Dec. 31
Clarke, lamps, Jan. 29
Clarke, water supply, &c., April 16
Claudet, stereoscopes, May 20
Clay, coal-gas, April 30
Clayton, bricks, Jan. 29
Clayton, bricks and tiles, Dec. 9
Clegg, measuring gas, Feb. 19
Cliff, brick-making, May 17
Clifford, lowering boats, Oct. 6
Clough, ships, Oct. 27
Coad, fire-places, Jan. 17
Coates, weaving, Dec. 5
Coates, coupling-pipes, Dec. 9
Cochran, kilns, Jan. 13
Cochran, finishing muslins, Sept. 8
Cochran, pulverizing machine, Nov. 21
Cochrane, coal unloading, March 28
Cochrane, figured fabrics, April 27
Cochrane, saddle-girths, &c., June 3
Cocker, wire-drawing, Jan. 11
Cockerill, coffee-roasters, March 30
Coffey, esculapian apparatus, March 28
Cointry, bread and biscuits, June 13
Collier, carpets, Jan. 8
Collier, carpets, Jan. 29

Collier, carpets, May 4
Collier, cotton-spinning, May 4
Collier, carpets, Dec. 9
Collier, weaving, May 4
Collins, flooring cramp, Jan. 17
Collins, weaving looms, Sept. 8
Collison, shuttle-skewers, Jan. 14
Colt, blower, April 23
Colt, fire-arms, April 23
Colt, fire-arms, April 27
Colt, forging metals, April 27
Colt, heating metals, May 17
Colt, boring metals, Sept. 8
Combe, flax-combing, &c., March 23
Combrey, damp in walls, May 17
Comins, clod-crusher, &c., July 30
Condy, acetates, Jan. 31
Conolly, propelling vessels, June 6
Conry, umbrellas and parasols, April 20
Constable, motive-power, July 19
Cook, bleaching, Feb. 19
Cook, ships' bottoms, May 20
Cook, woven fabrics, Sept. 8
Cooke, corks and bungs, Oct. 13
Cooley, artificial light, Feb. 12
Cooley, waterproof fabrics, March 23
Cooper, fire arms, March 16
Copling, railway signal, March 9
Coppock, weaving-looms, Oct. 27
Cornelius, churns, Aug. 27
Cornides, treating ores, June 21
Cornides, treating ores, Sept. 1
Corry, glove-sewing, May 6
Corry, dressing leather, July 29.
Cossus, lubricating apparatus, March 9
Cossus, filters, June 28
Cottam, furniture, Jan. 8
Cotter, propelling vessels, June 6
Cottrell, salts of soda, March 16
Coubrough, cotton-printing, Dec. 19
Cousens, cutting cork, Jan. 17
Couvan, railway signals, Dec. 28
Cowen, sulphuric acid, Jan. 12
Cowper, oxide of zinc, April 9
Cowper, manufacture of iron, Oct. 20
Cowper, steam boilers, Nov. 3
Cowper, combing wool, Nov. 14
Cowper, card-board, Dec. 5
Cox, gates and hurdles, Jan. 17
Crabtree, winding machinery, March 23
Craig, flax and tow, Sept. 8
Craigg, axle boxes, Dec. 14
Cresson, lathes, &c., June 4
Crestadoro, railways and roads, Jan. 13
Crichton, circular motion, April 16
Crichton, bilge pumps, &c., June 7
Crickmay, fire-arms, Dec. 19
Critchley, regulating heat, June 13
Croll, gas, Dec. 28
Crook, looms, Jan. 29
Cross, fire-engine, Sept. 1
Crosskill, crushing machine, Jan. 13
Crosskill, reaping machines, Dec. 31
Crossland, block making, Sept. 1
Crowhurst, steam vessels, Aug. 3
Crowther, motive-power, April 30
Culpin, steam boilers, Oct. 27
Cundy, hot-air stoves, April 2
Cunninghame, alkali, Dec. 5
Cunnington, decorating surfaces, Sept. 21
Curtain, printing fabrics, Dec. 12
Curtis, tramroads, Jan. 22
Curtis, earth excavating, March 23
Curtis, rag-cutting, Dec. 28
Cutler, spoons and forks, April 9
Cuylits, steam-engine regulators, June 7
Dable, rolling, metals, May 31
Daft, inland conveyance, Jan. 12
Daft, inkstands, Aug. 19
D'Albert, " D'Albert blue," June 7
Dalgety, steam-engines, Oct. 6
Dalglish, dyeing, May 17
Dalziel, textile fabrics, March 16
Danchell, auriferous deposits, Dec. 8
Daniell, stamp heads, April 20
Danks, machine for nails, Nov. 5
Dantec, incrustation, Jan. 25
Darling, cotton machine, June 28
Darling, malleable iron, Aug. 16
Dart, embroidery machine, Sept. 29
David, carriages and waggons, Jan. 5
David, woollen fabrics, Feb. 19
Davies, preparing cotton, Dec. 5
Davis, ships' buoys, Feb. 7
Davis, mathematical instruments, March 28
Davis, file-cutting, May 10
Davis, threshing machines, July 1
Davis and Ramsay, steam-engine, Dec. 19
Davison, separating substances, June 21
Davy, flax and hemp, April 20
Dawson, drawing liquids, Oct. 6
Dawson, cutting fabrics, March 23
Day, screening coals, Jan. 22
Day, boots and shoes, Sept. 1
Day, travelling packages, Dec. 29
Day, railway sleepers, May 6
Day, fire fuel, Jan. 21
De Amezaga, motive power, Dec. 19
Deane, diving helmet, July 9
Dear, weaving looms, April 2
Deards, lamps, Nov. 28
De Bergue, weaving looms, June 2
De Bergue, punching metals, Feb. 23
De Bergue, railways, Oct. 20
De Bergue, railway lines, June 17
De Boussois, steam boilers, Aug. 19
De Bussac, paving, Sept. 1
Deeley, glass furnaces, April 27
Deering, preserving vegetables, May 31
De Fontainemoreau, furnaces, March 12
De Fontainemoreau, fibrous substs., June 7
De Fontainemoreau, assaying silk, Jan. 21

De Fontainemoreau, preserving milk, Dec. 12
De Fontainemoreau, lamps, Jan. 16
De Fontainemoreau, furnaces, Aug. 19
De Fontainemoreau, preparing vegetable substances, Dec. 12
De Fontainemoreau, steam-boilers, Nov. 14
De Fontainemoreau, lamp, May 17
De Fontainemoreau, filterer, Aug. 19
De Fontainemoreau, heating, Nov. 14
De Fontainemoreau, hat plush, Nov. 5
De Fontainemoreau, steam engines, Nov. 14
De Fontainemoreau, drying cigars, Aug. 27
De Fontainemoreau, fishing-nets, May 17
De Fouveille, filtering machine, June 17
Dehau, woven fabrics, Aug. 27
Dehau, yarn manufacture, Aug. 27
De Kleinsorgen, magnetic needle, April 15
De la Fons, omnibus drags, Aug. 23
De la Rue, card-board surface, Feb. 19
De la Rue, ornamental surfaces, April 27
De la Rue, preparing tar, Oct. 6
De la Rue, writing cases, Jan. 17
Delemer, fabric machinery, March 28
De Lucenay, photographic images, Mar. 12
De Medeiros, preserving metals, Nov. 11
De Normanby, filtering, Jan. 17
De Normandy, gutta-percha articles, Ap. 16
De Normandy, steam pressure, July 26
Denton, looped fabrics, July 5
Dering, electric telegraphs, Oct. 27.
De Roulet, piled fabrics, Sept. 24
Desbordes, measuring air, Oct. 20
Desvignes, galvanic batteries, June 17
Dethier, drilling machine, Oct. 20
Deverte, combing wool, July 19
Deverte, combing wool, Nov. 25
Devy, preserving grain, July 15
Deutsch, treating oil of colza, &c., June 13
Deuton, weaving looms, Dec. 5
Dible, ship ventilators, &c., March 23
Dilkes, door springs, Aug. 19
Dimsdale, purifying gas, Nov. 19
Dixon, palm oil, Jan. 17
Dixon, sugar-refining, Jan. 29
Dodds, iron and steel, Sept. 1
Dodds, files, rasps, &c., Dec. 19
Dodds, wheels and axles, Sept. 1
Dodgson, roads, footpaths, &c., June 4
Donaldson, dam locks, &c., April 2
Donisthorpe, wool combing, &c., March 23
Donkin, measuring machine, Jan. 25
Douglas, sewing, Dec. 19
Douglas, railway lines, Nov. 16
Dowler, match boxes, June 28
Dowling, paper-cutting machine, April 19
Drake, vaporizing benzole, Sept. 29
Dray, pulverizing machinery, March 23
Dray, reaping machine, Jan. 12
Dray, driving shafting, Aug. 5
Dresser, elastic substances, Feb. 9
Drew, fastenings, Nov. 28
Drieu, pile of velvet, Oct. 13
Drieu, weaving machinery, April 30
Driver, moulding, Feb. 7
Ducayla, artificial fuel, Nov. 3
Du Chastaingt, bread, Dec. 21
Dudgeon, hydraulic press, Jan. 13
Dudgeon, raising propellers, April 9
Dumery, enamel buttons, Oct. 14
Dumery, metallic pipes, May 13
Du Motay, oil burners, July 1
Du Motay, bleaching, Nov. 9
Dumoulin, measuring, Dec. 16
Duncan, steam-boilers, Aug. 27
Duncan, gutta percha, July 8
Duncan, casks, Jan. 8
Duncan, air-tight bottles, July 9
Dundonald (Earl of), telegraphs, Jan. 17
Dundonald, gummy compositions, May 31
Dundonald (E. of), bitumin. subst., Jan. 17
Dundonald, pipe-laying apparatus, Aug. 2.
Dundonald (E. of), insulating wire, Jan. 12
Dunlop, saddles, April 20
Dunn, railways, Feb. 46
Dunn, railways, Feb. 7
Dunn, lifting machinery, Dec. 28
Dunn, generating steam, Oct. 13
Dunnicliffe, lace fabrics, Oct. 6
Dunning, coke-ovens, May 31
Duppa, photography, Dec. 28
Duran, motive-power, June 17
Durand, loom, Sept. 8
Durandeau, designs in paper, Dec. 2
Durnerin, liquid from solids, May 17
Dutton, dowels, April 20
East, crushing machine, Feb. 14
Ebingre, animal charcoal, Jan. 8
Eccles, power looms, July 29
Edmeston, steam-engines, May 4
Edmonson, textile fabrics, Nov. 3
Edouard, Sy, book-binding, April 16
Edwards, painting deals, June 28
Edwards, vehicle bedsteads, July 30
Edwards, railway signals, Dec. 28
Edwards, steam-engines, June 13
Edwards, railway signals, June 17
Egan, scutching-machines, April 9
Eldridge, rotary washing-machine, Sept. 1
Elier, railway signals, Jan. 22
Ellington, screws for vessels, March 9
Ellins, cleaning flax straw, April 13
Ellins, straw-cleaning apparatus, March 30
Elliott, steam-engines, March 9
Elliott, saline solutions, Feb. 12
Elliott, bricks, tiles, &c., March 9
Elliott, rivets and spikes, Aug. 27
Elliott, manures, April 27
Elliot, alkali, June 7
Emerson, tin from ores, April 27
Emery, gigs and dog-carts, Oct. 20
Engert, parasol joints, Aug. 16
England, screw-jacks, Nov. 3

Erard, steam-boilers, Dec. 30
Evans, charcoal, Jan. 14
Evans, steam boilers, Sept. 8
Fairbairn, screw-gill machine, Jan. 8
Fairbairn, reeling machinery, Jan. 5
Fairbairn, combing wool, Jan. 5
Fairbairn, carding flax, Feb. 12
Fairbairn, drawing the silver & rove, Mar. 16
Fairbairn, spinning machine, July 5
Fairbairn, heckling flax, Sept. 1
Fairbairn, heckling machines, Oct. 13
Fairclough, weaving looms, Sept. 21
Fall, treatment of oils, Nov. 18
Fall, oils, Dec. 28
Fanshawe, shawls, scarfs, &c., March 16
Fanshawe, fire-arms, Sept. 1
Farder, railway-carriage fender, May 20
Farmer, preserving provisions, Nov. 16
Farrant, chimney-pot, Aug. 20
Farrar, treatment of flax, Sept. 29
Faulding, sawing machine, Jan. 12
Faulkner, motive-power, Sept. 29
Fawcett, carpets, July 29
Fayerman, instrument in music, Sept. 29
Fearnley, steam boilers, Nov. 5
Feather, ships, March 23
Ferguson, kilns, Sept. 29
Fife, steam and water gauges, Jan. 5
Finch, water-supplying apparatus, Aug. 19
Findlow, beds or couches, Sept. 29
Finlay, fire-places, March 16
Finlayson, heating apparatus, May 17
Finzel, sugar refining, Aug. 9
Fisher, propelling vessels, Oct. 20
Fitch, ovens, March 16
Fitzpatrick, railway accidents, Feb. 7
Flaret, gas-light producers, June 13
Fletcher, spinning machinery, July 5
Flynn, paddle-wheels, Jan. 8
Forbes, seed sowing, April 20
Fowler, draining land, Jan. 12
Fowler, reaping machinery, Jan. 12
Fowler, sowing seed, Jan. 12
Fowler, electric wires, Jan. 12
Fox, road improvements, Jan. 5
Fox, umbrellas, May 17
Francillon, silk dyeing, &c., July 29
Frankham, coupling joint, Nov. 3
Fraser, portable packages, Sept. 17
French, axle-trees, Sept. 1
Frearson, fastenings, Jan. 17
Friend, registering distance, Dec. 5
Frith, dressing and finishing velvets, Feb. 9
Frost, reaping apparatus, April 16
Fuchs, electro-magnetic apparatus, Jan. 8
Fulton, scouring fabrics, Nov. 19
Fuller, India rubber, March 16
Fuller, galvanic batteries, June 7
Fuller, lamps, Oct. 20
Fulton, fabric cleansing, Aug. 5
Futvoye, games of chance, May 17
Gadd, roasting coffee, March 2
Gale, railroad lines, Oct. 27
Galloway, refining sugar, Dec. 20
Galloway, steam-engines, June 21
Gautier, peat, June 6
Gardner, toilet tables, March 30
Gardner, bottles, &c., March 30
Garrett, tanning, Nov. 11
Garvey, railw. collision preventers, Mar. 28
Gatling, distributing power, June 17
Gatty, cotton printing, Dec. 19
Gatty, fabric printing, May 31
Gazagnaire, fishing-nets, June 10
Gedge, looms, Jan. 20
Gedge, printing presses, Jan. 17
Gedge, artificial incubator, May 20
Gedge, fire-arms, May 4
Geeves, bricks, Aug. 27
Geeves, bricks, Dec. 9
Gent, fruit-dressing machine, March 16
Gerad, caoutchouc, March 28
Getty, ship-building, Nov. 25
Getley, water-closets, Jan. 12
Geyelin, grinding pigments, April 16
Geyelin, oxide of zinc, Oct. 24
Gibbs, life preservers, Nov. 9
Giblett, woollen cloth, Oct. 27
Gibson, pavements, Aug. 16
Gilbee, healing apparatus, Oct. 27
Gilbee, manures, Dec. 31
Gilbert, sewing sails, Nov. 28
Gilbert, mincing meats, Jan. 12
Gilby, fire-arms, May 7
Ginty, steam gases, Dec. 28
Giraud, bonnets, June 28
Giret, artificial stone, Oct. 20
Gittins, money tills, March 9
Glasson, boilers, Jan. 29
Glorney, motive-power, March 19
Glover, ships' bottoms, May 17
Glover, miner's safety lamps, March 16
Goble, locks, Nov. 3
Goble, safety valves, Sept. 29
Goble, propelling vessels, Nov. 9
Goddard, cutting stone, Nov. 9
Goddard, pistols, May 17
Goddard, kitchen ranges, Nov. 30
Godefroy, fabric printing, April 2
Gooch, railway signals, Feb. 7
Goodall, grinding substances, Aug. 27
Goodell, rosin oil, May 4
Goodlet, steam or air engines, Nov. 9
Goodman, lanterns, Sept. 21
Goodman, carriage axles, Jan. 17
Goodman, fountain pen, March 19
Goodyear, brushes, Nov. 23
Goodyear, boots and shoes, Dec. 28
Goodyear, coating of articles, Nov. 3
Goodyear, India-rubber, Nov. 23
Goodyear, pens and pencils, Nov. 3
Goodyear, waterproof fabrics, Dec. 9

Goodyear, India-rubber, Nov. 3
Goodyear, measuring machine, Nov. 3
Goodyear, India-rubber, June 28
Goodyear, beds and seats, Nov. 3
Gordon, castor axle, May 31
Gordon, piano-forte tuning, May 9
Gossage, obtaining sulphur, Jan. 26
Gossage, saline compounds, Aug. 9
Gossage, saline compounds, Dec. 2
Gossage, alkali, July 15
Gosnell, brushes, Jan. 8
Gossart, circulation of caloric, Dec. 2
Gotch, railway intelligence transmission, April 19
Gougy, street paving, April 1
Gover, printing in colours, April 9
Gougy, skidding carriage wheels, April 30
Gouin, weaving machine, Nov. 9
Gowland, nautical instruments, Nov. 9
Graham, piled fabrics, March 9
Grahame, building ships, Dec. 12
Grahame, house tops, July 15
Grant, heat applyer, March 30
Gray, steam engines, March 19
Gray, cocks and valves, Jan. 17
Gray, files and rasps, Nov. 23
Greaves, waddings, April 1
Greaves, railway lines, Jan. 22
Green, textile fabrics, May 11
Green, casks, Jan. 8
Green, treating yarns, Nov. 23
Green, axletree boxes, July 26
Green, wheels, June 7
Green, cooking apparatus, Aug. 19
Green, tubes and pipes, April 9
Greenbank & Pilkington, cotton spinning, Dec. 21
Greening, wire fences, Aug. 9
Greenshields, alkali, Feb. 9
Greenway, anchors, Feb. 2
Greenwood, fabric mordants, Aug. 5
Greenwood, saccharine fluid evaporators, May 31
Gribbon, window frames, Dec. 14
Griffin, fixing type, Jan. 17
Griffiths, rivets and bolts, Sept. 29
Griffiths, drills, June 7
Griffiths, steam engines, Dec. 12
Griffiths, propelling vessels, Aug. 5
Griffiths, numbering machine, March 2
Grillet, teeth files, July 5
Grimaud, aerogaseous drink, Nov. 25
Grimshaw, roving frames, Oct. 27
Grimshaw, bricks, Nov. 3
Grist, casks, barrels, June 17
Grist, cask machinery, Aug. 19
Groves, heating apparatus, Feb. 19
Groves, condensing steam, Feb. 19
Grundy, spinning machine, June 21
Gwynne, treating fatty matters, July 1
Gwynne, treating fatty matters, March 2
Gwynne, fatty and oily matters, Feb. 19
Gwynne, beet-root sugar, Oct. 20
Gwynne, candles and night-lights, Feb. 9
Gwynne, peat fuel, Sept. 8
Gyde, corn-dressing apparatus, Nov. 3
Hadley, granite, &c., pavements, July 30
Hadley, railway communicators, Aug. 9
Haldon, imperishable wood, May 27
Hale, fire-arms, Sept. 8
Haley, cutting metals, Dec. 23
Halkett, inkstand, March 16
Hall, ship-building, Aug. 27
Hall, carriage of liquids, Sept. 1
Hall, fire-arms, Sept. 1
Hall, cutting out boots and shoes, Aug. 27
Hall, liquid carriage, May 4
Hall, rotary steam-engines, May 11
Hall, charcoal, Nov. 16
Hall, gas-cooking apparatus, April 27
Hall, compound of glass, &c., Dec. 12
Halliwell, spinning cotton, Dec. 2
Hamblet, bricks, June 13
Handcock, friction, Dec. 30
Hanson, measuring water, Sept. 21
Harcourt, match boxes, April 18
Harczyk, colouring matter, Jan. 21
Hardacre, cotton-sorting-machine, March 16
Hardwick, propelling vessels, Nov. 28
Hare, expanding tables, Jan. 13
Harlow, valves for baths, Dec. 12
Harman, steam-engines, June 13
Harratt, masts of ships, Sept. 17
Harriott, rolling land, Nov. 9
Harris, fire-arms, Oct. 20
Harris, lightning conductors, June 28
Harrison, telegraph protectors, March 30
Hart, winnowing machines, &c., May 31
Hartford, rotary engines, Jan. 19
Harvey, fire-arms, July 22
Haskett, anchors, Nov. 18
Haskett, whetstones, Sept. 15
Haslewood, projectiles, March 9
Hattersley, forging iron, Sept. 29
Hattersley, hearth-plate, April 28
Hawkesworth, life-boats, March 16
Hayes, looms, Nov. 3
Hayes, stacking straw, Dec. 2
Hayward, lock spindles, Jan. 8
Hazard, podombroslonthron, Sept. 21
Hazard, caloric bath, Feb. 22
Healy, weaving machine, June 10
Heard, sea water, Nov. 3
Heath, railway breaks, Sept. 29
Hebson, air pumps, June 7
Heckethorn, colouring matter, Aug. 3
Hedges, carriages, Jan. 17
Hedley, coal-mines, Feb. 12
Hedley, mineral getting, March 30
Heggie, railway breaks, April 30
Heggen, mordants, Feb. 16

Heginbottom, spinning, Dec. 12
Hely, lamp shades, Jan. 19
Henderson, sulphuric acids, &c., June 7
Henham, ploughs, July 22
Henley, electric telegraphs, Dec. 31
Henley, laying telegraph wires, July 23
Henson, railway signals, March 16
Henwood, passenger register, May 11
Herapath, sewage manure, May 17
Herbert, light vessels, &c., May 31
Herbert, warp machinery, Nov 28
Herrman, woollen cloth machinery, Aug. 9
Hervier, propellers, March 16
Hetherington, preparing cotton, July 12
Hetherington, combing cotton, July 8
Hetherington, moulding, July 8
Hetherington, reels, Oct. 27
Hewitson, suspending compasses, Mar. 23
Hewitson, yarn measurer, Aug. 5
Hewson, buttons, April 14
Heyes, textile fabrics, Feb. 7
Heywood, steam-engine valves, July 29
Heywood, looms, Jan. 12
Heyworth, weaving, Dec. 19
Hick, revolving shafts, March 30
Hickson, applying heat, Sept. 29
Hielakker, eccentric engine, May 20
Higgin, fabric dyeing, Aug. 5
Higginson, evaporating liquids, Nov. 25
Higginson, propelling ships, Nov. 7
Highway, paving roads, Jan. 12
Hill, lubricating, April 13
Hill, motive-power, Aug. 23
Hill, stamping metals, Jan. 12
Hill, stays, Nov. 3
Hill, railway carriage springs, Sept. 29
Hill, pipes, &c., Dec. 9
Hills, purifying gas, Feb. 12
Hills, refining sugar, April 9
Hinchcliff, steam-engines, Jan. 14
Hine, weaving machinery, Dec. 28
Hinks, penholder, March 30
Hinks, pen-making machine, Nov. 9
Hinks, boxes, June 7
Hippisley, steam-engines, Aug. 23
Hoby, metal casting, May 17
Hobson, metallic bedstead, June 13
Hodge, pumps, Jan. 21
Hodges, India-rubber springs, Dec. 28
Hodgson, iron ships and vessels, Jan. 8
Hodgson, land draining, March 30
Hodgson, spinning machinery, Aug. 12
Hoga, gold separators, March 30
Hogg, paper-cutting, May 4
Holdforth, dressing silks, June 28
Holl, watches, &c., Jan. 5
Holland, umbrellas, Jan. 21
Holm, vessel propellers, Aug. 19
Holme, gas manufacture, Oct. 6
Holmes, lathes, April 2
Holmes, wearing apparel, March 30
Holt, steam-engines, Nov. 3
Holt, weaving cut-piled fabrics, Jan. 17
Hook, pulps, Dec. 14
Hoppen, mincing meat, Jan. 12
Hopkins, hat bodies of fur, Sept. 15
Hopkins, parallel apparatus, June 7
Hopkins, cutting cork, Dec. 9
Hopkinson, steam boilers, Jan. 5
Hopwood, ships' ports, Sept. 21
Horrocks, percussion caps, Aug. 5
Horton, steam boilers, Nov. 30
Hoskyns, steam cultivation, Dec. 28
Houghton, college caps, Jan. 21
Houldsworth, wool combing, &c., Aug. 9
Howard, steam generators, Jan. 22
Howard, horse-rakes, Dec. 28
Howell, saws, Nov. 9
Howson, weavers' harness, Oct. 27
Huart, grain storing, March 23
Huckvale, hand hoes, Aug. 27
Huckvale, horse medicines, Jan. 12
Huddart, steam furnaces, &c., May 31
Huddart, steam generators, June 21
Hudson, drain-pipes, &c., April 16
Hughes, piano-fortes, &c., Sept. 21
Hughes, weaving, Nov. 7
Hughes, colouring matter, March 28
Hughes, under-ground buildings, Oct. 6
Hughes, weaving machinery, Nov. 30
Hughes, piano-fortes, Nov. 30
Hughes, fancy ribbons, May 4
Hulett, chandeliers, June 28
Hume, water-closets, May 17
Humpage, coffin furniture, July 26
Humphrey, safety valve, Oct. 6
Hunt, "sights" for fire-arms, April 30
Hunt, fire-arms, Jan. 12
Hunter, anchors, Jan. 21
Hurry, reservoir penholder, March 23
Hussey, reaping machines, Jan. 17
Hutchinson, treating wheat, March 9
Hutchinson, washing bottles, June 21
Hutchinson, fatty matters, April 13
Hyde, steam engines, &c., June 10
Hynam, wax tapers, &c., Aug. 9
Iglesia, glass surfaces, June 24
Iles, metal bedsteads, Dec. 28
Iles, chimney pieces, Jan. 21
Iles, pointing wire, April 13
Illingworths, wool-combing, &c., Dec. 23
Ilsley, telegraphs, Aug. 16
Imray, motive-power, Nov. 30
Ingham, drawing cotton, Feb. 19
Irlam, railway improvements, June 3
Irons, lasts, Dec. 28
Irving, wool spinning, Dec. 28
Jackson, railway wheels, April 27
Jackson, button fasteners, May 31
Jackson, preserving timber, Dec. 19
Jackson, gas-burners, Jan. 12
Jackson, hoops and wheels, Dec. 2

Jackson, preserving seeds, Dec. 12
Jacob, metallic bottle covers, July 30
Jacoby, fixing teeth, Jan. 17
James, enclosing needles, July 12
James, needle-cases, April 9
Jamin, boots and shoes, Nov. 16
Jaques, chess boards, Aug. 16
Jardery, cravat collars, &c., June 6
Jarrett, stamping and printing, Nov. 9
Jeffcott, steam generator, March 5
Jeffrey's obtaining power, Jan. 24
Jeffrey, reaping machines, Jan. 17
Jeffs, manufacturing letters, &c., May 2
Jenkins, jewellery, Feb. 2
Jennings, improved lock, June 10
Jennings, separating fluids, June 7
Jennings, soap, Nov. 2
Jennings, speed regulator for machinery, April 27
Jennings, vegetable fibrous substances, April 23
Jimenez, soap, March 23
Joffriaud, gold-dust washing, June 21
Jobson, metal moulds, Feb. 26
Johnson, metal rolling, May 17
Johnson, ventilators, April 2
Johnson, sewing-machine, Sept. 8
Johnson, removing gummy matters, Nov. 3
Johnson, combing wool, July 15
Johnson, lubricating machinery, March 23
Johnson, agricultural machinery, Sept. 29
Johnson, weaving, Dec. 28
Johnson, railway breaks, Aug. 9
Johnson, rarifying air, Nov. 30
Johnson, preserving books, Aug. 27
Johnson, ornamental surfaces, Sept. 8
Johnson, aerial navigation, April 9
Johnson, cotton machine, Oct. 13
Johnson, compounds of zinc, Jan. 5
Johnson, caoutchouc, July 8
Johnson, ornamenting surfaces, Sept. 29
Johnson, railway-train stoppers, Aug. 5
Johnson, drying machine, April 13
Johnson, fixing colours, March 9
Johnson, junction pipes, Aug. 27
Johnson, printing type, March 9
Johnson, printing type, Oct. 20
Johnson, gas-burners, Aug. 3
Johnson, flour, Nov. 14
Johnson, looms, May 17
Johnson, steam-engines, May 12
Johnson, gutta percha, Dec. 19
Johnson, sewing leather, June 21
Johnson, forge hammer, July 15
Johnson, drawing wire, Oct. 20
Johnson, forging iron, June 21
Johnson, measuring fluids, May 12
Johnson, grinding mills, Dec. 12
Johnson, reaping machines, Jan. 5
Johnson, wood brooches, &c., May 4
Johnson, steam-boilers, June 28
Johnson, steam engines, Jan. 5
Johnson, sewing machine, Jan. 19
Johnson, weaving machinery, May 20
Johnson, steam engines, Sept. 29
Jones, fire arms, Dec. 28
Jones, steam engine, Dec. 12
Jones, warming apparatus, May 4
Jones, steam engines, June 7
Jones, knife-handles, &c., April 19
Jones, strap, &c., fastenings, March 30
Jones, ventilating mines, July 22
Jordan, medicine "Treisemar," Dec. 19
Jordan, planing machine, July 5
Jowett, heating apparatus, Aug. 5
Judkins, sewing apparatus, Jan. 12
Junot, metallic substances, Feb. 19
Kane, portable houses, Nov. 3
Kavanagh, mortice lock spindles, March 28
Kay, block printing, Nov. 9
Kaye, motive-power, Oct. 6
Kealy, cutting machine, Jan. 5
Keates, fire boxes, July 1
Keates, tubes and mandrils, June 7
Keiller, "pan goods," Aug. 27
Kendall, boxes and trunks, July 22
Kendall, moulds, March 5
Kendrick, steam boilers, Aug. 5
Kendrick, fire-places, May 20
Kendrick, Saunel K, May 27
Kennard, iron bridges, Oct. 6
Kent, glazing, Jan. 5
Keogh, weaving looms, Sept. 29
Kerr, cartridges, Oct. 5
Kiddle, cocks and taps, April 9
Kilner, insulating wire, Jan. 14
Kimberley, glass stove, May 4
Kincaird, registering numbers, March 16
Kingsford, peat coal, Feb. 26
Kingston, motive-power, June 17
Kingston, metals, March 23
Kingston, propelling vessels, May 20
Kingston, reaping machinery, Aug. 19
Kirby, adjusting couch, April 30
Kirkwood, ventilation, Nov. 9
Klotz, ornamenting surfaces, April 9
Knab, distillery apparatus, March 23
Knight, drying bricks, Sept. 8
Knowles, picking warps, Sept. 8
Knowles, regulating motive-power, December, 12
Knowles, weaving, Dec. 23
Knowles, articles of marble, Nov. 11
Knowles, weaving looms, Sept. 15
Knowles, iron, March 5
Knowles, warping machine, Nov. 9
Knowles, generating steam, Jan. 14
Knox, rotatory heel, July 30
Koeffler, bleaching, July 28
Kopp, dyeing textile fabrics, Feb. 7
Krupp, cannons, Feb. 19
Kyle, excavating, Jan. 22

Lacey, india-rubber tubing, &c., March 23
Lambert, tents, Jan. 5
Laming, purifying gas, Nov. 18
Lancaster, pistol barrels, Nov. 3
Lancaster, bullet moulds, April 27
Langridge, stays, Feb. 19
Larbaud, fire arms, July 15
Laurie, artificial teeth, Dec. 9
Lavanchy, musical instruments, March 9
Lavender, fire lighters, Oct. 13
Law, shaping metals, Oct. 27
Lawes, generating steam, March 30
Lawes, quilt or coverlid, March 30
Lawrence, steam engines, July 22
Lawrence, grain drying, August 2
Lawrence, lock gates, July 12
Lawrence, projectiles, Feb. 2
Lawrie, oars, March 23
Lawson spinning machinery, March 19
Laycock, metallic vessels, Nov. 14
Lea, iron manufacture, March 9
Lea, utilising waste heat, March 9
Leach, weaving looms, Sept. 21
Leach, cotton spinning, &c., April 13
Leachman, iron manufacture, Oct. 6
Lee, sawing, April 13
Lees, spinning machine, Feb. 16
Lejéune, washing machine, June 13
Letts, sausage machine, July 8
Levanchy, building materials, July 29
Leverson, carriage springs, Nov. 3
Lewis, fire-arms, March 30
Lewis, compounding medicines, March 30
Lewthwaite, printing machine, Jan. 19
Lewthwaite, rollers for blinds, Sept. 8
Leyland, sulphuric acid, Nov. 23
Liddell, stuffing-boxes, &c., Jan. 27
Liddell, propelling boats, Sept. 8
Lightfoot, pottery glazes, March 28
Lightfoot, colouring matter, Aug. 27
Lillie, roads and footways, Oct. 20
Lingard, taps, June 13
Lipscombe, ships and boats, Dec. 5
Lister, yarn, Jan. 24
Lister, card making, April 27
Lister, chimney tops, Dec. 17
Lister, preparing wool, July 5
Lister, treating soap-suds, June 24
Lister, combing cotton, Dec. 9
Lister, wool washing, May 31
Littlewood, wool machinery, April 27
Little, lubricating matters, Sept. 8
Livesey, lace machinery, March 19
Livesey, piled fabrics, Aug. 23
Lochlead, vitrified substances, April 13
Longmaid, treating waste quartz, Sept. 29
Longmaid, manure, Nov. 3
Lord, safety lamps, April 9
Lord, carriage steps, June 10
Lord, spinning machinery, Jan. 8
Lovell, ventilating, July 29
Lowe, wheat mills, June 7
Lucas, raising weights, June 17
Lucas, sunk letter composition, May 4
Lucas, cotton spinning, May 12
Lukyn, draught detector, April 16
Lumb, cleansing coal, Jan. 29
Lumley, needles or wires, Dec. 9
L'Huynes, galvanic apparatus, June 28
Lyle, ornamental fabrics, Dec. 23
Lynde, water regulator, Nov. 18
Lysnar, swivel hooks, April 16
Lyte, obtaining iodide and potassium, Oct. 6
Mabley, glass windows, May 7
Macbay, fire extinguisher, April 22
Maccarthy, projectiles, Aug. 27
Macdonald, lamps, Nov. 18
Macdonnell, railways, Dec. 31
Machin, nut-crackers, July 26
Macintosh, paper, Jan. 24
Macintosh, evaporation, April 1
Macintosh, paints, March 9
Macintosh, bridges, &c., Dec. 9
Macintosh, portable boats, Dec. 14
Macintosh, breakwaters, Nov. 23
Mackay, glass, Aug. 23
Mackay, propelling vessels, Sept. 21
Mackay, drain pipes, April 13
Mackay, iron, May 20
Mackenzie, graduated scales, March 30
M'Adams, numbering apparatus, Aug. 16
M'Callum, yarn drying, Feb. 22
M'Carthy, boots and shoes, March 23
M'Connell, steam engines, Sept. 29
M'Connell, locomotive engines, Feb. 9
M'Cormick, screws, &c., May 31
M'Dougall, potash, Dec. 5
M'Dowall, wood cutting, March 28
M'Envoy, door-bolts, Oct. 20
M'Evoy, covered boxes, Sept. 1
M'Farlane, metal beams, Jan. 12
M'Farlane, fire-places, Jan. 12
M'Farlane, water closets, March 30
M'Gavin, ships' masts and spars, Sept. 29
M'Lellan, rivets, &c., March 30
M'Naughton, printing yarns, Oct. 13
M'Naught, steam engines, June 24
M'Nee, colour printing, Jan. 24
Magoon, steam-boiler chimneys, March 32
Mairne, thread reeling, &c., March 19
Major, veterinary surgery, Feb. 16
Malegue, dyeing composition, April 20
Malins, atmospheric propulsion, Sept. 8
Mallet, fire-proof buildings, Dec. 31
Malo, steam generators, April 27
Manifold, sugar cane, Nov. 14
Maniere, paper, Dec. 5
Maniquet, winding apparatus, Aug. 19
Mariano, Ricra fire-arms, Nov. 5
Marion, coleseed oil, April 30
Marion, stamp damper, April 26
Marks, breaks, Nov. 9.

Marriott, fire lighters, Aug. 19
Marsdon, looms, Jan. 24
Marsh, woven fabrics, Feb. 9
Marsh, knives and forks handles, Dec. 12
Marshall, air and sound, March 30
Marshall, carriage wheels, April 1
Martin, gas burners, Oct. 6
Martin, extracting gluten, Jan. 29
Martin, artificial hatching, April 22
Mash, weaving machinery, Aug. 19
Mason, weaving looms, July 1
Mason, dyeing fabrics, June 3
Mason, spinning cotton, Dec. 19
Mason, preparing cotton, June 7
Massonnet, metal alloys, Aug. 5
Massingham, funeral carriages, Jan. 21
Masters, knife cleaners, &c., June 8
Masters, freezing apparatus, Oct. 13
Mather, bleaching apparatus, Oct. 13
Mather, power looms, June 7
Matthews, burglary gun, Feb. 9
Matthews, pianofortes, Sept. 7
Maude, carriages, Nov. 14
Maude, carriages, Nov. 11
Maudslay, screw propellers, Aug. 19
Maudslay, steam-engines, July 15
Maudslay, furnaces and boilers, Nov. 9
Maugham, fire-proof wood, Jan. 29
Maurel, horological alarums, Dec. 12
Mavitz, letters and figures, Oct. 3
May, rails of railways, Nov. 30
May, bricks, Oct. 6
Mayall, daguerreotypes, &c., March 23
Mayelston, sugar refining, Aug. 19
Mayo, float-valves and ball-cocks, Jan. 25
Mazier, corn-cutting machine, Sept. 29
Medwin, water gauges, April 27
Medwin, steam-engine boilers, Nov. 3
Medworth, lithographic presses, June 17
Meinig, galvanic batteries, Dec. 5
Melville, building materials, Jan. 12
Menrics, carpets, Feb. 26
Mertens, making beer, July 5
Metcalfe, portable chairs, Nov. 9
Meuatis, water raising, Aug. 12
Meyer, looms, Dec. 28
Micheson, safety hook, March 16
Michiels, gas, March 2
Michiels, purifying gas, March 2
Michiels, oxygen, May 4
Middlemass, portable buildings, March 16
Middleton, lubricator, June 7
Middleton, circular saw bench, May 11
Midgely, worsted yarns, Dec. 9
Miles, railway breaks, Aug. 20
Miller, clockwork, Jan. 22
Milligan, wool washing, April 27
Milligan, combing machine, Jan. 25
Millon, washing and drying grain, Sept. 9
Minasi, concertinas, Dec. 28
Mirand, electric telegraph, May 13
Mitchel, composing type, July 19
Mitcheson, anchors, March 16
Mitchell, artificial legs, April 5
Moinier, distillation, March 2
Moinier, distilling fatty matters, March 16
Mole, swords and hatchets, April 16
Moore, extract of malt and hops, April 23
Moore, respirators, Aug. 5
Moore, repeating pistols, &c., March 30
Moorhouse, cotton, March 23
Moorhouse, cleaning linen rags, Feb. 23
Monfrant, lubricating, Oct. 20
Moreau, fibrous substances, Aug. 12
Morgan, portable chair, Sept. 12
Morgan, paper-cutting machine, Sept. 29
Morgan, preparing oils, March 5
Moriceau, carding machines, May 7
Morris, metallic substances, Feb. 2
Morris, envelopes, July 29
Mortimer, lamps, Oct. 13
Moseley, cleansing machinery, Jan. 5
Moseley, measuring fluids, April 9
Moseley, railway traction, Aug. 27
Mosley, masticating apparatus, Feb. 19
Moss, printing bank notes, Dec. 28
Motley, letters and figures, June 16
Mowbray, combing wool, Sept. 29
Mowbray, doubling wool, Sept. 29
Mucklow, cutting dye woods, June 28
Mucklow, acid retorts, June 28
Muir, grinding edge tools, Sept. 1
Muir, turning lathes, Dec. 9
Muntz, paddle wheels, Dec. 9
Murdock, painting materials, Jan. 21
Murdock, voltaic batteries, June 7
Murdock, galvanic battery, Feb. 19
Murgatroyd, engine boilers, March 23
Murphy, railways, Aug. 16
Murphy, drawing off liquids, June 3
Murphy, trucks and waggons, Aug. 27
Murray, deodorizing cod-liver oil, April 13
Murray, breaks, Oct. 27
Murton, linen yarns, June 24
Mushet, steam vessels, Nov. 18
Myers, pens and penholders, Feb. 16
Nairne, reeling yarns, June 8
Nairne, power looms, July 15
Nairne, dressing yarns, July 23
Nalder and Knapp, dressing corn, Dec. 19
Napier, steam engines, Feb. 2
Napier, printing machines, Sept. 29
Napier, heat engines, Aug. 9
Napier, steering apparatus, March 16
Napier, separating metals, June 24
Nash, filters, Nov. 23
Nash, churns, May 31
Nash, wicks, Nov. 23
Nash, refining sugar, April 13
Nasmyth, motive-power, April 13
Nasmyth, utilizing running waters, April 15
Nasmyth, cotton packing, May 11

Naylor, lamps, Nov. 30
Naylor, affixing stamps, Nov. 3
Neale, copper-plate printing, July 15
Needham, fire-arms, Jan. 5
Needham, extracting moisture, Dec. 23
Nesmond, ice manufacture, June 21
Neville, lamp glasses, March 2
Newall, numbering machine, Oct. 27
Newall, railway breaks, Jan. 21
Newberry, hinges, Aug. 3
Newey, fastenings, Oct. 13
Newman, buttons, Nov. 16
Newton, generating steam, July 19
Newton, oil-lamp, May 17
Newton, surface printing, March 23
Newton, bending wood, June 21
Newton, distilling oil, Nov. 16
Newton, movable platforms, May 4
Newton, knife handles, Aug. 9
Newton, removing earth, Sept. 29
Newton, separating metals, March 5
Newton, producing vacuum, March 5
Newton, capstans, May 17
Newton, grinding minerals, Dec. 2
Newton, cleaning bran, Oct. 27
Newton, calendar clock, March 28
Newton, barrels, Oct. 27
Newton, tunnelling, March 5
Newton, locks and latches, Nov. 11
Newton, block printing, March 28
Newton, carbonates of soda, March 5
Newton, cutting metal machine, Dec. 2
Newton, treating silk waste, Oct. 14
Newton, combing wool, Dec. 9
Newton, loading guns, Nov. 3
Newton, atmospheric engines, July 5
Newton, gas apparatus, April 1
Newton, ornamental stitching, Dec. 2
Newton, printing machine, Dec. 5
Newton, property-guard, Dec. 28
Newton, fire-arms, Dec. 5
Newton, surface veneering, April 20
Newton, cleaning grain, Nov. 3
Newton, sewing machine, July 18
Newton, movable platforms, March 19
Newton, carpets, March 9
Newton, cotton-twisting, &c., March 19
Newton, bottle covers, March 23
Newton, pumping water, Nov. 19
Newton, horse shoes, Sept. 29
Newton, grinding minerals, Nov. 30
Newton, dyeing, Nov. 3
Newton, reaping machine, Nov. 3
Newton, stopping cables, Sept. 29
Newton, regulators of gas, March 16
Newton, lamps, March 9
Newton, regulating fluids, March 5
Newton, bottle stoppers, March 23
Newton, hydraulic rams, March 23
Newton, obtaining motive-power, March 5
Newton, axletrees, March 5
Newton, separating substances, July 9
Newton, paper, March 5
Newton, cloth dressing, March 23
Newton, fires and furnaces, March 9
Newton, gas engines, June 7
Newton, steam boilers, June 3
Newton, corn cutter, Jan. 21
Newton, steam boilers, June 13
Newton, corn cutter, Jan. 14
Newton, rolling iron, July 5
Newton, conveyance of letters, &c., Mar. 9
Newton, fire-arms primers, June 7
Newton, railway breaks, May 20
Newton, knelling machine, Jan. 27
Newton, railway break, July 29
Newton, telegraph wires, Jan. 21
Newton, photographic pictures, Feb. 26
Newton, spinning machinery, Aug. 5
Newton, amalgamating metals, March 5
Newton, coverings for the feet, Aug. 23
Newton, cast steel, Aug. 9
Newton, making mats, Nov. 9
Newton, hand stamp, July 29
Newton, embossing plates, &c., May 31
Newton, coating cast iron, Dec. 12
Nichol, graining, Jan. 22
Nichol, bookbinding, June 28
Nichole, rotary engines, July 22
Nicholls, horse-hoeing land, April 2
Nicholls, reaction engines, Aug. 23
Nicholson, screw bolts, nuts, March 16
Nicholson, vices, March 16
Nickels, weaving, Jan. 12
Nickels, kneading India rubber, July 15
Nickels, weaving narrow fabrics, June 13
Nickels, improved weaving, Aug. 2
Nickels, lubricating matters, Aug. 23
Nickels, adhesive plaster, Jan. 17
Nickels, carpets, Aug. 19
Nicole, rotary engines, Aug. 15
Nicoll, sewing garments, Oct. 6.
Nightingale, drying and heating, April 9
Nixey, money tills, Jan. 8
Noad, corn or grain treating, April 16
Noble, combing wool, Jan. 17
Noble, preparing cotton, June 17
Noel, regulating bit, June 10
Noone, railway breaks, Dec. 21
Norman, ship sails, &c., June 6
Normand, wood sawing, March 30
Norton, blasting, March 16
Norton, tiles and stairs, Sept. 15
Norton, shot or projectiles, April 13
Norton, motive power transmitting, April 20
Norton, explosions, Dec. 9
Oakey, emery, glass, &c., Nov. 3
Oates, carriage springs, March 23
O'Connell, feeding infants, Oct. 20
Ogden, spinning machinery, May 20
Ogden, carding engines, July 22
Ogilvie, candlesticks, May 7

O'Keefe, watch cases, July 15
Oldham, dibble drill, May 20
Oliver, waterproof garments, Feb. 19
Oliver, venetian red, May 17
Ommanney, railway-carriage wheels, Apr.1
Ommanney, cotton spinning, April 1
Ommanney, guns, &c., April 1
Ommanney, cylinders, April 1
Ommanney, melting furnace, April 1
Ommanney, ore crushers, April 1
O'Neill, screw-wrenches, Dec. 28
Orde, harness, Feb. 12
Osbourn, cutting machine, Oct. 20
Otams, manures, Jan. 12
Oxland, manure, Oct. 27
Paine, steam boilers, Sept. 8
Palmer, railway signals, Nov. 5
Palmer, horse-power machine, Oct. 6
Palmer, threshing machine, Oct. 6
Palmer, railway carriages, April 13
Palmer, turnip cutters, &c., July 30
Pape, circular frames, July 5
Park, water-closets, Sept. 15
Parker, weaving, Sept. 1
Parker, rotary motion, Jan. 5
Parker, boots, &c., May 7
Parkes, drawing instruments, Nov. 30
Parks, separating ores, April 9
Parnell, improved locks, March 23
Parry, raising blinds, Dec. 5
Parsey, revolving engine, Nov. 30
Parsons, steam engine, Dec. 23
Pass, copper manufacture, Dec. 21
Pascall, ridge tiles, &c., April 1
Pascal, motive power, July 1
Patterson, shaping collars, Jan. 24
Patterson, reaping machine, Aug. 27
Paul, paper colouring, Dec. 19
Peabody, dressing yarns, Nov. 18
Peace, excavating coal, Dec. 12
Peacock, hat plush weaving, Aug. 2
Pearce, steam boilers, June 24
Penny, propelling vessels, Nov. 30
Penrice, propelling vessels, July 1
Pepper, knitting, Jan. 21
Peppin, umbrella stick, Sept. 1
Perkes, treatment of minerals, April 9
Perkes, mines and buildings, April 9
Perkes, viaducts, &c., July 30
Perkins, mineral substances, April 23
Perkins, artificial manure, Dec. 20
Perkins, oils, Nov. 16
Perreaux, testing-yarn wire, July 5
Perry, cornice poles, &c., Aug. 23
Perry, inkstands and inkholders, Jan. 12
Perry, printing, Aug. 23
Perry, bookbinding, April 12
Pershouse, metals, Dec. 28
Peterson, piston, Sept. 15
Petrie, steam engines, Oct. 6
Petrie, sulphuric acid, April 27
Petrie, scouring wool, July 8
Pettit, musical "Euphotine," April 13
Pettitt, salts and manures, Dec. 31
Peyre, dressing cloths, Feb. 12
Philcox, marine chronometers, April 20
Philips, shaping metals, Nov. 23
Philips, hats and coverings, Jan. 5
Phillips, corn-cutting machine, April 9
Phillips, improved gun, Aug. 2
Phillips, purifying tin, Jan. 17
Physick, electric telegraphs, Jan. 13
Plant, glass-house furnaces, May 7
Plant, safety lamps, April 27
Platt, finishing linen, Jan. 17
Plimpton, bedstead-table, Dec. 9
Plimsoll, fining ale and beer, Sept. 8
Picciotto, weaving, Nov. 9
Picciotto, animal charcoal, Oct. 27
Pidding, treatment of twine, Sept. 29
Pidding, textile fabrics, Sept. 29
Pidding, mining machinery, Aug. 5
Pidding, caoutchouc, Sept. 8
Pidding, bipeds' feet coverings, Aug. 20
Pidding, saccharine substances, Aug. 5
Piddington, obtaining infusions, Nov. 9
Pierrard, combing wool, Feb. 9
Pilkington, joiners' brace, April 30
Pincoffs, dyeing materials, Jan. 5
Pinel, deodorising sewers, July 1
Pink, saddle stirrup bar, Feb. 9
Pinkerton, ornamental glass, July 30
Pizzie, railway breaks, July 30
Pollard, drawing wool, Aug. 27
Poole, air power, May 17
Poole, oysters, May 4
Poole, pulp for paper, Nov. 28
Poole, steam, May 17
Poole, india-rubber moulding, Jan. 8
Poole, washing utensils, Jan. 8
Poole, pulverising quartz, Nov. 3
Poole, furniture, Jan. 8
Poole, bridges, viaducts, &c.
Poole, printers' type, Nov. 9
Poole, pegging boots or shoes, July 19
Poole, telescopes, Jan. 8
Poole, heat, air, and gases, Nov. 9
Poole, guns and pistols, Jan. 8
Poole, cementing matters, Jan. 21
Poole, carriage and furniture, Jan. 8
Poole, separating flour, Nov. 9
Poole, gas regulators, Sept. 15
Poole, seamless garments, Jan. 21
Poole, mowing, &c., machine, Jan. 12
Poole, trunks and boxes, Jan. 8
Poole, bookbinding, Jan. 8
Poole, porcelaine, June 17
Poole, gas and fluids, Oct. 6
Poole, coating metals, Jan. 8
Poole, sheating surfaces, Jan. 8
Poole, printing rollers, Sept. 8
Pooley, feeding machines, Nov. 3

Pooley, weighing machines, May 4
Pope, furnaces, Dec. 5
Pope, ship ventilation, April 30
Pope, alarm apparatus, Oct. 6
Popple, spinning cotton, Dec. 9
Porecky, umbrellas, Nov. 23
Porter, portable buildings, March 23
Potter, fabric colouring, March 23
Potter, cotton spinning, April 20
Potts, sepulchral monuments, March 23
Potts, tubes, July 15
Potts, monuments, May 4
Pouçon, motive power, Dec. 9
Poulson, mechanical purchase, May 31
Powell, drying materials, Jan. 13
Powell, coats and garments, June 21
Power, glass-silvering, May 7
Powis, clothing machinery, May 7
Pownall, treatment of flax, Oct. 27
Pratt, stockings, Aug. 16
Price, treating wash water, Nov. 16
Price, gas stove, Dec. 31
Price, steam-boiler flues, Aug. 9
Price, tartaric acids, Jan. 12
Price, furnaces, Dec. 5
Prideaux, iron, April 27
Prideaux, propelling vessels, July 26
Preston, cotton spinning, Aug. 9
Preston, links and chains, Jan. 29
Preston, bobbins, &c., May 11
Preston, piercing metals, June 7
Preston, cotton spinning, Aug. 2
Prestwick, woven fabrics, Jan. 22
Prince, carriages, Oct. 26
Prosser, printing rollers, June 24
Pryse, fire-arms, Jan. 17
Pugh, ballasting ships, June 24
Puis, chain or cable, April 13
Pullman, oil-dressed leather, June 28
Pulvermacher, cigar-holders, &c., June 4
Purcell, spaces and quadrats, July 5
Pym, railway lines, Sept. 29
Quaife, watches and watch cases, July 19
Quin, jewel cases, July 5
Quinton, dress-fastenings, April 9
Radcliffe, weaving looms, Sept. 29
Radcliffe, carding engines, May 17
Radford, metallic beams, &c., June 13
Radunsky, electro-voltaic apparatus, June 17
Rae, gas-cooking apparatus, April 30
Rainbird, raising vessels, March 30
Ramsbotham, combing wool, Dec. 31
Ramsbottom, steam-engines, Feb. 2
Ramsden, weaving looms, July 8
Ramsden, generating steam, June 24
Randolph, propelling vessels, March 16
Ransford, starch, Sept. 1
Ransome, artificial stone, Nov. 3
Rea, bits for horses, April 2
Rede, signals at sea, Jan. 13
Redwood, gelatine, March 30
Reeves, swords, Oct. 20
Reeves, manure, March 9
Reeves, treating metals, Nov. 2
Reeves, knives, April 16
Reid, telegraph wires, Sept. 21
Remington, gas meters, March 30
Restell, watches and clocks, April 6
Restell, walking-sticks, &c., Dec. 21
Revis, seed-drilling machine, June 28
Reyburn, confectionary, Jan. 14
Reynaud, marble imitations, May 4
Reynolds, carriage retarders, Aug. 9
Rogers, coating metals, Jan. 12
Rhodes, manure improvements, June 7
Rice, horse harness, Nov. 23
Richards, tongs for screws, Jan. 12
Richardson, phosphoric acid, Oct. 27
Richard, on capstans, Nov. 23
Richardson, salts of magnesia, Aug. 19
Riddle, ornamenting walls and ceilings, March 16
Rider, beer-cocks, Sept. 29
Ridsdale, sewer pipes, July 19
Ritchié, measuring fluids, June 10
Rives, trusses, Sept. 8
Robb, sulphuric acid, Sept. 29
Robb, sulphuric acid, Sept. 21
Roberts, oxide of zinc, &c., March 30
Roberts, galvanic batteries, March 19
Roberts, wine coolers, &c., June 7
Roberts, dyeing materials, Aug. 2
Roberton, drying apparatus, Oct. 20
Robertson, spinning machine, Feb. 9
Robertson, wooden vessels, Jan. 13
Robeson, bowking cloth, Jan. 21
Robinson, gridiron, Jan. 21
Robinson, sugar-cane crushing, May 31
Robinson, forging-iron, Dec. 9
Robinson, railway accidents, July 9
Robinson, tea and coffee pot, Dec. 19
Robinson, ventilators, March 16
Robinson, roasting coffee, Nov. 28
Robjohn, measuring liquids, Oct. 20
Robson, signal lights, March 9
Rock, railway carriages, Jan. 29
Rock, clasp knives, Sept. 21
Roden, rolling metals, Sept. 29
Roden, rolling iron, Oct. 6
Roe, valves and cocks, Feb. 19
Rogers, rolling metals, Jan. 12
Romaine, hardening wood, May 17
Roosevelt, railway carriage friction, Aug. 19
Roscoe, raising water, Aug. 27
Rose, locks, March 30
Rosenkilde, window fastenings, Sept. 29
Ross, lubricating oil, May 17
Ross, cutting files, Aug. 27
Rotch, fuel manufacturing, March 23
Roth, bleaching, Dec. 12

Roth, spinning machinery, Aug. 5
Rothwell, looms, Feb. 7
Rouille, combs for looms, May 20
Rowan, weaving looms, Nov. 3
Rowbotham, time keepers, May 31
Rowe, propelling vessels, July 22
Rowe, knife and fork handles, Dec. 9
Rowett, paddle-wheels, April 27
Rowley, nails, April 26
Roydes, drawing cotton, June 7
Rubery, umbrellas, Nov. 30
Rubery, umbrellas, Dec. 28
Ruggles, beating gold, Sept. 29
Rumley, pumps, July 8
Russell, screw ships, March 23
Russell, raising ships' boats, Sept. 8
Russell, piano-fortes, May 13
Russell, razor handles, July 15
Russell, metallic handles, Oct. 6
Russell, steam engines, June 28
Russell, raising windows, Nov. 25
Russell, copper tubes, Dec. 14
Rust, piano-fortes, Nov. 14
Ryan, purifying liquids, Nov. 18
Rye, kitchen ranges, Nov. 18
Rylands, yards and spars, Sept. 15
Ryley, railway-carriage wheels, March 19
Sabel, looking-glasses, Sept. 8
Sager, propelling vessels, July 1
Salvan, articles of dress, April 9
Samuels, weaving looms, April 30
Samuelson, bricks, Dec. 5
Samuelson, tilling land, Jan. 12
Samuelson, bricks and tiles, April 27
Sanderson, effervescing powders, Nov. 28
Sandiford, block printing, Feb. 9
Sandoz, solar watch, Aug. 16
Sangster, umbrellas, &c., March 16
Sant, time keepers, Nov. 18
Saxby, lowering ships' boats, Sept. 8
Sayers, levelling surfaces, Jan. 29
Schafer, travelling bags, Oct. 6
Schischkar, dyeing, May 7
Schmitt, cleansing ores, July 19
Schneider, sea chair, July 9
Schneiter, maps and charts, Jan. 25
Schofield, fustian cutter, &c., March 2
Schofield, cotton spinning, &c., Aug. 16
Scholfield, steam boilers, Feb. 19
Schollick, motive-power, July 22
Schottlander, drains and sewers, Feb. 19
Scott, steam engines, July 29
Scott, steam engines, July 15
Scott, propelling, Nov. 3
Scott, motive power, Jan. 19
Scott, tubular rods, June 24
Scott, stoppering bottles, July 1
Scott, animal charcoal, July 15
Scoutetten, plastic compound, Nov. 21
Seaton, metal tubes, May 11
Seaton, iron vessels, March 30
Seaward, marine engines, April 9
Sedgewick, lamps, Jan. 14
Selby, pipe machinery, March 23
Selby, steam boilers, March 23
Serruys, tanning, Oct. 14
Servan, fatty matters, Aug. 9
Servan, phormium tenax, Dec. 28
Servan, distilling fatty matters, Nov. 28
Seward, hydro-pneumatic improvements, June 3
Shand, obtaining tar, Dec. 31
Shanks, alkali, Aug. 19
Sharp, cotton-spinning, May 17
Sharp, cotton-spinning, Dec. 23
Sharps, fire-arms, Jan. 21
Shattock, smut machine, March 9
Shaw, steam-engines, July 22
Shaw, knives and forks, Oct. 29
Shaw, locomotive register, April 1
Sheath, fire-arms, June 13
Shepard, gas manufacture, June 28
Shepard, magneto-electric apparatus, Dec. 19
Shepard, gas, Dec. 19
Sheppard, heating air-stove, Aug. 2
Sheringham, illuminating buoys, March 5
Sheringham, stove-grates, April 23
Shilton, weighing machines, July 5
Shollick, ship-building, July 26
Shuttleworth, thrashing machine, May 4
Sicardo, rotary steam-engine, Oct. 6
Sidebottom, book-cutting, &c., April 30
Sidney, jugs, or vessels, Aug. 19
Sidney, liquor vessels, Feb. 9
Siemens, rotatory fluid meters, July 22
Siemens, steam-engines, March 30
Siever, textile fabric looms, May 31
Siever, looms, Aug. 9
Sievier, piled fabrics, Aug. 19
Sievier, head coverings, Feb. 12
Sievier, looms, Oct. 1
Sievier, pile fabrics, Oct. 20
Sievier, bleaching materials, March 23
Silver, motion to capstans, Feb. 9
Simon, carriages, May 17
Simons, communicating signals, Aug. 5
Simons, lamps, March 16
Simpson, improved composition, March 28
Simpson, covering wire, &c., Sept. 8
Simpson, weighing machine, April 6
Simpson, manure, Nov. 3
Simpson, stone whiteners, March 23
Simson, locks, July 22
Sinclair, engines and pumps, Jan. 5
Singer, wearing apparel, June 10
Singleton, looms, Nov. 21
Sington, grinding apparatus, Nov. 28
Sitwell, projectiles, Oct. 20
Skertchley, mangles, Feb. 19
Skertchley, copying presses, May 17
Skertchley, baths, Dec. 20

Slack, reeds for looms, Oct. 27
Slack, textile fabrics, March 30
Slade, hoisting apparatus, April 16
Slade, machine drivers, March 23
Slate, crow-bars, Dec. 31
Slate, slide valve, April 20
Slate, propulsion, April 20
Slate, propelling vessels, April 20
Slate, elastic fluids, April 20
Slate, steam boilers, April 20
Slater, electricity, Jan. 14
Slatter, ovens, May 20
Sleigh, motive-power, July 19
Smedley, steam boilers, Aug. 9
Smedley, cleaning wool, Sept. 8
Smethurst, packing yarn, Oct. 20
Smirke, railway signals, March 9
Smith, calcining ores, April 13
Smith, firewood, March 23
Smith, corsets, April 16
Smith, railway lines, Nov. 9
Smith, cleansing boilers, July 5
Smith, tilling land, Nov. 16
Smith, parchment, Dec. 2
Smith, carriage suspendors, June 13
Smith, water raising, Aug. 16
Smith, lava ware, Jan. 17
Smith telegraph cables, Nov. 28
Smith, carriage wheels, June 28
Smith, wool-spinning, &c., Aug. 5
Smith, weaving looms, March 12
Smith, steering ships, May 11
Smith, metallic plates, Sept. 1
Smith, wool-combing, Aug. 5
Smith, scythes, Nov. 23
Smith, knives and forks handles, Dec. 12
Smith, toys, models, Sept. 8
Smith, paving roads, Feb. 2
Smith, table knives, Jan. 8
Smith, steam-engines, Nov. 16
Smith, weaving and printing, Sept. 8
Smith, fastenings, Nov. 9
Snowdon, improved mangle, Dec. 14
Solomon, axle boxes, Nov. 3
Souchon, purifying gas, Oct. 6
Spalding, pantiles, May 11
Spence, steam power, Jan. 14
Spence, thrashing machines, April 16
Spencer, carriage springs, Nov. 16
Spencer, steam-engines, April 23
Spencer, cupelo, Dec. 9
Spencer, rails of railways, Nov. 16
Spieker, fixing ammonia, Oct. 13
Spooner, drills, Dec. 28
Spring, separating gold, July 26
Staite, current electricity, Sept. 1
Standish, cotton machine, July 29
Stanford, bricks, tiles, &c., March 30
Stansbury, tempering clay, Sept. 29
Stapley, dressing flax, July 5
Stather, printing, Sept. 1
Steads, roller blinds and maps, March 9
Steigewald, heating furnaces, Aug. 27
Steigewald, glass and porcelain, Aug. 27
Stenson, gold separating, April 20
Stephens, retorts for ovens, June 13
Stevens, furnaces, Jan. 8
Stevens, polishing lenses, June 7
Stevens, grates and stoves, Nov. 16
Stevens, furnaces, Jan. 13
Stevenson, spinning machine, July 8
Stevenson, textile materials, Sept. 8
Stewart, piano-fortes, Oct. 27
Stewart, piano-fortes, Jan. 13
Stewart, railways, &c., April 30
Stickney, blower, Dec. 21
Stickney, forging metals, Dec. 21
Stiff, printing machine, July 26
Stirling, percussion caps, March 9
Stirling, railways, Oct. 27
Stirling, wire, April 16
Stocks, looms, August 9
Stringfellow, galvanic batteries, Jan. 5
Stroud, lamp valves, Nov. 5
Stuart, treating fleeces, Jan. 5
Stuart, head coverings, Oct. 20
Sturges, vegetable infusions, Oct. 6
Summerfield, windows, Dec. 28
Summers, sails, Sept. 1
Sykes, greasy water improvements, June 3
Symington, milk preserving, April 27
Symonds, cleaning metallic surfaces, April 23
Swinburne, glass manufacture, June 28
Swinburne, machine for glass, July 15
Swindells, acids and chlorine, Jan. 12
Swingler, railway lines, Dec. 9
Talabot, cast steel, Oct. 27
Talabot, iron, Aug. 19
Talbot, motive-power, April 20
Talbot, motive-power, Feb. 2
Talbot, engraving, Jan. 24
Tarin, light reflectors, July 30
Tarin, dust-pan, July 30
Taskea, writing tube, July 15
Tasker, drills, Dec. 28
Tatlow, small ware looms, Oct. 27
Tatham, fabric rollers, April 1
Tatham, cotton spinning, May 17
Tatham, railway accidents, April 2
Taylerson, ship-building, March 2
Taylor, door fastenings, Aug. 23
Taylor, measuring fluids, Feb. 9
Taylor, cotton printing, May 17
Taylor, docks, Jan. 19
Taylor, charred peat, Oct. 6
Taylor, propelling ships, Jan. 29
Taylor, ornamenting fabrics, June 13
Taylor, weaving, Oct. 6
Taylor, measuring apparatus, July 5
Taylor, weaving apparatus, Jan. 12
Taylor, calico printing, Jan. 24

Taylor, treating zinc ores, Feb. 9
Taylor, carbonic acid gas, Dec. 12
Taylor, printing, Sept. 15
Tetley, rotatory engines, July 5
Tetley, steam power, April 27
Tetley, bobbins, April 27
Tewksbury, life preserver, Jan. 21
Thomas, gas and coke apparatus, July 1
Thomas, timekeepers, Jan. 29
Thomas, weaving, July 26
Thomas, weaving looms, Nov. 25
Thomas, sewing apparatus, June 13
Thompson, perforated stone, July 19
Thompson, weaving carpets, Dec. 14
Thompson, wood-cutting machine, June 13
Thomson, dyeing, May 11
Thornton, textile fabrics, March 9
Thornton, wire cards, Nov. 19
Thornton, propelling vessels, March 30
Thorold, portable houses, Nov. 28
Thorp, embossing, Dec. 19
Thorp, fabric pressing, April 2
Tillett, portable houses, Sept. 8
Tillett, metal bedsteads, June 28
Titterton, brushes, Oct. 14
Todd, steam-engines, Sept. 1
Tomlinson, show jars, July 1
Topham, measuring liquids, Nov. 25
Tourniere, propelling, April 30
Tovell, ships, April 16
Townley, flushing streets, April 5
Tranter, fire-arms, March 23
Trestrail, raising sunk vessels, May 11
Tronson, ventilating, Nov. 9
Tropean, diurnal reflector, May 7
Trueman, obtaining metals, Feb. 19
Tuck, stuffing-boxes, bearings, &c., Jan. 27
Tucker, applying colours, Nov. 16
Tucker, starch, May 29
Tucker, locks, April 1
Tuer, textile fabrics, June 24
Turiff, shaping metals, Jan. 19
Turner, chimney sweeping, March 30
Turner, hydraulic power, Nov. 23
Turner, unfermented bread, June 21
Twigg, label cutters, &c., March 28
Tyler, coverings for hats, March 16
Tyler, water-closets, March 30
Underhay, mowing machines, Oct. 20
Upfill, metallic bedsteads, Nov. 11
Uren, bricks and tiles, March 16
Urquhart, printing type, Oct. 6
Vallee, flax spinning, May 16
Valls, printing, Dec. 21
Vaudelin, railway-carriage retarding, Ap. 13
Veevers preparing cotton, Sept. 8
Verdie, welding steel, July 5
Vernon, engraving on glass, Jan. 24
Vetillart, drying yarns, Aug. 27
Vigoureux, combing wool, Oct. 20
Vincent, cocks and taps, March 16
Vion, refrigerating, April 9
Vizetelly, printing machines, Nov. 16
Von Rathen (Baron), motive-power, Sept. 21
Walcott, button-hole cutter, Jan. 21
Walker, braid, April 20
Walker, purifying water, May 31
Walker, ale vessels, &c., April 20
Walker, iron, Aug. 9
Walker, malt drying, May 31
Walker, buttons, May 17
Walker, ale and beer, May 17
Walker, crushing machine, March 16
Walker, railway carriage-wheels, March 30
Walker, drying apparatus, Aug. 4
Walker, portable houses, April 13
Walker, railway turn-tables, Aug. 9
Walker, steam-engines, May 31
Walker, clogs and pattens, June 7
Walker, steam-dampers, May 31
Wall, ship-building materials, Jan 25
Waller, measuring liquids, April 5
Wallis, machinery, June 10
Walmsley, stopping trains, Aug. 24
Walmsley, block printing, May 4
Walmsley, steam boilers, Nov. 3
Walmsley, steam engines, Dec. 5
Wand, preparing wool, Sept. 1
Warburton, rape-seed, Dec. 28
Warcup, carriage springs, July 22
Ward, the "bassoon," July 20
Ward, chairs, couches, &c., Nov. 9
Ward, carriage axles, Dec. 19
Ward, the "cymbal drum," July 20
Ward, thermostat, June 28
Ward, sal-ammoniac, Jan, 12
Ward, bricks and tiles, June 21
Warder, gas-stoves, Sept. 21
Warner, large bells, Dec. 5
Warner, gas meters, Nov. 14
Warner, water-closets, Sept. 29
Warner, frame machinery, June 28
Warren, ploughs, Aug. 27
Warren, gas burners, Jan. 12
Warren, papier-maché, Feb. 9.
Watt, electricity, Jan. 24
Watt, coating iron with brass, July 8
Watt, pulping vegetables, Oct. 27
Watts, steam-engine piston, Oct. 6
Watts, spinning machine, Jan. 5
Watson, iron and steel, March 2
Watson, ventilators, Jan. 12
Watson, prussiate of potash, June 28
Watson, light, May 11
Watson, galvanic batteries, Jan. 14
Way, glass manufacture, Feb. 2
Way, burned and fired ware, Jan. 17
Way, sugar-making, Dec. 28
Waddell, steam-engines, May 4
Weatherdon, propellers, Sept. 8
Weatherley, stuffing-boxes, Nov. 3
Webb, fastenings, March 2

Webb, watch-dials, Jan. 29
Webb, carpets, July 9
Webb, rotary engines, July 15
Webley, fire-arms, Sept. 29
Webley, fire-arms, April 16
Webster, springs, March 16
Webster, pressure gauges, Oct. 20
Webster, springs, Jan. 12
Webster, manure, April 13
Webster, gas stoves, Sept. 21
Weems, motive-power, May 20
Weight, sewers or drains, Oct. 20
Weild, weaving looms, July 5
Weild, weaving looms, Jan. 5
Welch, travelling cases, July 4
Wells, rolling metals, May 31
Werckshagen, soda and potash, Aug. 5
Westby, heckling-comb, May 17
Westhorp, oakum, July 26
Westhorp, grinding wheat, Jan. 12
Westley, twist-lace machine, Jan. 12
Westley, lace machinery, Jan. 12
Westley, window fastenings, &c., June 3
Westwood, iron ships, Aug. 9
Williams, refrigerator, June 24
Wilson, candle-burners, Jan. 17
Whele, candle-burning apparatus, March 30
Whichcord, light and heat, Feb. 23
Whinerry, treatment of leather, July 5
Whitaker, pipes, tiles, and bricks, Nov. 11
Whitcomb, carpets and hearth-rugs, Feb. 12
White, stopping railway trains, June 11
White, hat ventilators, March 19
White, harness fastenings, Aug. 19
Whitehead, cutting-tools, Dec. 28
Whitehead, lanterns and lamps, Dec. 5
Whitehouse, door-knobs, April 23
Whitely, warp machinery, July 26
Whitton, sewer pipes, April 13
Whitworth, railway signals, July 5
Whitworth, perforating paper, Nov. 28
Whytehead, steam-boilers, &c., June 2
Whycock, fringes, Jan. 8
Wild, railway fish-joints, May 11
Wilding, propelling machinery, Dec. 12
Wilks, cocks, Sept. 21
Wilkins, liquid manure-distributor, Mar. 30
Wilkins, flower pots, Nov. 28
Wilkins, electric telegraphs, June 10
Wilkins, account books, April 1
Wilkinson, textile fabrics,
Wilkinson, cut pile fabrics, Feb 22
Wilkinson, kips, &c., May 17
Wilkinson, pasteboard, May 17
Wilkinson, ropes, cords, &c., June 7
Wilkinson, rope bands, &c., May 31
Willard, butter machine, May 11
Williams, electric telegraphs, Feb. 9
Williams, sheet iron, Dec. 15
Williams, iron cutting, March 28
Williams, water-closets, July 12
Willison, threshing machinery, March 23
Wilson, wheelbarrow, Sept. 8
Wilson, candles and night-lights, Jan. 24
Wilson, fatty bodies, March 28
Wilson, treating wool, Dec. 9
Wilson, glass bottles, Jan. 14
Wilson, soap, Dec. 9
Wilson, printing fabrics, Dec. 5
Wilson, treatment of oils, Jan. 17
Wilson, moulds, Oct. 6
Wilson, moulded candles, June 17
Wilson, printing on silks, Jan. 12
Wilson, propelling, June 8
Wilson, raising earth, Dec. 2
Wilson, woollen fabrics, Jan. 17
Winchester, surgical splints, Feb. 9
Winiwarter, fire-arms, Aug. 20
Winiwater, fire-arms, Aug. 5
Winiwater, explosive compounds, Aug. 3
Winter, axles, shafts, &c., Jan. 19
Winter, trowsers, Dec. 9
Winter, wheels, Jan. 19
Wishaw, locks, July 26
Witty, gas, May 17
Wollowicz, fire-arms' primers, Aug. 5
Wood, motive-power, May 17
Wood, ship-building, Jan. 12
Woodall, canal boats, March 23
Woodcock, wind pills, Feb. 12
Woods, carding apparatus, Oct. 13
Worrall, treating piled cords, June 21
Worrall, treating piled fustians, June 21
Worrall, bleaching, Nov. 28
Wotherspoon, confectionery, Feb. 9
Wrede, air-engines, Sept. 8
Wright, envelope machine, July 1
Wright, baths, Aug. 3
Wright, ship-building, March 2
Wright, envelope machinery, March 30
Wright, safety-tap, Nov. 3
Wright, shafts, Jan. 21
Wright, tew irons, Sept. 1
Wright, bedsteads, April 27
Wyburn, easy chairs, June 7
York, railway chairs, Jan. 12
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POETRY.

SOUTHEY,

FROM "LAST FRUITS OFF AN OLD TREE."

(*By Walter Savage Landor.*)

It was a dream (ah! what is not a dream?)
In which I wander'd thro' a boundless space
Peopled by those that peopled earth erewhile.
But who conducted me? That gentle Power,
Gentle as Death, Death's brother. On his brow
Some have seen poppies; and perhaps among
The many flowers about his wavy curls
Poppies there might be; roses I am sure
I saw, and dimmer amaranths between.
Lightly I thought I lept across a grave
Smelling of cool fresh turf, and sweet it smelt.
I would, but must not linger; I must on,
To tell my dream before forgetfulness
Sweeps it away, or breaks or changes it.
I was among the Shades (if Shades they were)
And lookt around me for some friendly hand
To guide me on my way, and tell me all
That compast me around. I wisht to find
One no less firm or ready than the guide
Of Alighieri, trustier far than he,
Higher in intellect, more conversant
With earth and heaven and what so lies between.
He stood before me. Southey.
"Thou art he,"
Said I, "whom I was wishing."
"That I know,"
Replied the genial voice and radiant eye.
"We may be question'd, question we may not;
For that might cause to bubble forth again
Some bitter spring which crost the pleasantest
And shadiest of our paths."

"I do not ask,"
Said I, "about your happiness; I see
The same serenity as when we walkt
Along the downs of Clifton. Fifty years
Have roll'd behind us since that summer-tide,
Nor thirty fewer since along the lake
Of Lario, to Bellaggio villa-crown'd,
Thro' the crisp waves I urged my sideling bark.
Amid sweet salutation off the shore
From lordly Milan's proudly courteous dames."
"Landor! I well remember it," said he,
"I had just lost my first-born only boy,
And then the heart is tender; lightest things
Sink into it, and dwell there evermore."
The words were not yet spoken when the air
Blew balmier; and around the parent's neck
An Angel threw his arms: it was that son.
"Father! I felt you wisht me," said the boy.
"Behold me here!"
Gentle the sire's embrace,
Gentle his tone. "See here your father's friend!"
He gazed into my face, then meekly said,
"He whom my father loves hath his reward
On earth; a richer one awaits him here."

COWPER.

Tenderest of tender hearts, of spirits pure
The purest! such, O Cowper! such wert thou,
But such are not the happiest: thou wert not,
Til borne where all these hearts and spirits rest.
Young was I, when from Latin lore and Greek
I played the truant for thy sweeter Task,
Nor since that hour hath aught our Muses held
Before me seem'd so precious; in one hour,
I saw the poet and the sage unite,
More grave than man, more versatile than boy!
Spenser shed over me his sunny dreams;
Chaucer far more enchanted me; the force
Of Milton was for boyhood too austere,
Yet often did I steal a glance at Eve:
Fitter for after-years was Shakespeare's world,
Its distant light had not come down to mine.
Thy milder beams with wholesome temperate warmth
Fill'd the small chamber of my quiet breast.
I would become as like thee as I could:
First rose the wish and then the half-belief,
Founded like other half and whole beliefs

On sand and chaff! "We must be like," said I.
"I loved my hare before I heard of his."
'T was very true; I loved him, though he stampt
Sometimes in anger, often moodily.
I am the better for it: stil I love
God's unperverted creatures, one and all.
I dare not call them brute, lest they retort.
And here is one who looks into my face,
Waving his curly plumes upon his back,
And bids me promise faithfully, no hare
Of thine need fear him when they meet above.

There are some words in every tongue
That come betimes and linger long:
In every land those words men hear
When Youth, with rosebud crown, draws near;
Men hear those words when life's full stream
Is rushing to disturb their dream;
When slowly swings life's vesper bell
Between its throbs they hear it well,
Fainter the sound, but stil the same,
Recalling one beloved name;
And graven on ice that name they find
When Age hath struck them almost blind.

THE HALL AND THE COTTAGE.

A MAN there sate, not old, but weak and worn
Worse than age wears and weakens, near a wall
Where dogs inside were playing round the court,
While, conscious of his station in the house,
Deep-sided, ebon-footed, and ring-tail'd,
Stalkt the gray cat, and all about gave way.
Yet, fearless of her talon, pigeons dropt,
First one, and then another, from the roof,
To pick up crumbs, shaken from snow-white cloth.
Winter had now set in, and genial fires
Drew families around them; near the grate
The small round table left the large behind;
And filberts bristled up, and medlars oped
Their uncouth lids, and chestnuts were reveal'd
Beneath the folded napkin, moist and hot.
Scant had the bounty been if all this store,
Supervacaneous, had gone forth bestow'd
On the poor wretch outside: he never rais'd
His hopes, he never rais'd his thoughts, so high.

Dinner was over in that pleasant home,
And worthy were its inmates to enjoy
In peace its plenteous yet uncostly fare.
Little they thought that while the dogs within
The court were playing, some of them erect
Against their adversary, couchant some
And panting to spring forward, while the doves
Cooed hoarse with crop replenisht, and walkt round
Each his own mate, trailing along the tiles
His wing, his bosom purpling with content;
Little thought they how near them loiter'd one
Who might have envied the least happy cur,
Or cat, or pigeon. To his cottage bent
His fancy, from his own sad cares repell'd.
Fancies are fond of lying upon down,
Tho' they are often bred and born elsewhere;
His was a strange one. But men's minds are warpt
By fortune or misfortune, weal or woe,
By heat and cold alike. The hungry man
Thought of his children's hunger; the sharp blast
Blew from them only. When he rais'd his eyes
And saw the smoke ascending o'er the hall,
He said . . his words are written . . God knows where;—. .
"O! could I only catch that smoke which wreathes
And riots round the rich man's chimney-vane,
And bring it down among my ice-cold brats,
They would not look and turn away from me,
And rather press the damp brick floor again
With their blue faces, than see him they call'd
Father! dear Father! when they woke ere dawn."

FROM "A LIFE-DRAMA."

(*Poems, By Alexander Smith.*)

THE POET'S ASPIRATIONS.

I HAVE a strain of a departed bard;
One who was born too late into this world.
A mighty day was past, and he saw nought
But ebbing sunset and the rising stars,—
Still o'er him rose those melancholy stars!
Unknown his childhood, save that he was born
'Mid woodland waters full of silver breaks;
That he grew up 'mong primroses moon-pale
In the hearts of purple hills; that he o'er-ran
Green meadows golden in the level sun,

A bright-haired child; and that, when these he left
To dwell within a monstrous city's heart,
The trees were gazing up into the sky,
Their bare arms stretched in prayer for the snows.
When first we met his book was six months old,
And eagerly his name was buzzed abroad;
Praises fell thick on him. Men said, "This Dawn
Will widen to a clear and boundless Day;
And when it ripens to a sumptuous west
With a great sunset 't will be closed and crowned."
Lady! he was as far 'bove common men
As a sun-steed, wild-eyed and meteor-maned,
Neighing the reeling stars, is 'bove a hack
With sluggish veins of mud. More tremulous
Than the soft star that in the azure east
Trembles with pity o'er bright bleeding day,
Was his frail soul; I dwelt with him for years;
I was to him but Labrador to Ind;
His pearls were plentier than my pebble stones.
He was the sun, I was that squab—the earth,
And basked me in his light until he drew
Flowers from my barren sides. Oh! he was rich,
And I rejoiced upon his shore of pearls,
A weak enamoured sea. Once did he say
"My friend! a Poet must ere long arise,
And with a regal song sun-crown this age,
As a Saint's head is with a halo crowned;—
One, who shall hallow Poetry to God
And to its own high use, for Poetry is
The grandest chariot wherein king-thoughts ride;—
One, who shall fervent grasp the sword of song
As a strong sword's-man grasps his keenest blade,
To find the quickest passage to the heart.
A mighty Poet whom this age shall choose
To be its spokesman to all coming times,
In the ripe full-blown season of his soul,
He shall go forward in his spirit's strength,
And grapple with the questions of all time,
And wring from them their meaning. As King Saul
Called up the buried Prophet from the grave
To speak his doom, so shall this Poet-King
Call up the dead Past from its awful grave
To tell him of our future. As the air
Doth sphere the world, so shall his heart of love—
Loving mankind, not peoples. As the lake
Reflects the flower, tree, rock, and bending heaven,
Shall he reflect our great humanity:
And as the young spring breathes with living breath
On a dead branch, 'till it sprouts fragrantly
Green leaves and sunny flowers, shall he breathe life

Through every theme he touch, making all Beauty
And Poetry for ever like the stars."
His words set me on fire; I cried aloud,
"Gods! What a portion to forerun this soul!"
He grasped my hand—I looked upon his face—
A thought struck all the blood into his cheeks,
Like a strong buffet. His great flashing eyes
Burned on mine own. He said "A grim old king,
Whose blood leapt madly when the trumpets brayed
To joyous battle 'mid a storm of steeds,
Won a rich kingdom on a battle-day;
But in the sunset he was ebbing fast,
Ringed by his weeping lords. His left hand held
His white steed, to the belly splashed with blood,
That seemed to mourn him with its drooping head
His right a broken brand; and in his ear
His old victorious banners flap the winds.
He called his faithful herald to his side—
"Go! tell the dead I come!" With a proud smile,
The warrior with a stab let out his soul,
Which fled and shrieked through all the other world,
"Ye dead! my master comes!" And there was pause
Till the great shade should enter. Like that herald,
Walter, I'd rush across this waiting world
And cry, "*He* comes!"

FROM THE SAME.

LADY.

Wouldst thou, too, be a poet?

WALTER.

Lady, ay!
A passion has grown up to be a King,
Ruling my being with as fierce a sway
As the mad sun the prostrate desert sands,
And it is *that*.

LADY.

Hast some great cherished theme?

WALTER.

Lovely in God's eyes, where, in barren space,
Like a rich jewel hangs his universe,
Unwrinkled as a dew-drop, and as fair,
In my poor eyes, my loved and chosen theme
Is lovely as the universe in His.

LADY.

Wilt write of some young wanton of an isle
Whose beauty so enamoured hath the sea,
It clasps it ever in its summer arms
And wastes itself away on it in kisses?
Or the hot Indes, on whose teeming plains
The seasons four knit in one flowery band
Are dancing ever? Or some older realm?

WALTER.

I will begin in the oldest; far in God.
When all the ages, and all suns, and worlds,
And souls of men and angels lay in Him
Like unborn forests in an acorn cup.

LADY.

And how wilt thou begin it?

WALTER.

With old words!
With the soliloquy with which God broke
The silence of the dead eternities.
At which most ancient words, O beautiful!
With showery tresses like a child from sleep,
Uprose the splendid-mooned and jewelled night,—
The loveliest boon of God.

LADY.

Then your first chorus
Must be the shoutings of the morning stars!
What martial music is to marching men
Should Song be to Humanity. In song
The infant ages born and swathed are.
A beauteous menial to our wants divine,
A shape celestial tending the dark earth
With light and silver service like the moon,
Is Poesy; ever remember this—
How wilt thou end it?

WALTER.

With God and Silence!
When the great universe subsides in God,
Even as a moment's foam subsides again
Upon the wave that bears it.

FROM THE SAME.

A BRAVE soul is a thing which all things serve;
When the great Corsican from Elba came,
The soldiers sent to take him, bound or dead,
Were struck to statues by his kingly eyes:
He spoke—they broke their ranks, they clasped his knees,
With tears along a cheering road of triumph
They bore him to a throne. Know when to die!
Perform thy work and straight return to God.
Oh! there are men who linger on the stage
To gather crumbs and fragments of applause
When they should sleep in earth—who, like the moon,
Have brightened up some little night of time,
And 'stead of setting when their light is worn,
Still linger, like its blank and beamless orb,
When day-light fills the sky.

* * * * *

[*A child runs past;* WALTER *looks after her.*

O thou bright thing, fresh from the hand of God,
The motions of thy dancing limbs are swayed
By the unceasing music of thy being!
Nearer I seem to God when looking on thee.
'T is ages since he made his younger star.
His hand was on thee as 't were yesterday,
Thou later Revelation!

* * * * *

EDWARD.

What hope is that?

WALTER.

To set this Age to music—the great work
Before the Poet now—I do believe
When it is fully sung, its great complaint,
Its hope, its yearning, told to earth and heaven,
Our troubled age shall pass, as doth a day
That leaves the west all crimson with the promise
Of the diviner morrow, which even then
Is hurrying up the world's great side with light.

* * * * *

The sun is dying like a cloven king
In his own blood; the while the distant moon,
Like a pale prophetess, whom he has wronged,
Leans eager forward, with most hungry eyes,
Watching him bleed to death, and, as he faints,
She brightens and dilates; revenge complete,
She walks in lonely triumph through the night.

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